



gentle giant. Love?

and they share the glory.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE;

(London Review.)

Containing the

(Literature, HISTORY, Politics,)

(Arts, Manners, Amusements of the Age.)

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

in rebus

Philological Society of London.

VOL. 5. for 1786



(L O N D O N :)

Printed for J. Powell Cornhill. 1786

THE European Magazine, AND LONDON REVIEW.

CONTAINING THE
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
MANNERS, and AMUSEMENTS of the
By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON

For JANUARY, 1786.



[Embellished with, 1. An Emblematical Frontispiece of Spring. 2. An Engraved Page and Vignette. 3. A Striking Libellous of the late RICHARD GLOVER, Esq. Author of "Leonidas," &c. engraved from an Original Painting by HONE. And 4. VIEW of LORD MANFIELD'S HOUSE at CAEN-WOOD, and LORD SOUTHAMPTON'S FARM near HIGHGATE.]

CONTAINING

	Page		
Advertisement		Memories of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Vol. I. and II.	12
Account of the late Richard Glover, Esq. Political State of the Nation and of Europe for January 1786. No. XXIII.	1	Continuation of a Philosophical, &c. Essay on Old Mads, and a Variety of other new Publications	15
Theatrical Journals including Falder of the new Comedy called The Heiress	6	Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain: including His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday, Jan. 24.	42
Some Account of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Gregory	8	— Lords and Commons Debates on the Motions for Addresses in Answer to the same	46
Catalogue of Characters by Mr. Henderson	11	Poetry: including an Elegy on a Family Tomb. — Several Original Pieces, by the late Cuthbert Shaw—Verses written near Richmond—The	
Fragments by LEO, No. VII.—On the delicate Precision often necessary in Translation	13	• Preacher—Prologue to the Fair Penitent—Ode to B. M. Esq.—Sonnet on a beautiful young Lady—Extempore sitting out for Bath—Extempore on arriving at Bath—Ode for the New Year, 1786, &c. &c.	49
An Account of Cuthbert Shaw	14	Chronology of the most remarkable Events of 1785.	54
Account of the Organ of Hearing in Fish. By John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S.	16	Foreign Intelligence	
Characters, Anecdotes, and Observations, by the late Dr. Samuel Johnson: including Lord Orrery—Young—Dr. Doddridge—Arabs—Goldsmith—Pennant—Lehnitz and Dr. Clarke—Military Observations—Trade—Matrimony—Striking Peculiarities of Dr. Johnson	17	Lord Lieutenant's Speech to the Irish Parliament	
Remarks on the different States, with Respect to Health, of some Attempts to pass the Winter in High Northern Latitudes. By John Aikin, M. D.	20	Monthly Chronicle, Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, Obituaries, Barometer and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks, Grain, Theatrical Register, &c.	
The London Review with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Planting and Ornamental Gardening; a Practical Treatise	23		

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; SCATCHERD AND WHITAKER, AVE-MARIA-LANE; AND J. DEBRET, PICCADILLY.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

FRONTISPIECE.

In Compliance with custom, we have in the Frontispieces to several of our former Volumes introduced Genius, and the Sister Arts of Poetry, Painting, and Music, as Helpmaids to our Editors; and in the present instance, had sent cards of invitation to Apollo and the Nine, requesting their company. They, however, sent different excuses for declining the visit. The Tragic Muse could not think of a *Tête à Tête*, till she had made her public appearance after her late indisposition. Thalia was so engaged from House to House, that she could not possibly come; and the rest of the Ladies were on a party at Oxford with the Laureat, whose stay intended staying till the Birth-day, in hopes of clear weather, having been much troubled on their late journey to town, on occasion of the New Year. Thus disappointed, we have prefixed an Elegant Plate of one of the *Graces*, copied from a Capital French Engraving, with a beautiful *Vignette*; intending to give the others in succession, not doubting but our Readers will be as well pleased as if we had pursued the better track.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. T. P.'s Verses on *May* we will reserve for that month, unless he desires their admission sooner.

Quandoque dormitat Homerus, and *Common Sense*, in our next.

Croft's, *Aurclini*, *Philobiblicus*, and several other Letters are received, and are under consideration.

We have no room for *Rebels* and *Enigmat*.

ERRATA in DECEMBER MAGAZINE.

Page # 403, line 20, for with it, read with him.

403, line 41, for third of November, read eighth of November.

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER, 1785.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29—29 — 60 ——— 29 —		N. N. E.
30—29 — 62 ——— 23 —		N.
31—29 — 62 ——— 23 —		E.

JANUARY 1786.

1—29 — 69 ——— 29 —	N.
2—29 — 84 ——— 18 —	W.
3—29 — 91 ——— 17 —	N.
4—29 — 98 ——— 29 S.	S.
5—30 — 69 ——— 33 —	S. S. E.
6—29 — 54 ——— 33 —	S.
7—29 — 08 ——— 35 —	S.
8—29 — 53 ——— 43 S.	W.
9—29 — 64 ——— 48 —	S. S. W.
10—29 — 00 ——— 46 —	S. W.
11—28 — 83 ——— 46 —	S.
12—29 — 12 ——— 42 —	W.
13—29 — 27 ——— 45 —	W.
14—29 — 64 ——— 33 —	W.
15—29 — 20 ——— 35 —	N. E.
16—29 — 05 ——— 38 —	N. N. E.
17—29 — 34 ——— 33 —	N.
18—29 — 69 ——— 26 —	W.
19—29 — 93 ——— 26 —	W.
20—30 — 03 ——— 33 —	S.

21—30 — 10 ——— 45 —	S. S. W.
22—30 — 69 ——— 49 —	S.
23—30 — 14 ——— 45 S.	S.
24—29 — 85 ——— 42 S.	S.
25—29 — 84 ——— 47 S. W.	S. W.
26—30 — 00 ——— 51 —	W.
27—29 — 95 ——— 51 S.	W.
28—30 — 20 ——— 47 —	W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

Jan. 28, 1786.

Bank Stock, ———	India Bonds, 500. a 500.
New 4 per Cent.	prem.
1777, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-8ths $\frac{1}{2}$	New Navy and Vict.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1784,	Bills —
104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Long Ann. 10 7-8ths
3 per Cent. red. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	yr. pur.
7-8ths 5-8ths	10 years Short Ann.
3 per Ct. Cons. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	1777, last
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 years Ann. 1773.
3 per Cent. 1751, —	3 per Cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	4 per Ct. Scrip.
Old S. S. Ann. —	Omnium, —
New S. S. Ann. —	Exchequer Bills 140.
India Stock 155 $\frac{1}{2}$	prem.
3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.	Lot. Tick. 141. 151. 6d.
	a 160.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE having now been before the Public Four Years, the PROPRIETORS of it trust they may refer to the Execution of the Work as their Claim for a further continuance of Favour and Patronage. They are sensible they have owed the Indulgence and Encouragement which they have experienced, to their Attention and Industry; and those Qualities, they can promise, will continue to be unceasingly exercised upon every Occasion, to furnish out a Publication worthy of the Notice and Attention of every Rank in Society. By these Means they flatter themselves they will be intitled to solicit future Protection, and by these Means they hope to obtain it.

THEY take this Opportunity of returning Thanks to those who have favoured them with Assistance, and presume to solicit the learned and ingenious in all Arts and Sciences to continue to honour them with their Correspondence. The Notice they have received from some of the first Characters in Literature gives them Reason to expect that the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will become a general Vehicle by which the Literati of the whole Kingdom may converse with each other, and communicate their Knowledge to the World. They therefore flatter themselves, that such as have any useful Knowledge to communicate, or any Hint that may improve the Mind, polish the Manners, refine the Taste, or mend the Heart, will be as glad of such an Opportunity of communicating it, as the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will be always ready to convey it to the Public.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 1956.

COUNTIES INLAND.										COUNTIES upon the COAST.														
Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans				
s. d.					s. d.					s. d.					s. d.					s. d.				
London	4	6	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	10	Essex	4	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	1			
Middlesex	4	7	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	8	Suffolk	4	3	2	9	2	7	1	11	2	10			
Surry	4	7	4	3	3	0	2	6	4	4	Norfolk	4	4	2	10	2	5	2	3	0	0			
Hertford	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	2	Lincoln	4	10	2	10	3	0	2	0	3	0			
Bedford	4	5	3	2	2	10	1	3	3	6	York	5	2	3	5	3	1	2	1	4	2			
Cambr. d.	4	2	2	8	2	8	1	11	3	4	Durham	5	5	3	9	2	11	2	0	4	4			
Hunting.	4	3	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	3	Northum.	4	9	3	5	2	7	1	11	3	7			
Northam.	4	8	3	2	3	0	2	1	3	5	Cumbe. l	5	7	3	8	3	2	0	11	3	8			
Rutland	4	11	0	0	2	10	3	2	3	4	West. m.	6	1	0	0	3	1	1	11	0	0			
Leicester	5	0	3	6	3	3	2	2	4	1	Lancash.	5	6	0	0	3	0	2	1	4	1			
Notting.	4	10	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	7	Cot. line	5	6	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0			
Derby	5	11	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	7	Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	11	2	4	0	0			
Stafford	5	4	0	0	4	2	2	6	4	11	Somerset	5	0	5	0	4	1	3	7	5	3			
Salop	5	3	3	0	3	10	2	6	5	5	Devon	5	8	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0			
Hatfield	5	4	0	0	4	2	3	0	5	1	Cornwall	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0			
Worcest.	5	1	0	0	4	1	2	1	3	2	Glouc.	5	7	0	0	3	7	3	1	5	3			
Warwick	4	7	0	0	3	11	2	5	3	11	Wilt.	4	11	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	9			
Gloucest.	5	2	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	6	Suffol.	4	6	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	9			
Wilt.	5	3	0	0	3	10	2	5	0	0	Kent	4	5	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	0			
Berk.	4	9	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	4														
Oxford	4	11	0	0	1	4	2	6	4	1														
Bucks	4	9	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	8														

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

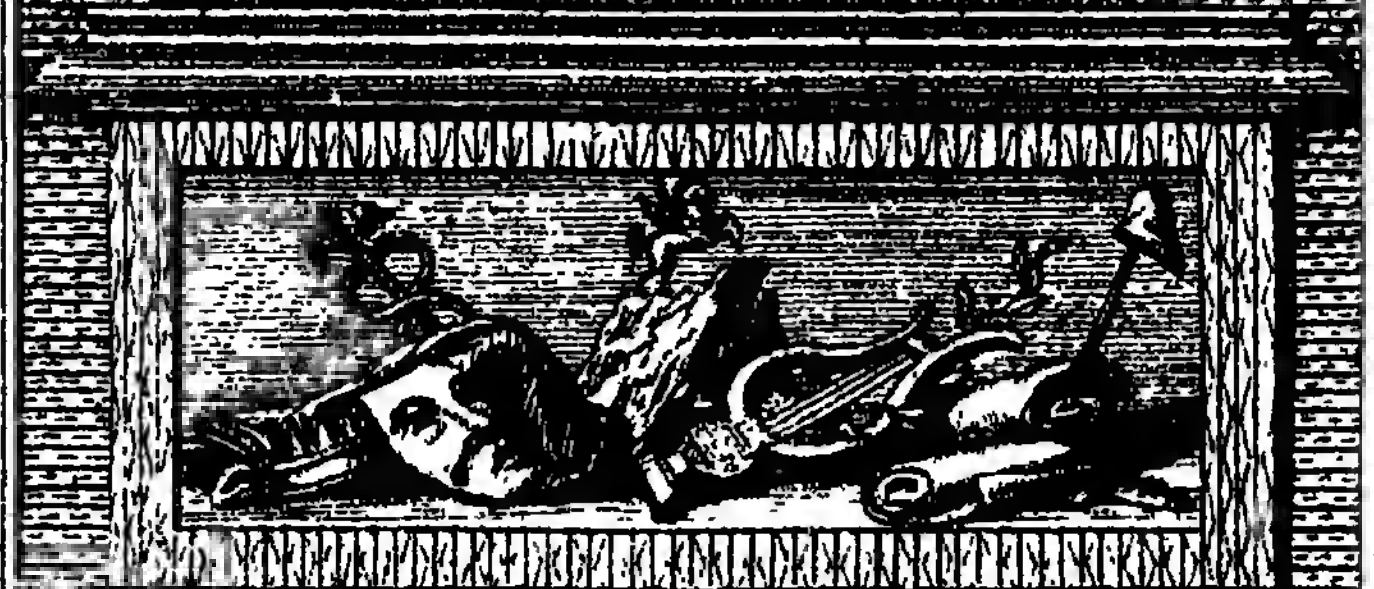
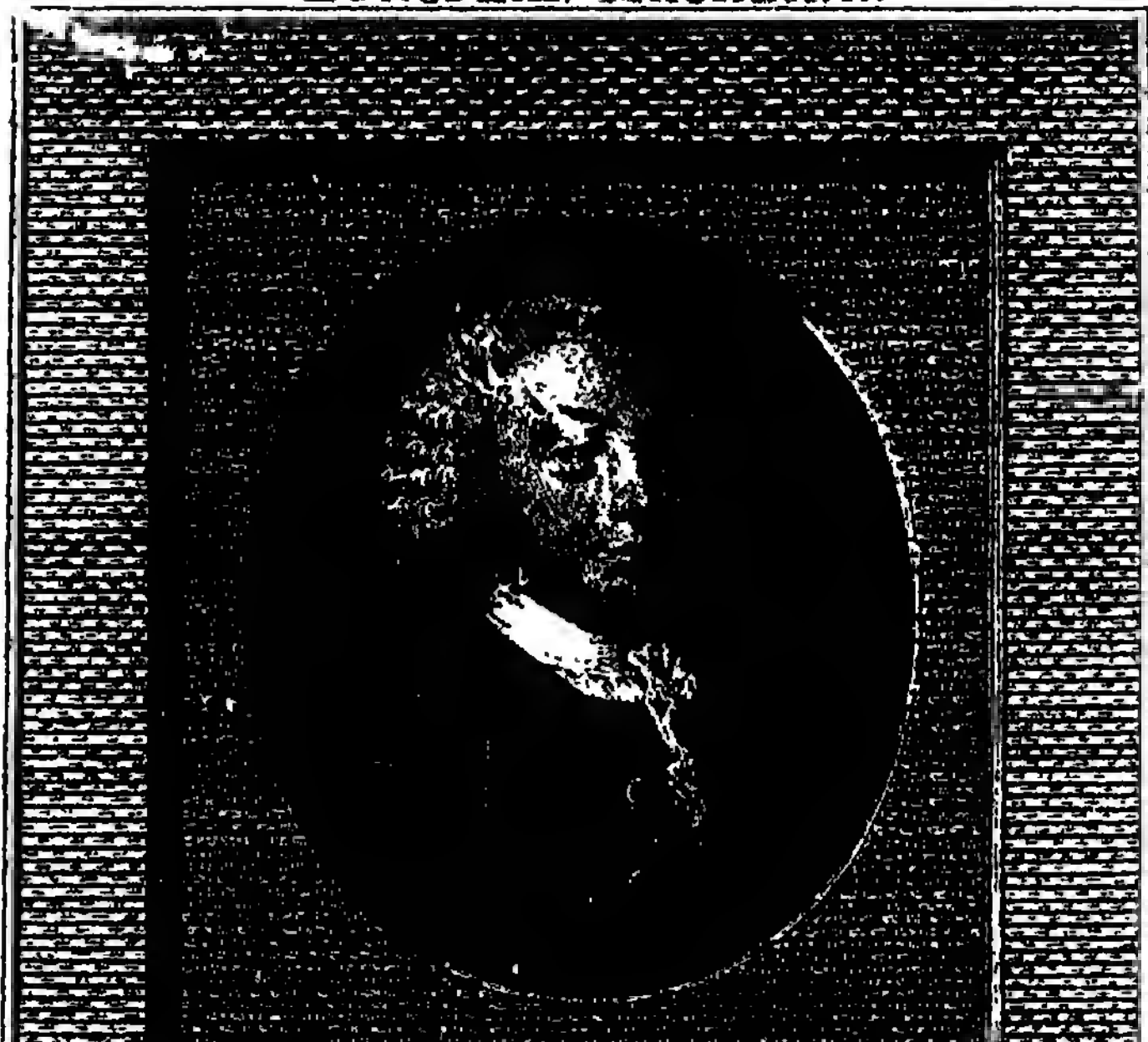
DRURY-LANE.

- Jan. 2. C Landlaine Marriage—Hurly Burly
- 3 Country Girl—The Same
- 4 West-Indian—Romp (and then-then)
- 5 New Way to Pay Old Debts—Arthur
- 6 Cymon—Romp
- 7 Jealous Wife—Arthur and Fannyline
- 9 Trip to Scarborough—Hurly Burly
- 10 The Same—The Same
- 11 School for Scandal—The Same
- 12 Strangers at Home—The Same
- 13 Trip to Scarborough—The Same
- 14 Heiress—Quaker
- 16 The Same—Englishmen in Paris
- 17 The Same—All the World's a Stage
- 18 Country Girl—Romp
- 19 Heiress—Hurly Burly
- 20 The Same—The Same
- 21 The Same—Romp
- 23 The Same—Hurly Burly
- 24 The Same—Virgin Unmasked
- 25 Heiress—The Same
- 26 The Same—Hurly Burly
- 27 The Same—The Same
- 28 The Same—Virgin Unmasked
- 31 Trip to Scarborough—Hurly Burly

COVENT-GARDEN.

Jan 2 I Sabella—Omai
3 Love Makes a Man—The Same
4 Barbarossa—The Same
5 Grecian Daughter—The Same
6 Cymbeline—The Same
7 Funeral—The Same
9 Roman Father—The Same
10 Fontainebleau—The Same
11 Felices of a Day—The Same
12 Comedy of Errors—The Same
13 Orphan—The Same [Same
14 She Would and She Would Not—The
16 Grecian Daughter—The Same
17 Mistake—The Same
18 Macbeth—The Same
19 Orphan—The Same
20 Mistake—The Same
21 All in the Wrong—The Same
23 Romeo and Juliet—The Same
24 Much Ado About Nothing—The Same
25 Comedy of Errors—The Same
26 Orphan—The Same
27 Hypocrite—The Same
28 Love for Love—The Same
31 Distressed Mother—The Same

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



RICHARD GLOVER ESQ.^R

*Engraved by J. Holloway 1786 from an Original
Painted by W. Stone 1786.*

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JANUARY, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT of the late RICHARD GLOVER, Esq.

THIS excellent writer was the son of Richard Glover, a Hamburgh merchant, in London, and was born in St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, in the year 1712. He received the whole of his education under the Rev. Mr. Daniel Sanxay, at Cheam-school, a place which he afterwards delighted to visit; and sometimes attended at the anniversary, held of late years in London, where he seemed happy in relating his juvenile adventures. At this seminary he early distinguished himself, particularly in the poetical line; and amongst other pieces, wrote a poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to the view of that incomparable author's philosophy, published in 4to. in 1723, by his intimate friend Dr. Pemberton*. Considering this as the work of a school-boy, it will excite no small degree of surprize, as it possesses more claims to applause, and

requires fewer allowances for faults, than productions of such an age are always allowed. Indeed from this specimen, we may apply to Mr. Glover what Mr. Walpole said of his friend Gray, that he never was a boy.

Though possessed of talents which were calculated to excel in the literary world, he was content to devote his attention to commerce, and at a proper period commenced a Hamburgh merchant†; but though he acknowledged trade to be entitled to the principal, yet he did not admit it to be the sole object of his attention. He still cultivated literature, and associated with those who were eminent in science. One of his earliest friends was Matthew Green, the ingenious but obscure author of some admirable poems, which, in 1737, after his death, were collected and published by Mr. Glover. This original

* In the preface to this work, Dr. Pemberton speaks of the poem in these terms: "I have presented my readers with a copy of verses on Sir Isaac Newton, which I have just received from a young gentleman, whom I am proud to reckon among the number of my dearest friends. If I had any apprehension that this piece of poetry stood in need of an apology, I should be desirous the reader might know that the author is but sixteen years old, and was obliged to finish the composition in a very short space of time; but I shall only take the liberty to observe, that the boldness of the digressions will be best judged of by those who are acquainted with Pindar."

† This appears from the following lines, with which he begins his poem called "London:"

"Ye northern blasts, and Eurus, wont to sweep
With rudest pinions o'er the furrow'd waves,
Awhile suspend your violence and w: f:
From sandy Weser and the broad-mouth'd Elbe
My freighted vessels to the destin'd shore,
Safe o'er th' unruffled main; let every thought,
Which may disquiet and alarm my breast,
Be absent now; that, dispossess'd of care,
And free from every tumult of the mind,
With each disturbing passion hush'd to peace,
I may pour all my spirit on the theme
Which opens now before me, and demands
The loftiest strain."

writer in the *Splén* * complimented our author in the following manner :

But there's a youth that you can name,
Who needs no leading-strings to fame,
Whose quick maturity of brain
The birth of Pallas may explain ;
Dreaming of whose depending fate,
I heard Melpomén debate,
This, this is he, that was foretold
Should emulate our Cæcæ of old.
Inspir'd by me with sacred fire,
He sings, and rules the varied heart.
If Jove's dread anger he rehearse,
We hear the thunder in his verse ;
If he describe love turn'd to rage,
The furies riot on his page ;
If he fair liberty and law
By ruffian power expiring draw,
The keener passions then engage
Arise and sanctify their rage ;
If he attempt disastrous love,
We hear those plaints that wound the grove :
With him the kinder passions glow,
And tears distill'd from pity flow.

On the 21st of May, 1737, Mr. Glover married Miss Nunn, with whom he received an handsome fortune ; and in the same month published "*Leonidas*," a poem, in 4to which in this and the next year passed through three editions. This poem was inscribed to Lord Cobham †, and on its first appearance was received by the world with great approbation, though it has since been unaccountably neglected. Lord Lyttleton, in a popular publication, called "*Common Sense*," and in a poem addressed to the author, praised it in the warmest terms ; and Dr. Pemberton published "*Observations on Poetry, especially Epic, occasioned by the late Poem upon Leonidas*," 1738, 12mo. merely with a view to point out its beauties. In 1739, Mr. Glover published "*London : or, The Progress of Commerce*," 4to. and a ballad entitled "*Hosier's Ghost*." Both these pieces seem to have been written with a view to incite the public to resent the misbehaviour of the Spaniards, and the latter had a very considerable effect.

The political diffentions at this period

raged with great violence, and more especially in the metropolis. In the year 1739, Sir George Champion, who was next in rotation for the chief magistracy, had offended a majority of his constituents, by voting with the Court party in the business of the Spanish Convention. This determined them to set him aside, and chuse the next to him in seniority ; accordingly Sir John Salter was chosen on Michaelmas-day, and on this occasion Mr. Glover took a very active part †. On the succeeding year the same resolution of the majority continuing, Mr. Glover presided at Vintner's-Hall, Sept. 25, at a meeting of the Livery, to consider of two proper persons to be recommended to the Court of Aldermen, when it was resolved to support the nomination of Sir Robert Godschall and George Heathcote, Esq. who being returned to the Court of Aldermen, the latter gentleman was chosen ; but he declining the office, another meeting of the Livery was held at Vintner's-Hall, Oct. 13, when Mr. Glover again was called to the chair, and the assembly came to a resolution to return Humphrey Parsons, Esq. and Sir Robert Godschall to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of the former to fill the office. On the 19th of November, another meeting was held at Vintner's-Hall, when Mr. Glover pronounced an eulogium on Sir John Barnard, and advised the Livery to chuse him one of their representatives, notwithstanding his intention to resign. On all these occasions he acquitted himself in a very able manner. § His speeches at all these meetings were elegant, spirited, and adapted.

His talents for public speaking, his knowledge of political affairs, and his information concerning trade and commerce, soon afterwards pointed him out to the merchants of London as a proper person to conduct their application to Parliament on the subject of the neglect of their trade. He accepted the office, and in summing up the evidence gave very striking proofs of his oratorical powers. This speech was pronounced Jan. 27, 1742, and was afterwards published under the title of "*A short Account of the late Application to Parliament made by the Merchants of*

* The only anecdotes of this author are to be found in our Magazine for July last, and they were communicated by a gentleman who received them immediately from Mr. Glover himself.

† Mr. Glover is supposed to have written several, if not all the inscriptions at Stowe.

‡ See "*A Narrative of what passed in the Common-Hall of the Citizens of London, assembled for the Election of a Lord-Mayor, on Saturday the 29th of September, on Monday the first, and Tuesday the second of October : together with a Defence of these Proceedings, both as reasonable and agreeable to the Practice of former times*," 8vo. 1739. This was written by Benjamin Robins, author of *Lord Anson's Voyage*.

§ These speeches are in the *London Magazine*, 1740, and in *Annals of Europe*, 1740, page 283.

London upon the Neglect of their Trade; with the Substance of the Evidence there-upon, as summed up by Mr. Glover." 8vo. 1742.

In the year 1744 died the Dutches of Marlborough, and by her will left to Mr. Glover and Mr. Mallet, 500l. each, to write the History of the Duke of Marlborough's Life. Of Mr. Glover her Grace says, that she believes him to be a very honest man, who wished, as she did, all the good that could happen to preserve the liberties and laws of England. This bequest never took place. It is supposed that Mr. Glover very early renounced his share of it; and Mallet, though he continued to talk of performing the task, almost as long as he lived, is now known never to have made the least progress in it.

About this period Mr. Glover withdrew a good deal from public notice, and lived in a state of retirement. He had been unsuccessful in his business, and with a very laudable delicacy had preferred an obscure retreat to popular observation, until his affairs should put on a more prosperous appearance. He had been honoured with the attention of Frederick Prince of Wales, who once presented him with a complete set of the Classics, elegantly bound; and on his absenting himself for some time on account of the embarrassment in his circumstances, sent him, it is said, 500l. The Prince died in March 1751, and in May following Mr. Glover was once more drawn from his retreat by the importunity of his friends, and stood candidate for the place of Chamberlain of London. It unfortunately happened that he did not declare himself until most of the Livery had engaged their votes. After a few days finding that his antagonist gained ground upon the poll, he gave up the contest, on the 7th of May 1751, and on this occasion made the following speech, which exhibiting the feelings of a manly resigned philosophical mind in unprosperous circumstances, deserves to be rendered more public. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen,

AFTER the trouble which I have had so large a share in giving you, by my application to your favour to succeed Sir John Bosworth in the office of Chamberlain, this day so worthily supplied, I should deem myself inexcusable in quitting this place, before I rendered my thanks to those in particular who have so generously espoused my interest; to your new-elected Chamberlain himself, and numbers of his friends, whose expressions and actions have done me peculiar honour, amidst the warmth of their attachment to him; to the two deserving magistrates who have presided among us with impartiality; humanity, and

justice; and lastly, to all in general, for their candour, decency, and indulgence.

"Gentlemen,

"Heretofore I have frequently had occasion of addressing the Livery of London in public; but at this time I find myself at an unusual loss, being under all the difficulties which a want of matter deserving your notice can create. Had I now your rights and privileges to vindicate; had I the cause of your suffering trade to defend; or were I now called forth to recommend and enforce the parliamentary service of the most virtuous and illustrious citizen, my tongue would be free from constraint, and, expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit your attention, which now must be solely confined to so narrow a subject as myself. On those occasions, the importance of the matter, and my known zeal to serve you, however ineffectual my attempts might prove, were always sufficient to secure me the honour of a kind reception and unmerited regard. Your countenance, Gentlemen, first drew me from the retirement of a studious life; your repeated marks of distinction first pointed me out to that great body the merchants of London, who, pursuing your example, condescended to entrust me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the most important cause, a cause where your interest was as nearly concerned as theirs. In consequence of that deference which has been paid to the sentiments and choice of the citizens and traders of London, it was impossible but some faint lustre must have glanced on one, whom, weak as he was, they were pleased to appoint the instrument on their behalf: and if from these transactions I accidentally acquired the smallest share of reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the Livery, that my gratitude ascribed it; and I joyfully embrace this public opportunity of declaring, that whatever part of a public character I may presume to claim, I owe primarily to you. To this I might add the favour, the twenty years countenance and patronage of one, whom a supreme degree of respect shall prevent me from naming; and though under the temptation of using that name, as a certain means of obviating some misconstructions, I shall, however, avoid to dwell on the memory of a loss so recent, so justly and so universally lamented.

"Permit me now to remind you, that when placed by these means in a light not altogether unfavourable, no lucrative reward was then the object of my pursuit; nor ever did the promises or offers of private emolument induce me to quit my independence, or vary from the least of my former professions, which always were, and remain still

founded on the principles of universal liberty; principles which I assume the glory to have established on your records. Your sense, Liverymen of London, the sense of your great corporation, so repeatedly recommended to your representatives in parliament, were my sense, and the principal host of all my compositions, containing matter imbibed in my earliest education, to which I have always adhered, by which I still abide, and which I will endeavour to bear down with me to the grave; and even at that gloomy period, when deserted by my good fortune, and under the severest trials, even then, by the same consistency of opinions and uniformity of conduct, I still reserved that part of reputation which I originally derived from your favour, whatever I might pretend to call a public character, unshaken and unblemished; nor once, in the hour of affliction, did I banish from my thoughts the most sincere and conscientious intention of acquitting every private obligation, as soon as my good fortune should please to return; a distant appearance of which seemed to invite me, and awakened some flattering expectations on the rumoured vacancy of the Chamberlain's office; but always apprehending the imputation of presumption, and that a higher degree of delicacy and caution would be requisite in me than in any other caritative, I forbore, till late, to present myself once more to your notice, and then, for the first time, abstracted from a public consideration, solicited your favour for my own private advantage. My want of success shall not prevent my cheerfully congratulating this gentleman on his election, and you on your choice of so worthy a magistrate; and if I may indulge a hope of departing this place with a share of your approbation and esteem, I solemnly from my heart declare, that I shall not bear away with me the least trace of disappointment.

In 1753, Mr. Glover produced at Drury-Lane his tragedy of *Boadicea*, which was acted nine nights, in the month of December. It had the advantage of the performance of Mr. Garrick, Mr. Mossop, Mr. Cibber, and Mrs. Fitchard. From the Prologue it seems to have been patronized by the Author's friends in the City. In one part of it he says:

“At length his muse from exile he recalls,
 “Urg'd by his patrons in Augusta's walls.
 “Those gen'rous traders, who alike sustain
 “Their nation's glory on th' obedient main,
 “And bounteous raise Affliction's drooping train;
 “They who, benignant to his toils, afford
 “Their sheltering favour, have his muse re-
 “stor'd;

“They in her future fame will justly share,
 “But her disgrace herself must singly bear.
 “Calm hours of learned leisure they have
 “given,
 “And could no more, for genius is from
 “Heaven.”

Archbishop Herring, writing to a friend, says of this play: “— to the most material objections the Author would say (as Shakespeare must in some instances) that he did not make the story, but told it as he found it. The first page of the play shocked me, and the sudden and heated answer of the Queen to the Roman Ambassador's, gentle address, is arrant madness; it is, indeed, unnatural. It is another objection, in my opinion, that Boadicea is really not the object of crime and punishment, so much as pity: and notwithstanding the strong paintings of her savageness, I cannot help wishing she had got the better. She had been most unjustly and outrageously injured by those universal tyrants, who ought never to be mentioned without horror. However, I admire the play in many passages, and think the two last acts admirable. In the fifth particularly, I hardly ever found myself so strongly touched.” Dr. Pemberton wrote a pamphlet to recommend this play.

In 1761, Mr. Glover published *Medea*, a tragedy, written on the Greek model, but it was not acted until 1767, when it appeared for the first time on the stage at Drury-Lane, for Mrs. Yates's benefit. * At the Accession of his present Majesty, Fortune, which had for many years neglected Mr. Glover, appears to have altered her conduct. In the Parliament which was then called, he was chosen Member for Weymouth, and continued to sit as such until the dissolution of it. He, about this time, interested himself about India affairs, at one of Mr. Sullivan's elections, and in a speech introduced the fable of the Man, Horse, and Bear, and drew this conclusion, that, whenever merchants made use of armed forces to maintain their trade, it would end in their destruction.

In 1770, the poem of *Leonidas* requiring a new edition, it was republished in two volumes 12mo. corrected throughout, and extended from nine books to twelve. It had also several new characters added, besides placing the old ones in new situations. The improvements made in it were very considerable, but we believe the public curiosity, at this period, was not sufficiently alive to recompence the pains bestowed on this once-popular performance.

The calamities arising from the wounds given to public credit, in June 1772, by the failure

failure of the Bank of Douglas, Heron, and Co. in Scotland, occasioned Mr. Glover's taking a very active part in the settling those complicated concerns, and in stopping the distress then so universally felt. In February 1774, he called the annuitants of that Banking-house together, at the King's Arms Tavern, and laid proposals before them for the security of their demands, with which they were fully satisfied. He also undertook to manage the interests of the merchants and traders of London concerned in the trade to Germany and Holland, and of the dealers in foreign linens, in their application to Parliament in May 1774. Both the speeches made on these occasions were published in a pamphlet in that year.

In the succeeding year, 1775, he engaged on behalf of the West-Indian merchants, in their application to Parliament, and examined the witnesses, and summed up the evidence, in the same masterly manner as he had done on former occasions. For the assistance he afforded the merchants in this business, he was complimented by them with a service of plate, of the value of 300l. The speech which he delivered in the House was in the same year printed. This, we believe, was the last opportunity he had of displaying his oratorical talents in public.

Having now arrived at a period of life which demanded a recess from business, Mr. Glover retired to ease and independence, and wore out the remainder of his life with dignity and with honour. It is probable that he still continued his attention to his muse, as we are informed that, besides an epick poem of considerable length, he has left some tragedies and comedies behind him in manuscript. After experiencing for some time the infirmities of age, he departed this life 25th November 1785.

The following character of Mr. Glover was drawn up immediately after his decease, by his friend Dr. Brocklesby.

"Through the whole of his life, Mr. G. was by all good men revered, by the wise esteemed, by the great sometimes caressed and even flattered, and now his death is sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness to contemplate the integrity of his character. Mr.

G. for upwards of fifty years past, through every vicissitude of fortune, exhibited the most exemplary simplicity of manners; having early attained that perfect equanimity, which philosophy often recommends in the closet, but which in experience is too seldom exercised by other men in the test of trial. In Mr. G. were united a wide compass of accurate information in all mercantile concerns, with high intellectual powers of mind joined to a copious flow of eloquence as an orator in the House of Commons. Like Milton he was second to none of our English poets; in his discriminating judicious acquaintance with all ancient as well as modern literature; witness his Leonidas, Medea, Boadicea, and London: for, having formed his own character upon the best models of the Greek writers, he lived as if he had been bred a disciple of Socrates, or companion of Aristides. Hence his political turn of mind, hence his unwarp'd affection and active zeal for the rights and liberties of his country. Hence his heartfelt exultation whenever he had to paint the impious designs of tyrants, in ancient times frustrated, or in modern, defeated in their nefarious purposes to extirpate liberty, or to trample on the unalienable rights of man, however remote in time or space from his immediate presence. In a few words, for the extent of his various erudition, for his unalloyed patriotism, and for his daily exercise and constant practice of Xenophon's philosophy, in his private as well as in public life, Mr. Glover has left none his equal in the city, and some time it is feared may elapse before such another citizen shall arise, with eloquence, with character, and with poetry, like his, to assert their rights, or to vindicate with equal powers the just claims of free-born men. Suffice this testimony at present, as the well-earned meed of this truly virtuous man, whose conduct was carefully marked, and narrowly watched by the writer of the foregoing hasty sketch, for his extraordinary qualities during the long period in human life of upwards of forty years; and now it is spontaneously offered as a voluntary tribute, unsolicited and unpurchased; but as it appears justly due to the memory of so excellent a Poet, Statesman, and true Philosopher, in life and death the same."

THE POLITICAL STATE of the NATION, and of EUROPE, for January, 1786,
No. XXIII.

THE close of the last year and the commencement of this were marked with an alarm among our traders and artizans, about an edict of the Emperor of Germany, said to amount to a total prohibition of all the British manufactures being imported into his dominions! It was roundly asserted by some people, and as stoutly denied by others, particu-

larly the Ministerialists, who wished us to believe, that this act of the Emperor (if any such there was) was only a republication of a former arret published eighteen months ago, differing only a little in the manner of enforcing it. Even to this day the abused Public is left in the dark as to the authenticity and the extent of the prohibition: but all seem

seem to agree that there is something in it. Now, we who always circumscribe our opinion within the bounds of common sense, do not scruple to say, that it was the duty of our Ministers, as soon as they knew of it, to have endeavoured to prevent the impending blow, and as soon as they found their endeavours were likely to prove in vain, then to have given the earliest notice possible to the public of the accurate contents of this hostile declaration, to put our manufacturers and others concerned on their guard, that the damages accruing therefrom might fall as light as possible. The neglect of this warning to an unguarded unsuspecting people, to protect them against unnecessary loss, as well as against groundless alarms, we consider as a great defalcation of the duty of our Statesmen, let their pretences be what they may.

The above prohibition, was said to take place soon after the French Court interdicted our Manufactures: this looks as if the Emperor and the Grand Monarch acted in concert and went hand in hand with their machinations against this country! a subject worthy of the enquiry of a British Parliament! sad return of the Emperor to Great-Britain for rescuing his mother and her august House from the jaws of destruction, within the memory of the present generation!

About the same time a packet arriving with a Governor from the East-Indies, after deciding the supreme government there, gave our busy restless spirits an opportunity of spreading rumours of wars in those regions, as groundless as they were ridiculous and absurd: insomuch that, like most other monsters, they died on the very day they were born, and their parents were glad to bury them to hide their own shame.

This month has been uncommonly fatal to our shipping. The case of the *Hallswell* East Indianian was peculiarly striking, distressing, and shocking to human nature. In all its circumstances it may be said to be unprecedented and unparalleled! The commander, with his two daughters, two nieces, and other amiable females, several officers, and a multitude of men, all meeting in one dreadful moment that awful death which had grimly stared them in the face for two days and nights, constituted such a tremendous catastrophe as human nature sinks under the bare contemplation of; it is too much for the human mind to think of long! Many and great are the other calamities which have befallen our other ships in all directions; and our surrounding neighbours have not gone without their share of calamity from the devastating tempest.

Parliament has assembled after a long winter vacation, and been addressed by a most

gracious Speech (as it is called) from the Throne. From this Speech we must confess we have caught very little information, either of the present state of the nation, or the designs of Ministers in their future management of that vast, unwieldy body called the Commonwealth! The Minister asserts nothing specific, and promises nothing specific; we may therefore, by taking a large grasp, draw every thing from it;—upon a smaller scale, with a scrupulous critical examination, reduce it to nothing. We must therefore leave the Minister to develop his secret meaning by his future actions.

While our Parliament was assembling to hear one Royal Speech, another Royal Speech, addressed to the Irish Parliament, was wafted over to our Island, reaching the metropolis just in time to bear a chorus with the other. Of this Irish Speech we may say, it is entirely a domestic one, relating to the internal oeconomy of Ireland only; we shall therefore leave that to the consideration, criticism, and investigation of the Irish Parliament, Volunteers, and People in general.

The Emperor and the King of Prussia content themselves at present with waging a war of words, and of words with very little meaning to them as far as we can see: indeed we should think they might be ashamed to take up arms in such a dispute, without assigning much stronger reasons than either of them yet have done. But if they will fight for fighting's sake, we could wish, for the good of mankind, they might be left by surrounding Powers to fight it out fairly between themselves, as our boxing heroes do in England, without involving innocent and indifferent nations in the motley quarrel, by which there is not a possibility of their gaining the least good, or reaping any benefit whatsoever.

Holland continues in a perturbed state, between the partisans and the enemies of the Stadtholder: as we hinted before, this is a needless quarrel; their great and good new Ally will soon settle that knotty point for them; they must cast all their care upon him, for he will care for them;—he has taken them in tow, and he will pull away with a vengeance. In the meantime, the Hollanders are remunerating his good offices with the two good ships the *Alliance* and the *Gratitude*, as the first-fruits of that peace he has procured them. Let them take care these noble monuments of Dutch gratitude be not dashed to pieces on the sunken rocks of French faith and ingratitude!—We are much afraid they want to procure a more durable and solid monument of their gratitude to the Grand Monarch in the easy purchase of

Ne-

Negapatnam out of our hands!—But who will be fools then!

The Grand Monarch has something to do to discipline his Members of Parliament, who, like unruly school-boys, begin to be petulant, and even to remonstrate against his dictatorial power; but he holds the lash over them in such a menacing tone, that they find it most convenient to yield to his sovereign power. Obedience, pure, simple, unreserved obedience, is the whole sum and substance of the duty he requires at their hands. This is the great and good King who has taken the Thirteen United States of America, and the Seven United High and Mighty States of the Netherlands—twenty free States in all—all truly republican—under his protection, to preserve their rights, their liberties, privileges, and immunities, pure, perfect, undiminished, and uncontaminated!!!—Yet this is the man, who, with the besom of destruction—Despotism—sweeps down every vestige of liberty and the rights of mankind, in his own extensive populous dominions, leaving no traces of pre-existent liberty behind. Here we leave them in possession of their blemish patron, the wonder of the world!

We now come to discharge a debt we incurred to our readers in our last month's speculations; that is, to shew that the confederation which the French Cabinet is now forming with the utmost assiduity on the Continent of Europe, has its radical defects, and the seeds of its own dissolution in its very constitution, if the other powers had but sound and able politicians to guide their affairs. And,

First, A close, intimate, and perfect alliance between the Emperor of Germany and a King of France is a gross absurdity in the politics of Europe in general, and a flat contradiction to the constitution of the Germanic Body in particular, and a combination with one of its hereditary enemies, pregnant with the destruction of the Empire. An Emperor of Germany in league offensive and defensive with France, is secretly and virtually an enemy to the general bond of union that holds the several parts of the Empire together; and every sagacious Prince of the Empire must see it, and take the alarm ere long and act accordingly. Even those who are now deeply connected with the Head, cannot be free from apprehensions of danger to the different members of the Empire from that alarming, ominous and ill-boding alliance. This doctrine is so self-evident, it scarcely needs any demonstration or illustration, for he that runs may read and understand. But, to remove all cavilling—Be it remembered, that the fundamental axiom of the German policy was originally for the Electors to chuse one of their own body to be Emperor, who was

not too powerful in his hereditary dominions or matrimonial acquisitions and family connections, so as to enable him to swallow up the Empire by piecemeal, and add the whole or greater part of it to his hereditary dominions; yet not to chuse one who was so weak and impotent as to be unable to take the lead as Head of the Empire, to protect itself against the incursions and invasions of the Ottoman Empire on one hand, and also to guard against the designs and machinations of the French Court on the other hand, whose constant invariable aim has been at Universal Monarchy, which, when obtained, must be the certain destruction of the German Empire. For half a century back the Empire has had little to fear from the pacific disposition and feeble troubled state of the Turkish empire. The great danger that remained to be guarded against, next to the overgrown power of the Emperor, is the constant aspiring of the French Kings at Universal Monarchy. By the present confederation a door is thrown wide open for both these dangers to rush irresistibly into the very heart of the Empire. Therefore this league must be broke up, or Germany will bleed at every pore, and probably fall a general sacrifice to one or both of these powers, to be divided between them. We give the proposed exchange of Bavaria for the Austrian Flanders, as a specimen of their plan, or the first link of the chain forging by the two now united Houses of Bourbon and Austria, for a serious warning to all the Princes of Germany potent and impotent.

This alarm, properly inculcated and imbibed among the German Princes, may operate effectually by prevention, without drawing the sword or shedding of blood. All the electors ought to sit their faces against chusing the Emperor's brother, or any of that House to be King of the Romans; and all the Princes of the Empire ought to countenance, encourage and support them in it. The same precaution ought to be taken against chusing one of that family to be Emperor upon the next demise; for in case one of the family should succeed either as King of the Romans, or by immediate election to the throne, they would not only consider the Imperial diadem hereditary in their family, but would feel themselves powerful enough to make it so; whereby the family raised up for the defence of the Empire would ultimately be enabled to become its conqueror or destroyer, in conjunction with that power they were originally destined to oppose.

Finding this article hath led us into a great length of discussion, we must reserve the investigation of the other defects of the French league to a further opportunity, the earliest we can seize on.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

JANUARY 14, a new Comedy in five Acts, entitled *The Heiress*, was performed for the first time, and was received with loud and continued applause.

<i>Sir Clement Flint,</i>	Mr. King.
<i>Lord Gavel,</i>	Mr. Palmer.
<i>Clifford,</i>	Mr. Smith.
<i>Allscrip,</i>	Mr. Parsons.
<i>Blandish,</i>	Mr. Bannister, jun.
<i>Rightly,</i>	Mr. Aickin.
<i>Prompt,</i>	Mr. R. Palmer.
<i>French Valet,</i>	Mr. Baddley.
<i>Miss Allscrip,</i>	Miss Pope.
<i>Harriet Clifford,</i>	Mrs. Crouch.
<i>Mrs. Blandish,</i>	Mrs. Wilson.
<i>Mrs. Sagely,</i>	Mrs. Booth.
<i>Waiting Maid,</i>	Mrs. Barnes.
<i>Country Girl,</i>	Miss Tidswell.

AND

Lady Emily Gavel, Miss Fatten.

Sir Clement Flint is one of those cautionary and fastidious men who suppose that interest is the spring of every human action, and who laugh to scorn the pretensions of men to abstract benevolence or disinterested friendship. This character was performed by Mr. King, with that morose gravity of which he is so complete a master.

Lord Gavel and Lady Emily are his nephew and niece—They are both possessed of honour and sensibility. Sir Clement is anxious to marry his nephew, Lord Gavel, to Miss Allscrip, that he may repair a damaged estate by the fortune of this Heiress—But the noble Lord having seen the humble Harriet Clifford, who, to avoid a disagreeable match, had flown to London, and taken refuge in an obscure lodging under the name of Miss Alton, has fallen desperately in love with her, and cannot think of marrying any other.

Allscrip, a rascally attorney, who has amassed an immense fortune, chiefly by the

ruin of the Clifford family, has removed, at the instance of his daughter, the Heiress, from the neighbourhood of Furnival's Inn to Berkeley-square—His daughter is a compound of affectation, insolence, and insensibility. She imitates the manners of people of fashion, and in particular makes Lady Emily her model.

The Blandishes, brother and sister, are sycophants—They are a couple of those beings who hang on people of fashion, and “who stand well with all Administrations.”

Clifford is a gentleman of steady and unaccommodating virtue—The bosom friend of Lord Gavel, he interferes to save him from the error of connecting himself with an unworthy girl, or from the shame of seducing an innocent woman; and in this pursuit he discovers Miss Alton to be his sister.

These are the characters which the author has assembled and engaged in a plot, full of interest, and which at the same time is neither entangled with confounding business, nor debased by farcical incidents.—The Allscrips are detected and exposed—the Blandishes are disappointed—the Cliffords recover their estates—Lord Gavel is united to Harriet Clifford—Mr. Clifford to Lady Emily—and Sir Clement Flint is forced to acknowledge, that there is nothing so truly interested as to make those whom we love happy.

The Honourable General Burgoyne is the author of this comedy, and it does infinite honour to his pen. It is written with chastity and elegance—It breathes throughout the language of fashionable life—is enriched with observation original and nervous—and abounds with epigrams new and pointed.

The Prologue and Epilogue have merit—They were both written in haste, which is a good reason for Mr. King's being rather imperfect. The Epilogue in particular was not written, we learn, till the day before the representation, and was not delivered to Miss Fatten till late the preceding night.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

VIEW of LORD MANSFIELD'S HOUSE at CAEN WOOD, and LORD SOUTHAMPTON'S FARM at HIGHGATE.

A GREEDABLY to our promise in a former Number, and as a companion to the GENERAL VIEW of HIGHGATE inserted in our last Magazine, we now present our Readers with an Elegant Engraving,

from a Drawing furnished by the same Gentleman who favoured us with the former, of the Houses of Lords Mansfield and Southampton near Highgate.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the late PROFESSOR GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S — By JAMES JOHNSTONE, M. D. and Soc. Reg. Medic. Edinb. Socius.

[From the “Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.”]

JOHAN GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, born at Aberdeen in 1725. was third son of JAMES GREGORY, M. D. Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen; and of Anne daughter of the Rev. George Chalmers, Principal of King's College there. The family of Dr. Gregory is of great antiquity in Scotland, and has for more than a century past produced a succession of Gentlemen, of the first distinction in the learned world. JAMES GREGORY, Professor of Mathematics, first at St. Andrews, and afterwards at Edinburgh, the Doctor's grandfather, was one of the most eminent Mathematicians of the last age, the age of Mathematics. He invented the Reflecting Telescope, improved by Sir Isaac Newton. His *Optica Promota*, and other Mathematical works, are still in high esteem.

David Gregory of Oxford, another of the family, the Doctor's cousin, published an excellent and complete Treatise of Astronomy, founded upon the principles and explanatory of the doctrine, of Sir Isaac Newton. James Gregory, M. D. the Doctor's eldest brother, succeeded their father as Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen: and the Doctor, of whom we write, has left a son, who now holds the office of Professor of the Institutions of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, made vacant by the election of Dr. Cullen to be sole Professor of Practice, after his father's death. It seems to be the destiny of this family to enlarge science and instruct mankind, and we hope it will long hold this honourable distinction.

Though Dr. Gregory's father died when his son was very young, his education was carefully and successfully conducted by able and skilful persons, who were attached to his father and family, as well as to the duty they owed to their pupil. In such a happy situation for improvement, Dr. Gregory made a rapid progress in his studies. At Aberdeen, he became thoroughly acquainted with the learned languages, and with his own; here he finished his course of philosophy, and his mathematical studies; for like the rest of his ancestors, he was deeply versed in mathematical knowledge. And in this admirable school, where abstract science itself has undergone a signal reformation, and has learned to speak the language of common sense, and to adorn itself with the graces of taste and eloquence, Dr. Gregory cultivated an elegant

and just taste, clearness and beauty of expression, with precision of judgment, and extensive knowledge. With the circle of science, he possessed a great share of common sense, and of the knowledge of men. This he displays in his writings; and evidently carried into his profession a spirit congenial to that of the Gairds and Beatties, gentlemen with whom he lived in the closest habits of friendship.

Having finished at Aberdeen his course of study in languages, arts, and philosophy, in 1742 he went to Edinburgh, to prosecute the study of medicine.

Having attended the excellent courses of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, the celebrated Professor and father of Anatomy there—of Dr. Alston, on the *Materia Medica*, and Botany—of Dr. Plummer, on Chemistry—of Dr. Sinclair, the elegant and favourite scholar of Boerhaave, on the Institution of Medicine—of the sagacious Rutherford, on the Practice of Medicine—he went to Leyden in 1745, and to Paris in 1746, for farther improvement.

While at Leyden, he received a spontaneous mark of the esteem in which he was held by those among whom, and by whom, he had been educated, in having the degree of Doctor of Physic conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen; and when he returned thence from Paris, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in King's College. He held this Professorship for three or four years, and during that time he gave lectures, or rather a complete course, according to the method of education in that University, on the following important branches of knowledge, 1. Mathematics. 2. Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 3. Ethics, and Moral Philosophy.

In 1754 he went to London, where he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and cultivated the acquaintance, and fixed the esteem and friendship, of some of the most distinguished literati there. Edward Montague, Esquire, an eminent mathematician, and worthy man, maintained a firm friendship for the Doctor, founded on the similarity of their manners and studies. His Lady, Mrs. Montague, and George Lord Lyttleton, were of the number of his friends; and it is not improbable but he would have continued in London, and practised there in his profession, if the death of his brother James Gregory, M. D. and Professor of Physic in King's College, Aberdeen, in 1756, had not occasioned his being recalled to his native university.

to fill the chair of Professor of Physic, vacant by his brother's death. His occupations in physic now began to be active: he gave a course of lectures in physic, and practised in his profession, with universal applause.

In 1766, on the mournful occasion of the death of Dr. Robert Whytt, the ingenious Professor of the Theory of Physic at Edinburgh, Dr. Gregory was called to succeed him, as his Majesty's first Physician in Scotland; and about the same time he was chosen to fill the chair of Professor of the Practice of Physic, which was just retained by Dr. Rutherford; the Trustees of that University being ever attentive to support the high reputation of the celebrated school of physic there, by drawing to it, from every quarter, physicians of the most approved talents and qualifications in the several branches of medicine they are appointed to teach, Dr. Gregory gave three successive courses of practical lectures. Afterwards by agreement with his ingenious colleague Dr. Cullen, they lectured alternate sessions, on the Practice and Institutions of Medicine, with just and universal approbation, till the time of Dr. Gregory's death.

The Doctor having attained the first dignities of his profession in his native country, and the most important medical station in the university, far from relaxing from that attention to the duties of his profession which had raised him, endeavoured to merit the rank he held in it, and in the public esteem, by still greater exertions of labour and assiduity. It was during this time of business and occupation, that he prepared and published his practical Syllabus for the use of students, which, if it had been finished, would have proved a very useful book of practice; and likewise, those admired lectures on the Duties, Office, and Studies of a Physician.

Dr. Gregory, for many years before his death, felt the approach of disease, and apprehended, from an inveterate and cruel gout, the premature death, which indeed too soon put a period to his life and usefulness. In this anxious expectation, he had prepared that admirable proof of paternal solicitude and sensibility, "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." But for some days, and even that preceding his death, he had been as well as usual; at midnight he was left in good spirits by Dr. Johnstone, late Physician in Worcester, at that time his Clinical Clerk; yet

at nine o'clock in the morning of the tenth of February 1773 he was found dead in his bed*.

Dr. Gregory was tall in person, and remarkable for the sweetness of his disposition and countenance, as well as for the ease and openness of his manners. He was an universal and elegant scholar, an experienced, learned, sagacious and humane physician—a professor, who had the happy talent of interesting his pupils, and of directing their attention to subjects of importance, and of explaining difficulties with simplicity and clearness. He entered with great warmth into the interests and conduct of his hearers, and gave such as deserved it every encouragement and assistance in his power: open, frank, social, and undisguised in his life and manner, sincere in his friendships, a tender husband and father: an unaffected, cheerful, candid, benevolent man—a faithful christian. Dr. Gregory's unexpected death, in the height of his usefulness, and with appearances which afforded hopes of its continuance for a much longer period, was universally lamented as a public, no less than a private loss; and science, genius, and worth will long weep over his grave.

Dr. Gregory married in 1752, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Forbes: he lost this amiable lady in 1761: she left the Doctor three sons and three daughters, viz. James Gregory, M. D. now Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh—Dorothea—Anne—Elizabeth—William, student of Balliol College, Oxford, and now in orders: John—all now living, except Elizabeth, who died in 1771.

HIS WORKS.

I. COMPARATIVE VIEW of the State and Faculties of MAN with those of the ANIMAL WORLD.

This work was first read to a private literary society at Aberdeen, and without the most distant view to publication. Many hints are thrown out in it on subjects of consequence, with less formality, and more freedom, than if publication had been originally intended. The size of the book may have suffered by this circumstance; but the value of the matter has probably been increased, by a greater degree of originality, and of variety.

The author put his name to the second edition of this work; many additions are also

* He too, Dr. Johnstone, junior, of Worcester, has lately fallen a much lamented martyr to a noble discharge of duty, in attending the prisoners ill of a fever in Worcester jail (1783). He attained, at an early period, to great and deserved eminence in his profession: and will be ever regretted as a physician of great ability and genius, and as one of the most pleasing and benevolent of men; prematurely snatched from his friends and country, when become highly agreeable and useful to them.

joined to it : and it is dedicated to George Lord Lyttleton, who always professed a high esteem for the author and his writings. This work, in fine, if the author had left no other, must convince every one, that, as a man of science he possessed extensive knowledge, exquisite taste and judgment, and great liberality of mind and thought ; and that, as handsomely said by our instructive poet, Mr. Hayley, in quoting this engaging little volume, in his " Essay on Writing History," " he united the noblest affections of the heart to great elegance of mind ; and is justly ranked amongst the most amiable of moral writers."

II. OBSERVATIONS on the DUTIES and OFFICES of a PHYSICIAN, and on the METHOD of PROSECUTING ENQUIRIES in PHILOSOPHY.

This work was first published in 1770, by one, who heard the Professor deliver them in lectures ; but they were acknowledged, and republished in a more correct form, by the author, in 1772.

III. The next work published by Professor Gregory is intitled, ELEMENTS of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC for the use of STUDENTS, 1772, republished 1774.

The Doctor intended this work as a TEXT BOOK, to be illustrated by his lectures on the practice of physic ; but he died before he had finished it, and before he had finished the first course of lectures which he gave on that text.

The Doctor's death happened while he was lecturing on the Pleurisy. His son, Dr. James Gregory, finished that course of lectures to the general satisfaction of the University ; and he therein gave ample proof of his fitness for the station of Professor of Medi-

to himself, and to the University—*Non deficiat alter aureus.*

This Gentleman published in 1774, a small tract of his father's, entitled " A FATHER'S LEGACY TO HIS DAUGHTERS:" which was written solely for their use (about eight years before the author died) with the tenderest affection, and deepest concern for their happiness. This work is a most amiable display of the piety and goodness of his heart, and his consummate knowledge of human nature, and of the world: It manifests such solicitude for their welfare as strongly recommends the advice which he gives.

• " Adieu, ye lays, that fancy's flowers adorn,
• The soft amusement of the vacant mind !
He sleeps in dust, and all the Muses mourn ;
He, whom each virtue fired, each grace refin'd,
Friend ! teacher ! pattern ! darling of mankind !
He sleeps in dust !—Ah how should I pursue
My theme !—To heart-consuming grief resigned,
Here on his recent grave I fix my view,
And pour my bitter tears—Ye flow'ry lays adieu !
Art thou, my Gregory, for ever fled !
And am I left to unavailing woe !
When fortune's storms assail this weary head,
Where cares long since have shed untimely snow,
Ah ! now for comfort whither shall I go !
No more thy soothing voice my anguish cheers:
Thy placid eyes with smiles no longer glow,
My hopes to cherish, and allay my tears —
" 'Tis meet that I should mourn—Flow forth afresh my tears * !"

TO the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE account you have given of the late Mr. Henderson in your last Magazine, and especially that part of it written, as I am informed, by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool (whose name appears very honourably in the Manchester Philosophical Transactions), has afforded general satisfaction. It would, however, have been more complete, had you added a list of the characters which he performed. To supply this deficiency, I have compiled from memory and enquiry the following catalogue, in which I have arranged the parts as near as possible according to the order of their performance, and believe the list to be tolerably accurate. Those parts which he performed in London, I have marked with an asterisk

I am, &c

Bath, Jan. 12, 1786.

CHARACTERS.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Hamlet | Hamlet |
| 2 Ode on the Jubilee | |
| 3 Richard III. | Richard III. |
| 4 Benedick | Much Ado About Nothing |

PLAYS.

CHARACTERS.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| * 5 Macbeth | Macbeth |
| * 6 Capt. Bohadil | Every Man in his Humour |
| * 7 Bayes | The Rehearsal |
| 8 Don Felix | The Wonder |

PLAYS.

* 9 Earl.

CHARACTERS.	PLAYS.	CHARACTERS.	PLAYS.
* 9 Earl of Essex	The Earl of Essex	* 63 Falstaff	Merry Wives of Windsor
10 Hotspur	First part of Henry IV	64 Regulus	The Inflexible Captive
11 Fribble	Miss in her Teens	65 Sir Th. Overbury	Sir Thomas Overbury
* 12 Lear	King Lear	66 Lord Chalkstone	Lethe
* 13 Hastings	Jane Shore	* 67 Leon	Rule a Wife and Have a Wife
14 Alonzo	Alonzo	68 Col. Tamper	The Duce is in him
15 Alzuma	Alzuma	69 Mirabel	The Inconstant
* 16 Pierre	Venice Preserved	70 Loveless	Love's Last Shift
* 17 Don John	The Chances	71 Manly	The Plain Dealer
* 18 Comus	Comus	72 Beverley	The Gamester
19 Othello	Othello	73 Belmont	The Foundling
20 Archer	The Stratagem	* 74 Evander	The Grecian Daughter
21 Ranger	The Suspicious Husband	75 Brutus	Julius Cæsar
* 22 Sir John Brute	The Provoked Wife	* 76 Brutus	The Roman Sacrifice
23 Belville	The School for Wives	* 77 Edgar Atheling	The Battle of Hastings
24 Henry II.	Henry II.	78 Horatius	The Roman Father
25 Beverley	The Man of Business	* 79 Æsop	Æsop
26 Zanga	The Revenge	* 80 Chorus	Henry V.
27 Ford	The Merry Wives of Windsor	* 81 Birino	The Law of Lombardy
* 28 Posthumus	Cymbeline	* 82 Dominic	The Spanish Friar
* 29 Shylock	The Merchant of Venice	* 83 Sforza	The Duke of Milan
30 Lorenzo	The Spanish Friar	* 84 Tamerlane	Tamerlane
* 31 Sciolto	The Fair Penitent	* 85 Wolsey	Henry VIII.
32 Morcar	Matilda	86 Charles	The School for Scandal
* 33 Falstaff	First Part of Henry IV.	87 Cato	Cato
34 Velasquez	Braganza	88 Octavio	She Would and She Would Not
35 Osmond	King Arthur	89 Aubrey	The Fashionable
* 36 Sir Giles Overreach	New way to pay old debts	90 Sir John Flow- erdale	School for Fathers
37 Jupiter	Amphitryon	* 91 Pharnaces	Siege of Sinope
* 38 King John	King John	* 92 Duke	Measure for Measure
39 Jachimo	Cymbeline	* 93 Osborn	Duplicity
40 Glenalvon	Douglas	* 94 Austin	The Count of Narbonne
41 Selim	Edward and Eleonora	* 95 Fitzherbert	Which is the Man
* 42 Chamont	The Orphan	* 96 Maskwell	The Double Dealer
43 Bastard	King John	* 97 Sullivan	The Walloons
44 Oroonoko	Oroonoko	98 Ægeon	The Comedy of Errors
* 45 Falstaff	Second Part Henry IV.	99 Riot	The Wife's Relief
* 46 Lusignan	Zara	100 Pyrrhus	The Distress Mother
47 Clytus	The Rival Queens	101 Mercutio	Romeo and Juliet
48 Hargrave	The Runaway	102 Prospero	The Tempest
49 Honeywood	The Good-natured Man	* 103 Leontes	The Winter's Tale
50 Campley	The Funeral	* 104 Sir Ant. Bram- ville	The Discovery
* 51 Valentine	Love for Love	* 105 Philodamus	Philodamus
52 Henry V.	Henry V.	* 106 Lord Davenant	The Mysterious Husband
53 Osmyn	The Mourning Bride	* 107 Malvolio	Twelfth Night
* 54 Oakley	The Jealous Wife	* 108 Norval	Douglas
* 55 Don John	The Man's the Master	* 109 Sir Ch. Easy	The Careless Husband
* 56 Alwin	The Countess of Salisbury	* 110 Old Wilmot	The Shipwreck
57 Lord Guildford Dudley	Lady Jane Gray	* 111 Biron	Isabella
58 Alcanor	Mahomet	* 112 Caled	The Siege of Damascus
* 59 Jaques	As You Like It	* 113 Theseus	Phædra and Hippolitus
60 Atall	The Double Gallant	114 Arab	The Arab
61 Henry VI.	Richard III.	* 115 Ordeal	Fashionable Levities.
* 62 Jago	Othello		

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
FRAGMENTS by LEQ. NUMBER VII.

The delicate precision often necessary in Translation.

THAT part of my temper which inclines to Republicanism was not a little stirred a few evenings ago, at the Coffee house, on reading the following *jeux d'esprit* translated from the French of M. de Voltaire and the King of Prussia.

M. de VOLTAIRE to the Princess AMELIA of Prussia.

Some truth we may desire
Ev'n in the greatest lie.

To-night I dream'd I sat

Enthroned in regal state :

To love you then I dar'd ;

Nay more, that love declar'd ;

And when I woke, one half I still retain'd ;

My kingdom vanish'd, but my love re-
main'd.

Then answered by the Prussian King.

Dreams commonly we see

With characters agree,

Thus heroes pass the Rhine,

And merchants count their coin,

And mastiffs bay the moon :

But when, conceited loon !

Voltaire here dreams of empire, on my
word,

Thus to abuse a dream is most absurd.

After I retired from the Coffee-house I could not get, what I then thought, the extreme insolence of his Majesty out of my mind, but sat half-dressed by my bedside indulging in these indignant reveries : What characters, thought I, have more disgraced human nature than those of kings ! the kings of every nation, Jews and Gentiles, Greeks and Barbarians, Turks and Christians ? What description of men ever exceeded them in oppression and injustice, in rapine, murder and every cruelty, in unlimited indulgence of the basest and lowest passions ! But it hurts me to degrade human nature too much. The fault of those multitudes who, possessed of the title and power of kings, have disgraced the name of man, is to be traced in their unhappy education. The extreme intolerance of those who, according to the vulgar error, are styled the Great, has in every age been the contempt of philosophers and generous intermeddled minds. But such minds, on cooler thoughts, will no more blame human nature for the worthlessness of the great majority of those vulgarly called the Great, those fungous excrescences of society, than they will blame the good timber of an old oak tree on account of the useless fungous excrescences that ooze out of its rind. Such minds will make allowances for the miserable indulgence shewn to the earliest years of princes and of our young gentry ; for the ignorance which follows that indulgence ; for that

flattery of low mercenary dependants which assails their inexperienced entrance on the rank of men, during the wildest ebullition of the passions ; and above all, for that unhappy idea of their high superiority of birth and fortune which makes their heads giddy, and to fancy they are on high towers looking down on the bulk of society, when in reality they are much below it. But whatever apologies may be made for the ignorance and consequent insolence of too many of our own lordlings, the Great Frederick, the philosopher and hero of the North, needs no such palliation or defence. He knows what sentiments are liberal, and worthy of an instructed mind ; insolence and contempt in him therefore are triply aggravated, triply odious. But when that contempt is bestowed on abilities superior to his own, it is quite insufferable. Sir W. Temple says, ten thousands of men are born with abilities and requisites to make great kings, generals, and statesmen, for one that is born with the talents or mind necessary to form the great poet. Yet it seems his accomplished Majesty of Berlin thought it blasphemy itself in Voltaire even to dream that he was one of that sacred order of *superior* and *heaven-disordered* Beings called Kings ! Had I read this of James I. such insolence would have been in character ; and I should only have laughed ; but in the great and justly-admired Frederic, it is intolerable. — Thus far had my *Reverie* carried my indignation, when turning over some numbers of the *Journal des Savans*, which lay on the table, in hope of some amusement, I luckily fell upon the original verses of Voltaire and his Majesty, and was agreeably deceived on finding that the insolence which had chagrined me, lay not in the French of the King's reply, but in the clumsy turn of the English translation. The original ends thus :

*Mais qu'ard Voltaire en Prusse, pour lui
à s'agiter,*

S'imaginer à Roi.

Ma sagesse abrupte à se jurer.

Here the turn or point is delicate, and elegantly witty. It is not as in the English, or rather Scotch translation, from the Scotch word in it :

But when, conceited loon,

Voltaire here dreams of empire, on my
word,

Thus to abuse a dream is most absurd.

Here *dreams of empire* obviously means, in his verses he dreams of empire ; and that for such a fellow as he to dream of empire, was to abuse a dream most absurdly. But the *point* of the original is very different ; the

the

the whole of which is literally thus:

"It is commonly remarked that our dreams are analogous to our character. A hero dreams that he has past the Rhine; a merchant, that he has made his fortune; and a dog, that he bays the moon. But when Voltaire in Prussia, to play off his buffoonry, imagines himself to be king; (not a king) by my faith, this is abusing a dream." The point here is truly Attic; the monarch laughs at him for dreaming that he was King in Prussia. Voltaire only says, he dreamed he was advanced to the rank of kings; but his Majesty's turn, *en Prusse s'imaginer être Roi!* "in Prussia to think he was to be king!"

AN ACCOUNT OF CUTHBERT SHAW.

CUTHBERT SHAW was born at Ravensworth, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about the year 1738, or 1739. His father was a person in low circumstances, and followed the occupation of a shoemaker. Our Author was first put to school at Kirkbyhill, in his father's neighbourhood; but he was soon removed to Scorton, five miles from Richmond, where, after having gone through a common course of education, he was appointed Usher. Some time after he became Usher to the Grammar-school at Darlington under Mr. Metcalf, and, while there, published his first Poem, in 1756, called "Liberty. Humbly inscribed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Darlington," 4to. During his residence at this place he began to shew that negligence of the dictates of prudence, and the rules of economy, which marked his future life, inasmuch that he was obliged to quit his post and the country; and with nothing but his talents came in quest of fortune to the metropolis.

The exact time of his arrival in London we are unable to ascertain; but we are informed that his first employment was writing paragraphs and essays for the newspapers. In the spring of 1760 he was at St. Edmund's Bury, probably a member of the Norwich company of comedians, and published under the name of W. Seymour "Odes on the Four Seasons," 4to. a performance which had been one of his youthful productions. In the summer of that year he joined Mr. Foote's hasty raised troop with which that Gentleman opened the Haymarket with "the Minor," a play that was acted with uncommon success thirty-five nights, and in which Mr. Shaw performed the part of Sir George Weakly.

The winter of that year he passed either in Ireland or in some country company, and in the summer of 1761 performed at Drury-Lane, then opened by Mr. Foote and Mr. Murphy. On the 19th October he appeared at Covent Garden in the character of Osmyrn, in Zara, but with so little success that he never was permitted to perform any more un-

is as good-natured as it is sharp-pointed, and is entirely free of that insolence which the clumsy English version suggested to my indignation.

Memorandum. If ever any acquaintance I have a regard for intend to translate poetry from one language into another, lay this example before him; and tell him, that the delicate precision so necessary in translation, particularly in works of wit and humour, requires a similarity of feeling and taste with his author, without which he will neither understand him, do him common justice, or himself the smallest credit.

til the 14th May 1761, when he personated Pierre, in Venice Preserved, for his own benefit. He possessed but few of the requisites for the Theatre except figure, and from this time seems to have abandoned a pursuit from which he was likely to derive neither profit nor credit. From this period we hear no more of him as an actor.

In the beginning of the year 1762 he resumed the pen, and the poetical war kindled up by Churchill raging at that juncture with great violence, he wrote a Satire, called, "The Four Farthing Candles," 4to. in which he attacked Messrs Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley. This performance was executed with some spirit and success, and obtained so much notice as to encourage him to proceed as an Author.

In 1766, he published, "The Race, a Poem," 4to. in which he characterized the chief poets of that period, and some of them with great severity. This poem was republished and enlarged in the next year. It appears from it, that he had, by this time, no want of confidence in his powers. He had learnt to deal his satire about with no unsparing hand, and if it was not felt by the parties against whom it was directed, it was owing to no lenity or forbearance in the satirist.

About this time he wrote an account of the virtues of a then popular medicine, called "The Baume de Vie," and was admitted as a partner to a proportion of the profits arising from it. He had hitherto led, if not a profligate, at least a dissipated life. He seemed sensible of it himself, and soon afterwards married, and for a short time had the care of the present Earl of Chesterfield, then an infant to instruct him in the first rudiments of literature. He also put forth proposals for publishing his poems by subscription; but this was never executed, and he returned the money he had received. In 1768, he lost his wife in child-bed, of her first child, and on this occasion wrote his

* In this article we have received some assistance from a correspondent who signs himself D.

best performance, entitled, "A Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady, by an Afflicted Husband," 4to. The tenderness which runs through the whole of this poem, renders it one of the most affecting in the English language. The Lady's dying farewell to her husband is particularly pathetic.

— If e'er thy Emma's name was
 dear;
 If e'er thy vows have charm'd my ravish'd
 ear;
 If from thy lov'd embrace my heart to gain,
 Proud friends have frown'd and fortune smil'd
 in vain;
 If it has been my sole endeavour, still
 To act in all, obsequious to thy will;
 To watch thy very smiles, thy wish to know,
 Then only truly blest when thou wert so;
 If I have doted with that fond excess,
 Nor love could add, nor fortune make it
 less;
 If this I've done, and more—oh then be
 kind
 To the dear lovely babe I leave behind.
 When time my once-lov'd memory shall
 efface,
 Some happier maid may take thy Emma's
 place,
 With envious eyes thy partial fondness see,
 And hate it for the love thou bore to me.
 My dearest Anna, so give a woman's fears,
 But one word more (I cannot hear thy tears)
 Promise—and I will trust thy faithful vow,
 O'th have I tried, and ever found thee true,
 That to some distant spot thou wilt remove
 This fatal pledge of hapless Emma's love,
 Where safe thy blandishments it may par-
 take,
 And oh! be tender for its mother's sake.
 Wilt thou?
 I know thou wilt;—sad silence speaks
 assent,
 And in that pleasing hope thy Emma dies
 content

The child, which was a daughter, lived but a short time after its mother, and Mr. Shaw again lamented his second loss in strains not inferior to the former*. The publication of these poems introduced him to the notice of the first Lord Lyttleton, who extolled the author in the highest terms; but he derived no other advantage from his lordship's acquaintance.

In the foregoing Poems are many allusions to the misery of their Author, independent of the circumstances which gave rise to them. He was at this period afflicted with disease, which put on its most disgraceful form, and rendered him an object almost offensive to sight. He had possessed no small portion of vanity about his person, and this alteration

added pungency to his afflictions. He however still continued to write, and in 1769 published "Corruption, a Satire, inscribed to the Right Honourable Richard Grenville, Earl Temple," 4to. In the dedication he speaks of himself in the following terms:

"For me, long lost to all the World holds
 " dear,
 " No hopes can flatter, and no furs can cheer;
 " Sickness and sorrow, with united rage,
 " In early youth have wreak'd the ills of age:
 " This all my With,—(since earthly joys are
 " flown)
 " To sigh unseen;—to live and die unknown.
 " To break the tenor of this sad repose,
 " Say, what could rouse me but my coun-
 " try's woes?
 " But thus to see vice stalk in open day,
 " With shameless front, and universal sway!
 " To view proud villains drive the gilded car,
 " Deck'd with the spoils and ravages of war!
 " Whose ill-got wealth, shifted from hand
 " to hand,
 " With vice and want have delug'd all the
 " land;
 " 'Tis Satire's only to avenge the cause
 " On those that scape from Tyburn and the
 " laws:
 " Drag forth each knave conspicuous and
 " confess,
 " And hang them high—as scare-crows to
 " the rest!
 " Let this grand object claim my ev'ry
 " care,
 " And chase the fullen demon of despair:
 " (When passion fires us for the public weal,
 " For private griefs 'twere infamous to feel)
 " Till my full heart, disburthen'd of its freight,
 " No more shall swell and heave beneath the
 " weight.
 " This dutious tribute to my country paid,
 " Welcome pale sorrow and the silent shade!
 " From glory's standard yet should all retire,
 " And none be found to fan the generous
 " fire;
 " No patriot soul to justify the song,
 " And urge it's precepts on the slumb'ring
 " tirong;
 " In vain to virtue have I form'd the strain,
 " An angel's tongue might plead her cause in
 " vain.
 " Some lone retreat I'll seek unknown to
 " fame,
 " Nor hear the very echo of their shame;
 " Conscience shall pay me for the world's
 " neglect,
 " And heav'n approve what mortals dare
 " reject."

He afterwards is supposed to have written many political as well as poetical performances, and is recollected to have been a

* Both these pieces are reprinted in Vol. III. of Peacock's Collection of Poems.

contributor if not the editor of "The Fictitious Magazine." One of his last pieces was an Essay on the death of Charles Yorke, the Lord Chancellor, which was generally supposed to have been suppressed on the ground of its being a fun of money to the Anti-Corruption Society, and it is to be feared that the claims of the author would not do much more.

ACCOUNT of the ORGAN of HEARING in FISH

By JOHN HUNTER, Esq. F.R.S.

THE organs of hearing in fish, he observes, are placed on the sides of the skull, or the cavity which contains the brain, but the skull itself makes no part of the organ, as it does in the quadruped and the bird. In some fish the organ is wholly formed by the parts composing this cavity, which in man is cartilaginous, the skeleton of the fish being like those of the ray kind, in others also, as in cod, salmon, &c. whole skeleton is bone, yet this part is cartilaginous.

In some fish this organ is inserted with the cavity of the skull, or that cavity which also contains the brain as in the salmon, cod, &c. the cavity of the skull projects laterally, and forms a cavity like

The organ of hearing in fish appears to grow in size with the animal, thus the size of the organ is in proportion to the size of the animal, which is not the case with the quadruped, &c. the organs being in the former, a little in the growing foetus as in the adult.

The nature in respect of the ear is different in different kinds of fish, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third.

In the first kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third. In the first kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third. In the first kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third.

The second kind of fish is of a kind of cartilaginous nature, and is found in some of the ray kind, in some fish is situated over the eye, and is not to be seen in the ray kind, for as the skull does not contain any part of these organs or cavities,

they must be composed of such substance as is capable of keeping its form. In the second kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third. In the first kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third.

they must be composed of such substance as is capable of keeping its form.

In the third kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third. In the first kind of fish, the organ is the nature of the ear is different, but in all these orders can be divided into three kinds, the first, the second, and the third, but there is a regular gradation from the first to the third.

Two of the semicircular canals are similar to one another, may be called a pair, and are placed perpendicularly, the third is not so long, in some it is placed horizontally, uniting as it were the other two at their ends or terminations. In the skate it is something different, being only united to one of the perpendiculars.

The two perpendiculars unite at one part in the canal, by the arm of each uniting, while the other two arms or limbs have no connection with each other, and the arm of the horizontal unite with the other two arms of the perpendicular near the entrance into the common canal or cavity.

Near the union of these canals into the common, they are swelled out into round bags, becoming there much larger.

In the ray kind they all terminate in one cavity, as has been observed, and in the cod they terminate in one canal, which in these fish is placed up in the additional cavity or cavities. In this cavity or cavities there is a bone or bones. In some there are two bones, as the jack has two cavities, we find in one of these cavities two bones, and in the other only one, in the ray there is only a chalky substance. At this union of the two perpendiculars in some fish enters the external meatus. This is the case with all the ray kind, the external meatus of which is small, and is placed on the upper surface of the head, but it is not very gross or species of fish that has the external opening.

The nerves of the ear pass outwards from the brain, and appear to terminate at once on the external surface of the swelling of the semicircular tubes above described. They do not appear to pass through those tubes so as to get on the inside, as is supposed to be the case in quadrupeds, I should therefore very much suspect, that the lining of these tubes in the quadruped is not nerve, but a hard internal perithecium.

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, and OBSERVATIONS, by the late
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[From Mr. BOSWELL'S "TOUR to the HEBRIDES," lately published.]

LORD ORRERY.

SPEAKING of the noble family of Boyle, Dr. Johnson said, that all the Lord Orrerys, till the present, had been writers. The first wrote several plays; the second was Bentley's antagonist; the third wrote the Life of Swift, and several other things; his son Hamilton wrote some papers in *The Adventurer* and *World*. He told us he was well acquainted with Swift's Lord Orrery. He said, he was a feeble-minded man; that, on the publication of Dr. Delany's Remarks on his book, he was so much alarmed that he was afraid to read them. Dr. Johnson comforted him, by telling him they were both in the right; that Delany had seen most of the good side of Swift—Lord Orrery most of the bad. — M^rLeod asked, if it was not wrong in Orrery to expose the defects of a man with whom he lived in intimacy. — Johnson. "Why no, Sir, after the man is dead; for then it is done historically." He added, "If Lord Orrery had been rich, he would have been a very liberal patron. His conversation was like his writings, neat and elegant, but without strength. He grasped at more than his abilities could reach; tried to pass for a better talker, a better writer, and a better thinker, than he was. There was a quarrel between him and his father, in which his father was to blame; because it arose from the son's not allowing his wife to keep company with his father's mistress. The old Lord shewed his resentment in his will, — leaving his library from his son, and assigning as his reason, that he could not make use of it."

I mentioned the affectation of Orrery, in ending all his letters on the Life of Swift in studied varieties of phrase, and never in the common mode of "I am, &c." an observation which I remember to have been made several years ago by old Mr. Sheridan. This species of affectation in writing, as a foreign Lady of distinguished talents once remarked to me, is almost peculiar to the English. I took up a volume of Dryden, containing the *Conquest of Granada*, and several other plays, of which all the Dedications had such studied conclusions. Dr. Johnson said, such conclusions were more elegant, and, in addressing persons of high rank (as when Dryden dedicated to the Duke of York), they were likewise more respectful. I agreed that there it was much better; it was making his escape from the Royal presence with a genteel sudden timidity, in place of having the resolution to stand still, and make a formal bow.

EUROPEAN MAG.

YOUNG.

He told us, the first time he saw Dr. Young was at the house of Mr. Richardson, the author of *Clarissa*. He was sent for, that the Doctor might read to him his *Conjectures on Original Composition*, which he did, and Dr. Johnson made his remarks; and he was surprised to find Young receive as novelties what he thought very common maxims. He said he believed Young was not a great scholar, nor had studied regularly the art of writing; that there were very fine things in his *Night Thoughts*, though you could not find twenty lines together without some extravagance. He repeated two passages from his *Love of Fame*—the characters of Brunetta and Stella, which he praised highly. He said, Young pressed him much to come to Wellwyn; he always intended it; but never went. He was sorry when Young died. The cause of quarrel between Young and his son, he told us, was, that his son insisted Young should turn away a clergyman's widow, who lived with him, and who, having acquired great influence over the father, was saucy to the son. Dr. Johnson said, she could not conceal her resentment at him, for saying to Young, that "an old man should not resign himself to the management of any body." — I asked him, if there was any improper connection between them. — "No, Sir, no more than between two statues. — He was past fourscore, and she a very coarse woman. She read to him, and, I suppose, made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate, and did such things as an old man wishes to have done for him."

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DR. DODDRIDGE.

Dr. Doddridge being mentioned, he observed, that "he was author of one of the finest epigrams in the English language. It is in Otton's Life of him. The subject is his family motto, — *Dum vivimus, vivamus*; which, in its primary signification, is, to be sure, not very suitable to a christian ~~time~~; but he paraphrased it thus:

"Live, while you live, the epicure would say,

"And seize the pleasures of the present day.

"Live, while you live, the sacred preacher cries,

"And give to God each moment as it flies.

"Lord, in my views let both united be;

"I live in pleasure, when I live to thee."

D

ARAB.

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### ARABS.

At Fort George we dined at Sir Eyre Coote's, at the Governor's house, and found him a most gentleman-like man. His Lady is a very agreeable woman, with an uncommonly mild and sweet tone of voice. There was a pretty large company: Mr. Ferne, Major Brewse, and several officers. Sir Eyre had come from the East-Indies by land, through the deserts of Arabia. He told us, the Arabs could live five days without victuals, and subsist for three weeks on nothing else but the blood of their camels, who could lose so much of it as would suffice for that time, without being exhausted. He highly praised the virtue of the Arabs; their fidelity, if they undertook to conduct any person; and said they would sacrifice their lives rather than let him be robbed. Dr. Johnson, who is always for maintaining the superiority of civilized over uncivilized men, said, "Why, Sir, I can see no superior virtue in this. A serjeant and twelve men, who are my guard, will die, rather than that I shall be robbed."—Colonel Pennington, of the 37th regiment, took up the argument with a good deal of spirit and ingenuity.—Pennington. "But the soldiers are compelled to this, by fear of punishment."—Johnson. "Well, Sir, the Arabs are compelled by the fear of infamy."—Pennington. "The soldiers have the same fear of infamy, and the fear of punishment besides; so have less virtue, because they act less voluntarily."—Lady Coote observed very well, that it ought to be known if there was not, among the Arabs, some punishment for not being faithful on such occasions.

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### GOLDSMITH.

I talked of the officers whom we had left to-day; how much service they had seen, and how little they got for it, even of fame.—Johnson. "Sir, a soldier gets as little as any man can get."—Roswell. "Goldsmith has acquired more fame than all the officers last war, who were not Generals."—Johnson. "Why, Sir, you will find ten thousand fit to do what they did, before you find one who does what Goldsmith has done. You must consider, that a thing is valued according to its rarity. A pebble that paves the street is in itself more useful than the diamond upon a lady's finger."—I wish our friend Goldsmith had heard this.

He said, he was angry at Thrale, for sitting at General Oglethorpe's without speaking. He censured a man for degrading himself to a non-entity. I observed, that Goldsmith was on the other extreme; for he spoke at all ventures.—Johnson. "Yes,

Goldsmith, rather than not speak, will talk of what he knows himself to be ignorant, which can only end in exposing him."—"I wonder, said I, if he feels that he exposes himself. If he was with two taylors"—"Or with two founders," said Dr. Johnson (interrupting me), "he would fall in talking on the method of making cannon, though both of them would soon see that he did not know what metal a cannon is made of."

### PENNANT.

It was wonderful how well time passed in a remote castle, and in dreary weather. After supper we talked of Pennant. It was objected that he was superficial. Dr. Johnson defended him warmly. He said, Pennant has greater variety of enquiry than almost any man, and has told us more than perhaps one in ten thousand could have done in the time that he took. He has not said what he was to tell; so you cannot find fault with him for what he has not told. If a man comes to look for fishes, you cannot blame him if he does not attend to fowls."—But, said Colonel M'Leod, "he mentions the unreasonable rise of rents in the Highlands, and says, 'the gentlemen are for emptying the bag, without filling it?' for that is the phrase he uses. Why does he not tell how to fill it?"—Johnson. "Sir, there is no end of negative criticism. He tells what he observes, and as much as he chooses. If he tells what is not true, you may find fault with him; but though he tells that the land is not well cultivated, he is not obliged to tell how it may be well cultivated. If I tell that many of the Highlanders go barefooted, I am not obliged to tell how they may get shoes. Pennant tells a fact. He need go no farther, except he pleases. He exhausts nothing; and no subject whatever has yet been exhausted. But Pennant has surely told a great deal. Here is a man six feet high, and you are angry because he is not seven."—Notwithstanding this eloquent *Ora- tio pro Pennantio*, which they who have read *his Gentleman's Tour*, and recollect the *Savage* and the *Shopkeeper* at *Monboddo*, will probably impute to the spirit of contradiction, I still think that he had better have given more attention to fewer things, than have thrown together such a number of imperfect accounts.

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### LEARNITZ and Dr. CLARKE.

After breakfast, Dr. Johnson and I, and Joseph, mounted horses, and Col and the Captain walked with us about a short mile across the island. We paid a visit to the Reverend

verend Mr. Hector M'Lean. His parish consists of the islands of Col and Tyr-y-l. He was about seventy-seven years of age; a decent ecclesiastick, dressed in a full suit of black, and a black wig. He appeared like a Dutch pastor, or one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Dr. Johnson observed to me afterwards, that he was a fine old man, and was as well dressed, and had as much dignity in his appearance, as the dean of a cathedral. We were told, that he had a valuable library; though but poor accommodation for it, being obliged to keep his books in large chests. It was curious to see him and Dr. Johnson together. Neither of them heard very distinctly; so each of them talked in his own way, and at the same time: Mr. M'Lean said, he had a confutation of Bayle, by Leibnitz. Johnson. "A confutation of Bayle, Sir! What part of Bayle do you mean? The greatest part of his writings is not confutable: It is historical and critical."—Mr. M'Lean said, "the irreligious part;" and proceeded to talk of Leibnitz's controversy with Clarke, calling Leibnitz a great man.—Johnson. "Why, Sir; Leibnitz persisted in affirming that Newton called space *sensorium numinis*, notwithstanding he was corrected, and desired to observe that Newton's words were *quasi sensorium numinis*. No, Sir, Leibnitz was as paltry a fellow as I know. Out of respect to Queen Caroline; who patronised him, Clarke treated him too well."

During the time that Dr. Johnson was thus going on, the old minister was standing with his back to the fire, cresting up erect, pulling down the front of his perriwig, and talking what a great man Leibnitz was. To give an idea of the scene, would require a page with two columns; but it ought rather to be represented by two good players. The old gentleman said, Clarke was very wicked, for going so much into the Arian System. "I will not say he was wicked, said Dr. Johnson; he might be mistaken."—M'Lean. "He was wicked, to shut his eyes against the Scriptures; and worthy men in England have since confuted him to all intents and purposes."—Johnson. "I know not who has confuted him to all intents and purposes."—Here again there was a double talking, each continuing to maintain his own argument, without hearing exactly what the other said.

#### MILITARY OBSERVATIONS.

After supper he said, "I am sorry that prize-fighting is gone out; every art should be preserved, and the art of defence is surely important. It is absurd that our soldiers should have swords, and not be taught the use of them. Prize-fighting made people accustomed not to be alarmed at seeing their

own blood, or feeling a little pain from a wound. I think the heavy *glaymore* was an ill contrived weapon. A man could only strike once with it. It employed both his hands, and he must of course be soon fatigued with wielding it; so that if his antagonist could only keep playing a while, he was sure of him. I would fight with a dirk against Rorie More's sword. I could ward off a blow with a dirk, and then run in upon my enemy. When within that heavy sword, I have him; he is quite helpless, and I could stab him at my leisure like a calf.—It is thought by sensible military men, that the English do not enough avail themselves of their superior strength of body against the French; for that must always have a great advantage in pushing with bayonets. I have heard an officer say, that if women could be made to stand, they would do as well as men in a mere interchange of bullets from a distance; but if a body of men should come close up to them, then to be sure they must be overcome: now, said he, in the same manner, the weak-bodied French must be overcome by our strong soldiers."

DEBATE.

#### TRADE.

After breakfast he said to me, "A Highland Chief should now endeavour to do every thing to raise his rents by means of the industry of his people. Formerly it was right for him to have his house full of idle fellows; they were his defenders, his servants, his dependants, his friends. Now they may be better employed. The system of things is now so much altered, that the family cannot have influence but by riches, because it has no longer the power of ancient feudal times. An individual of a family may have it; but it cannot now belong to a family, unless you could have a perpetuity of men with the same views. M'Leod has four times the land that the Duke of Bedford has. I think, with his spirit, he may in time make himself the greatest man in the king's dominions; for land may always be improved to a certain degree. I would never have any man sell land; to throw money into the funds, as is often done, or to try any other species of trade. Depend upon it, this rage of trade will destroy itself. You and I shall not see it; but the time will come when there will be an end of it. Trade is like gaming. If a whole company are gamblers, play must cease; for there is nothing to be won. When all nations are traders, there is nothing to be gained by trade, and it will stop first where it is brought to the greatest perfection. Then the proprietors of land only will be the great men."—I observed, it was hard that M'Leod should find ingratitude in so many of his people.—Johnson. "Sir, gratitude is a fruit of  
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great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people."—I doubt of this. Nature seems to have implanted gratitude in all living creatures. The lion mentioned by Valerius Maximus had it. It appears to me that culture, which brings luxury and selfishness with it, has a tendency rather to weaken than promote this affection.

#### MATRIMONY.

At breakfast Dr. Johnson said, "Some cunning men choose fools for their wives, thinking to manage them, but they always fail. There is a spaniel fool and a mule fool. The spaniel fool may be made to do by beating. The mule fool will neither do by words nor blows; and the spaniel fool often turns mule at last: and suppose a fool to be made so pretty well, you must have the continual trouble of making her do. Depend upon it, no woman is the worse for sense and knowledge."—Whether afterwards he meant merely to say a polite thing, or to give his opinion, I could not be sure; but he added, "Men know that women are an over-match for them, and therefore they choose the weakest, or most ignorant. If they did not think so, they never could be afraid of women knowing as much as themselves."—In justice to the sex, I think it but candid to acknowledge, that, in a subsequent conversation, he told me that he was serious in what he had said.

#### STRIKING PECULIARITIES OF DR. JOHNSON.

He has particularities which it is impossi-

ble to explain. He never wears a night-cap, as I have already mentioned; but he puts a handkerchief on his head in the night.—The day that we left Talisker, he bade us ride on. He then turned the head of his horse back towards Talisker, stopped for some time; then wheeled round to the same direction with ours, and then came briskly after us. He sets open a window in the coldest day or night, and stands before it. It may do with his constitution; but most people, among whom I am one, would say, with the fangs in the fable, "This may be sport to you; but it is death to us."—It is in vain to try to find a meaning in every one of his particularities, which, I suppose, are mere habits, contracted by chance; of which every man has some that are more or less remarkable. His speaking to himself, or rather repeating, is a common habit with studious men accustomed to deep thinking; and, in consequence of their being thus rapt, they will even laugh by themselves, if the subject which they are musing on is a merry one. Dr. Johnson is often uttering pious ejaculations, when he appears to be talking to himself; for sometimes his voice grows stronger, and parts of the Lord's Prayer are heard. I have sat beside him with more than ordinary reverence on such occasions.

In our Tour, I observed that he was disgusted whenever he met with coarse manners. He said to me, "I know not how it is, but I cannot bear low life; and I find others, who have as good a right as I to be fastidious, bear it better, by having mixed more with different sorts of men. You would think that I have mixed pretty well too."

#### REMARKS on the DIFFERENT SUCCESS, with RESPECT to HEALTH, of SOME ATTEMPTS to pass the WINTER in HIGH NORTHERN LATITUDES. By JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

[From the "Memoirs of the LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY at Manchester."]

THOUGH the cure of diseases may, perhaps, most safely be confined to the members of a profession devoted by education and habit to this sole object, yet the preservation of health must be in some measure committed to the care and judgment of every individual. The discussion therefore of any means to obtain this end, divested as it may be of technical language, and abstruse speculation, cannot fail of being generally interesting. The most remarkable and useful account of success in this important point perhaps any

where to be met with, has been afforded by that celebrated and much-regretted navigator Captain Cook; an account which was justly thought worthy of the most honourable approbation a philosophical society could bestow. From similar sources, relations of voyages and travels by plain unprejudiced men, I have collected some other facts probably at present forgotten or disregarded, which appear to me capable of suggesting several striking and important observations relative to the preservation of health in parti-

\* It is remarkable, that Dr. Johnson should have read this account of some of his own peculiar habits, without saying any thing on the subject, which I hoped he would have done.

cular circumstances. These, with a brief commentary and some general reflections, I beg leave to submit to your consideration.

Towards the beginning of the last century several voyages of discovery were made in the Northern Seas; and the Greenland whale-fishery began to be pursued with ardour by various European nations. These two circumstances have given rise to various instances of wintering in the dreary and desolate lands of high northern latitudes; and the surprising difference of success attending these attempts must strike every reader.

The first remarkable relation of this kind that I have found, is that of the wintering of Captain Monck, a Dane, in Hudson's Bay, latitude  $63^{\circ}.20'$ . He had been sent on a voyage of discovery with two ships well provided with necessaries, the crews of which amounted to sixty-four persons. The ships being locked up in the ice, they landed and erected huts for passing the winter, which they occupied in September 1619. At the beginning of their abode here, they got abundance of wild fowl, and some other fresh provisions; but the cold soon became so intense, that nothing further was to be procured abroad, and they were obliged to take to their ship-stores. The severity of the cold may be conceived, from their seeing ice three hundred and sixty feet thick; and from their beer, wine, and brandy being all frozen to the very center. The people soon began to be sickly, and their sickness increased with the cold. Some were affected by gripes and looseness, which continued till they died. At the approach of spring they were all highly scorbutic, and their mouths were so extremely sore, that they were unable to eat any thing but bread soaked in water. At last their bread was exhausted; and the few survivors chiefly subsisted on a kind of berry dug out from beneath the snow. When the spring was far advanced, no fresh vegetables could yet be found. In June the Captain crawled out of his hut, and found the whole company reduced to two men besides himself. These melancholy reliefs supported themselves in the best manner they were able, and recovered their strength by feeding on a certain root they discovered, and some game caught in hunting. At length they embarked in the smaller ship, and after undergoing numberless dangers and hardships, returned home in safety.

In the same immense Bay, but as far south as lat.  $52^{\circ}$ , Captain James, an Englishman, wintered with his crew. His residence was on an island covered with wood; but the cold was, notwithstanding, most intense. In the depth of winter they were able to procure very little fresh provisions by the chase,

and all became grievously afflicted with the scurvy, except the Captain, Master and Surgeon. Weak and sick as they were, however, it was necessary for them to labour hard out of doors during the greatest inclemency of the season; for believing their ship so damaged as to be incapable of carrying them home, they undertook the laborious task of building a pinnacle from the timber growing on the Island. At the return of spring the young greens sprouted up much sooner and more plentifully here, than where Monck wintered; and it became very hot before they left the place. They lost only two men out of a crew of twenty-two.

In the year 1633, two trials were made by the Dutch of establishing wintering places at their northern fisheries, the one at Spitzbergen, the other on the coast of Greenland, in latitudes about  $77$  or  $78$ . Seven sailors were left at each, amply furnished with every article of cloathing, provision, and utensils thought necessary or useful in such a situation. The journals of both companies are preserved.

That of the men in Greenland takes notice, that on September 18th, the allowance of brandy began to be served out to each person. On October 9th they began to make a constant fire to sit by. About this time, it is remarked, that they experienced a considerable change in their bodies, with giddiness in their heads. They now and then killed a bear; but their chief diet was salt meat. In March they were all very ill of the scurvy; and on April the 16th the first man died, and all the rest were entirely disabled, but one person. This poor wretch continues the journal to the last day of April, when they were praying for a speedy release from their miseries. They were all found dead.

The journal of those who were left at Spitzbergen recites, that they sought in vain for green herbs, bears and foxes, in that desolate region; and killed no other game than one fox, the whole time. The scurvy appeared among them as early as November 24th; and the first man died January 14th. The journal ends February 26th; and these too were all found dead.

Not many years after these unfortunate attempts, an accident gave rise to an experiment, the event of which was so entirely the reverse of these, that it merits very particular notice. On the same side of Spitzbergen, between lat.  $77$  and  $78$ , a boat's crew belonging to a Greenland ship, consisting of eight Englishmen, who had been sent ashore to kill deer, were left behind, in consequence of some mistakes, and reduced to the deplorable necessity of wintering in that dreadful country, totally unprovided with every

every necessary. From their narrative, drawn up in that style of artless simplicity which affords the strongest presumption of veracity, I shall extract the most material circumstances.

At their wintering place was fortunately a large substantial wooden building, erected for the use of the coopers belonging to the fishery. Within this they built a smaller one, which they made very compact and warm. Here they constructed four cabins, with comfortable deer-skin beds; and they kept up a continual fire, which never went out for eight months. They were tolerably supplied with fuel from some old casks and boats which they broke up for the purpose. Thus provided with lodging, their principal care was about their subsistence. Before the cold weather set in, they killed a good number of deer, the greatest part of which they cut up, roasted and stewed in barrels; reserving some raw for their Sunday's dinners. This I imagined must have been frozen; as it began to freeze sharply before they were settled in their habitation. This venison, with a few sea-horses and bears, which they killed from time to time, constituted their whole winter's provision, except a very unsavory article they were obliged to make out with, which was *whale's fritters*, or the scraps of fat after the oil had been pressed out. These too having been wetted and thrown in heaps were mouldy. Their usual course of diet then, for the first three months, was one meal of venison every day in the week except Wednesdays and Fridays, when they kept fast on whale's fritters. At the end of this period, on examining their stock, they found it would not hold out at this rate, and therefore for the ensuing three months they retrenched their venison meals to three days in the week, and appeased their hunger as well as they could on the other four days upon the mouldy fritters. At the approach of spring they had the good fortune to kill several white bears, which proved excellent food; and together with wild fowl and foxes which they caught, rendered it unnecessary any longer to stint themselves to so rigorous an allowance; so that they eat two or three meals of fresh meat daily, and soon improved in strength and vigour. Their only drink during this whole time, was running water procured from beneath the ice on the beach, till January; and afterwards snow water melted by hot iron. The cold in the midst of winter was extreme; it raised blisters in the flesh; and when they went abroad they became sore all over, as if beaten. Iron, on being touched, stuck to the fingers, like bird-lime. The melancholy of their situation was aggravated by the absence of the sun from the horizon, from October

14th to February 3d, of which period twenty days were passed in total darkness, except the light of lamps, which they continued to keep continually burning. With all this, it does not appear that any of them were affected with the scurvy, or any other disorder; and the degree of weakness which seems implied by the mention of their recovering strength in the spring, may be sufficiently accounted for, merely from their short allowance of nutritious food. At the return of the ships on May 25th, they all appear to have been in health; and all of them returned in safety to their native country.

The last relation I shall adduce, is one of late date, considerably resembling the foregoing in several of its circumstances, but still more extraordinary.

In the year 1743, a Russian ship of East Spitzbergen, in lat. between 77 and 78, was so inclosed with ice, that the crew, apprehensive of being obliged to winter there, sent four of their men in a boat to seek for a hut, which they knew to have been erected near that coast. The hut was discovered, but the men, on returning to the shore, found all the ice cleared away, and the ship no longer to be seen; and indeed it was never more heard of. I pass over their first transports of grief and despair, and also their many ingenious contrivances to furnish themselves with the necessaries they stood most in need of. Their diet and way of life are the circumstances peculiarly connected with my subject. After fitting up their hut as comfortably as they could, and laying in drift wood collected on the shore for fuel, they turned their attention chiefly to the procuring of provision. Three species of animals, which they caught and killed by various devices, constituted their whole variety of food. These were rein-deer, white bears and foxes. The flesh they eat almost raw, and without salt; using by way of bread to it other flesh, dried hard in the smoke. Their drink was running water in the summer, and melted ice and snow in the winter. Their preservatives against the scurvy were, swallowing raw frozen meat broken into bits, drinking the warm blood of rein-deer just killed, eating scurvy grass when they could meet with it, and using much exercise. By these means three of them remained entirely free from this disease during the whole of their abode. The fourth died of it, after lingering on to the sixth year. It is remarked, that this person was of an indolent disposition, and could not conquer his aversion to drinking the rein-deer's blood. The three survivors, after remaining six years and three months on this desolate and solitary island, were happily rescued by a ship driven casually upon the coast,

coast, and returned home in safety. They were strong and healthy at their return; but by habit had contracted an inability of eating bread, or drinking spirituous liquors.

To the above relations, I shall add the following short quotations relative to the same subject.

In a note to the account of the four Russians, it is said, "Counsellor Muller says, the Russians about Archangel should be imitated; some of whom every year winter in Nova Zembla without ever contracting the scurvy. They follow the example of the Samoides, by frequently drinking the warm blood of rein-deer just killed. The hunting of these animals requires continual exercise. None ever keep their huts during the day, unless stormy weather, or too great quantity of snow, hinders them from taking their usual exercise."

In a manuscript French account of the islands lying between Kamschatka and America, drawn up by that eminent naturalist and geographer Mr. Pallas, I find it mentioned, that "the Russians in their hunting voyages to these islands (an expedition generally lasting three years), in order to save expence and room in purchasing and stowing vegetable provision, compose half their crew of natives of Kamschatka, because these people are able to preserve themselves from the scurvy with animal food only, by abstaining from the use of salt."

Lastly, in the excellent oration of Linnaeus on the advantages of travelling in one's own country, printed in the third volume of the *Amanitates Academicae*, it is asserted,

"that the Laplanders live without corn and wine, without salt, and every kind of artificial liquor, on water and flesh alone, and food prepared from them; and yet are entirely free from the scurvy \*."

Having thus stated the facts, which have fallen in my way relative to this subject, I proceed to a comparison of their several circumstances, and some remarks on the general result.

The scurvy appears to be the disease peculiarly dreaded, and fatal in all the above related attempts to winter in extremely cold climates. Whether the circumstance of cold itself, or the want of proper food occasioned by it, principally conduces to the generation of this disease, is a point not clearly ascertained. From the preceding narrations, however, no doubt can be entertained, that it is possible for persons to keep free from the scurvy, in countries and seasons the most intensely cold, provided their diet and manner of living be properly adapted to such situations; and this without the aid of fresh vegetables, or any of those other preservatives which have of late been proposed by ingenious writers.

When we compare the histories above related, it is impossible not to be immediately struck with these leading circumstances, that those in whom the scurvy raged, fed upon salt provisions, and drank spirituous liquors; whereas those who escaped it fed upon fresh animal food, or, at least, preserved without salt, and drank water.

[To be continued.]

# THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulca, quid non.*

Planting and Ornamental Gardening; a Practical Treatise. 8vo. 8s. Boards. Doddsley. 1785.

THIS Practical Treatise opens with the following Advertisement:

"The intention of this Publication is to bring into one point of view, and arrange in

† "In Lapplandia observabit homines absque Cerere & Baccho, absque sale & potu omni artificiali, aqua tantum & carne, & quæ ab his præparantur, contentos vivere.

"Quare Norlandi, ut plurimum, scorbuti sint infecti; & cur Lappones, contra, hujus morbi prorsus expertes?"

a con-

a compendious form, the Art of Planting and Laying-out Plantations: an art which, though in itself an unity, has hitherto been treated of as two distinct subjects. Books upon Planting we have many; and those upon Ornamental Gardening are not less numerous; but a Practical Treatise comprehending the entire subject of conducting rural improvements upon the principles of modern taste, has not hitherto appeared in public. This circumstance, however, is the less to be wondered at, as the man of business and the man of taste are rarely united in the same person. There are many Nurserymen who are intimately acquainted with the various methods of propagating trees and shrubs; and many gentlemen whose natural taste, reading, and observation enable them to form just ideas of rural embellishment; but where shall we find the Nurseryman who is capable of striking out the great design, or the Gentleman equal to the management of every tree and shrub he may wish to assemble in his collection? To proceed one step farther, where is the Gentleman, or Nurseryman, who is sufficiently conversant in the after-treatment of Wood-lands, Hedges, and the more useful Plantations? In fine, where shall we look for the man who in the same person unites the Nurseryman, the Land-Steward, the Ornamentalist, and the Author? We know no such man; the reader therefore must not be disappointed when he finds that, in treating of exotic trees and shrubs, the works of preceding writers have been made use of.

Cook is our first writer on Planting; nevertheless EVELYN has been styled the Father of Planting in England. It is probable that, in the early part of life, Evelyn was a practical planter upon his estate at Wotton in Surrey; but his book was written in the wane of life, at Greenwich, during a long and painful fit of the gout. His *Sylva* contains many practical rules, valuable, no doubt, in his day, but now superseded by modern practice; and may be said to be buried in a tangle of traditional tales, and learned digressions suited to the age he lived in. MILLER at length arose among a group of minor planters; and after him the indefatigable HANBURY, whose immense labours are in a manner lost to the public.

Cook and Evelyn treated professedly of **FOREST-TREES**, Miller and Hanbury include **ORNAMENTALS**; but their works, which are voluminous and expensive, also include kitchen-gardening, flower-gardening, the management of green-houses, flowers,

&c. &c.; the propagation of trees and shrubs adapted to the open air of this climate, furnishing only a small portion of their respective publications.

Miller and Hanbury, however, are the only writers who could afford us the requisite assistance; and we were led to the choice of the latter, as our chief authority, by three principal motives:—Hanbury wrote since Miller, and having made ample use of Mr. M.'s book, his work contains in effect the experience of both writers; Miller is in the hands of most gentlemen; Hanbury is known to few; his book, either through a want of method, a want of language, or through an ill-judged plan of publishing on his own account, has never sold; and lastly, Miller's botanical arrangement is become obsolete; Hanbury's is agreeable to the Linnæan system.

Since Mr. Hanbury's death, the public have been favoured with a new and sumptuous edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*; with notes by Dr. Hunter, of York, consisting of botanical descriptions, and the modern propagation of such trees as Evelyn has treated of. These notes, however, contain little new information; the descriptions being principally copied from Miller, and the practical directions from Hanbury.

Left unacknowledged assistance, or assistance acknowledged indirectly, should be laid to our charge; it is thought proper in this place to particularize the several parts of this publication which are *copied* from those which are *copied*.

The **INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSES**, containing the Elements of Planting, and the Outline of the Linnæan System, are, as inducements, entirely new; excepting the quotations from Linnæus's work, which quotations are extracted from the Litchfield Translation of *The Systema Vegetabilium* of that great man.

The **ALPHABET OF PLANTS**, so far as it relates to **TIMBER-TREES**, and other **NATIVE PLANTS**, as well as to some of the more useful **EXOTICS**, is either wholly our own, or contains such additions as have resulted from our own observation and experience; so far as it relates to **ORNAMENTAL EXOTICS**, it is entirely HANBURY'S; excepting the quotations which are marked, and excepting the **GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**, which is entirely new. HANBURY has not less than six distinct classes for the Plants here treated of, namely, deciduous Forest-Trees, Aquatics, evergreen Forest Trees, deciduous Trees proper for ornament

\* The first Edition was printed in the year 1664, having been previously read before the Royal Society in 1662.

and shade, evergreen-trees proper for ornament and shade, and hardy climbing Plants. The first three classes are without any subordinate arrangement; in the last three the plants are arranged alphabetically, agreeably to their genera. This want of simplicity in the arrangement renders the work extremely heavy and tiresome to refer to; and is productive of much unnecessary repetition, or of tiresome references from one part of his unwieldy work to another. His botanical synonyms we have wholly thrown aside, as being burthensome, yet uninstrucive; and in their place we have annexed to each Species the trivial or specific name of LINNEUS, which in one word identifies the plant with a greater degree of certainty than a volume of Synonyma. Other retrenchments, and a multiplicity of corrections, have taken place: however, where practical knowledge appears to arise incidentally out of our author's own experience, we have cautiously given it in his own words: likewise, where interesting information lies entangled in a singularity of manner, from which it could not well be extricated, we have marked the passages containing it, as literal quotations; to distinguish them from others, which, having been written in a manner more properly didactic, or brought to that form by retrenchment or correction, we consider as being more fully entitled to the places we have assigned them.

"The articles **TIMBER**, **HEDGES**, and **WOODLANDS**, are altogether new, being drawn from a considerable share of experience, and an extended observation.

"The article **GROUNDS** is likewise new, if any thing new can be offered on a subject upon which so much has been already written. Taste, however, is a subject upon which all men will think and write differently, even though their source of information may have been the same. **WHEATLEY**, **MASON**, and **NATURE**, with some **EXPERIENCE**, and much **OBSERVATION**, are the principal sources from which this part of our work was drawn: if we add that it was planned, and in part written, among the magnificent scenes of nature in Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, where the rich and the romantic are happily blended, in a manner unparalleled in any other part of the Island, we flatter ourselves no one will be dissatisfied with the origin of the production, let the Public speak."

To this Advertisement succeed such general rules for planting as are applicable to the propagating, training-up, planting out, and

transplanting trees and shrubs in general. In this part of the work, the business of the nursery, of the nursery, and of young plantations, are distinctly detailed, and the minutiae of each operation described in a comprehensive manner.

These general rules are followed by a full description, and the modern method of cultivating each distinct plant adapted to the purpose of useful and ornamental planting, comprehending every tree and shrub, whether native or exotic, which will bear the open air of this climate. The plants are arranged alphabetically, agreeably to the generic names of Linneus, whose admirable system we find here briefly explained. As a specimen of our author's method of arranging the several species under their respective genera, as well as to convey some idea of the manner in which this part of the work is executed, we shall lay before our readers an extract from the article *Quercus*.

#### " Q U E R C U S.

"LINNEAN Class and Order, *Monocotyledon*: Male flowers containing many stamina, and female flowers containing one pistil, upon the same plant: These are thirteen SPECIES:

"1. *QUERCUS Robur*: The ENGLISH OAK: a well-known tall deciduous tree; native of England; and is found in most parts of Europe.

"2. *QUERCUS Phellos*: The WILLOW-LEAVED OAK; a deciduous tree; native of most parts of North America.

"3. *QUERCUS Prinus*: The CHESNUT-LEAVED OAK; a deciduous tree; native of most parts of North America.

"4. *QUERCUS Nigra*: The BLACK OAK; a low deciduous tree; native of North America.

"5. *QUERCUS Rubra*: The RED OAK; a tall deciduous tree; native of Virginia and Carolina.

"6. *QUERCUS Alba*: The WHITE OAK; a deciduous tree; native of Virginia.

"7. *QUERCUS Esculus*: The ITALIAN OAK, or the CUT-LEAVED ITALIAN OAK; a low deciduous tree; native of Italy, Spain, and the South of France.

"8. *QUERCUS Ægilops*: The SPANISH OAK, or OAK WITH LARGE ACORNS, AND PRICKLEY CUPS; a tall deciduous tree; native of Spain.

"9. *QUERCUS Cerris*: The AUSTRIAN OAK, or the OAK WITH PRICKLEY CUPS AND SMALLER ACORNS; native of Austria and Spain.

"\* Excepting such extracts and quotations as are marked, and have their respective authorities subjoined."

EVANS. M.D.

E

10. QUERCUS

" 10. *QUERCUS Suber*: The CORK-TREE; an evergreen tree; native of the southern parts of Europe.

" 11. *QUERCUS Ilex*: The ILEX, or COMMON EVERGREEN OAK; an evergreen tree; native of Spain and Portugal.

" 12. *QUERCUS Coccifera*: The KERMES OAK; a tall evergreen shrub; native of France and Spain.

" 13. *QUERCUS Molucca*: The LIVE OAK; an evergreen tree; native of America.

" 1. ~~THE~~ ENGLISH OAK will grow to great stature and live to a great age. EVELYN, whose learning and industry are evident in every page of his elaborate work, fatigues us with a tedious account of large trees, which either were growing in his time, or which he found in the mouth of tradition, or in the pages of learning and history. We would rather however refer our readers to his detail than either copy or abridge it; confining ourselves to a few individuals of our own time, which now are (or were very lately) actually standing in this kingdom. The COWTHORP-OAK, now growing at Cowthorp, near Wetherby in Yorkshire, has been held out as the father of the forest. Dr. Hunter of York, in his brilliant edition of Mr. Evelyn's book, has favoured us with an engraving of this tree; the dimensions of which, as he justly observes, "are almost incredible." Within three feet of the surface, the Doctor tells us, "it measures sixteen yards, and close to the ground, twenty-six yards. Its height in its present ruinous state (1776) is about eighty-five feet, and its principal limb extends sixteen yards from the bole. Throughout the whole tree the foliage is extremely thin, so that the anatomy of the ancient branches may be distinctly seen in the height of summer. When compared to this, all other trees (the Doctor is pleased to say) are but children of the forest." If indeed the above admeasurement might be taken as the dimension of the *real stem*, its size would be truly enormous, and far exceed that of any other Oak in the kingdom. But the Cowthorp Oak has a short stem, as most very large trees, it is observable, have, spreading wide at the base, the roots rising above the ground like so many buttresses to the trunk, which is not like that of a tall-stemmed tree, a cylinder, or nearly a cylinder, but the frustum of a cone. Mr. MARSHAM gives us a plain and accurate account of this tree. He says, "I found it in 1768, at four feet, forty feet six inches; at five feet, thirty-six feet six inches; and at six feet, thirty-two feet one inch." Therefore in the principal dimension, the size of the stem, it is exceeded by the BENTLEY OAK; of which the same candid observer gives the following account: "In 1759, the Oak in Hest-Forst, near

Bentley, was, at seven feet, thirty-four feet. There is a large excrescence at five and six feet that would render the measure unfair. In 1778, this tree was increased half an inch in nineteen years. It does not appear to be hollow, but by the trifling increase I conclude it not sound." Extraordinary, however, as these dimensions may appear, they are exceeded by those of the BODDINGTON OAK; a tree which we believe does not appear any where upon record, except it be alluded to in Mr. Evelyn's list. This oak grows in a piece of rich grass land, called the Old-Orchard Ground, belonging to Boddington Manor-Farm, lying near the turnpike-road between Cheltenham and Tewkesbury, in the Vale of Gloucester. The stem is remarkably collected and snug at the root, the sides of its trunk being more upright than those of large trees in general; nevertheless its circumference at the ground, as near to it as one can walk, is twenty paces: measuring with a two-foot rule, it is somewhat more than eighteen yards. At three feet high it measures forty-two feet, and at its smallest dimensions, namely, from five to six feet high, it is thirty-six feet. At about six feet it begins to swell out larger; forming an enormous head, which heretofore has been furnished with huge, and in all probability extensive arms. But age and ruffian winds have robbed it of a principal part of its grandeur; and the greatest extent of arm at present (1783) is eight yards from the stem. From the ground to the top of the crown of the trunk is about twelve feet; and the greatest height of the branches, by estimation, forty-five feet. The stem is quite hollow; being, near the ground, a perfect shell; forming a capacious well-sized room; which at the floor measures, one way, more than sixteen feet in diameter. The hollowness, however, contracts upwards, and forms itself into a natural dome, so that no light is admitted, except at the door, and at an aperture or window in the side. It is still perfectly alive and fruitful, having this year a fine crop of acorns upon it. It is observable in this (as we believe it is in most old trees), that its leaves are remarkably small, not larger in general than the leaves of the Hawthorn.

"In contemplating these wonderful productions of nature we are led to conjecture the period of their existence: Mr. MARSHAM in his Paper published in the First Volume of the Transactions of the Bath Agriculture Society, has given us some very ingenious calculations on the age of trees; and concludes that the Tortworth Chestnut is not less than eleven hundred years old. We have, however, she, under the Article Chestnut, that Mr. MARSHAM is mistaken in the dimensions

sions of that tree. Nevertheless, if it stood in the days of King John, six centuries ago, and was then called the Great Chestnut\*, we may venture to suppose it not much less than one thousand years of age; and further, if we consider the quick growth of the Chestnut compared with that of the Oak, and at the same time the inferior bulk of the Tortworth Chestnut to the Cowthorp, the Bentley, and the Eddington Oaks; may we not venture to infer, that the existence of these truly venerable trees commenced some centuries prior to the era of Christianity?

“The root of the Oak strikes deep, especially the middle or tap-root, which has been traced to a depth nearly equal to the height of the tree itself: nor do the lateral roots run so shallow and horizontal as those of the Ash and other trees; but perhaps the roots of very few trees range wider than those of the Oak. The stem of the Oak is naturally short, and if left to itself, in an open situation, it will generally feather to the ground. It has not that upright tendency as the Ash, the Esculus, and the Pine-tribe: nevertheless, by judicious pruning, or by planting in close order, the Oak will acquire a great length of stem: in this case, however, it rarely swells to any considerable girth. Mr. Marsham indeed mentions one in the Earl of Powys’ Park near Ludlow, which in 1757 measured, at five feet, sixteen feet three inches, and which ran quite straight and clear of arms near or full sixty feet. But, as has before been observed, Oaks which endure for ages have generally short stems; throwing out, at six, eight, ten, or twelve feet high, large horizontal arms; thickly set with crooked branches; terminating in clubbed abrupt twigs; and closely covered with smooth glossy leaves; forming the richest foliage, irregularly swelling into the boldest outline we know of in nature. The Pine-tribe and the Esculus may be called elegant or beautiful; but the general assemblage of a lofty full-furnished Oak is truly sublime.

“It is somewhat extraordinary, that the most *ornamental* tree in nature should, at the same time, be the most *useful* to mankind. Its very leaves have been lately found to be of essential use to the gardener; the husbandman is well acquainted with the value of its acorns; and every Englishman experiences daily the useful effects of its bark. It is wholly unnecessary to mention the value of its timber: it is known to the whole world. The Oak raised us *once* to the summit of national glory: and *now* we ought to hold in remembrance, that our existence as a nation depends upon the Oak. If therefore our

fore-fathers, merely from the magnitude and majesty of its appearance, the veneration due to its age, and gratitude perhaps for some few economical uses they might apply it to, paid divine honours to this tree; how much more behoves it us, circumstanced as we are, to pay due homage to this our national saviour! How could our Kings be invested with the ensigns of royalty, or our Creator receive, at stated times, the gratitude and praise which we owe to him, with greater propriety than under the shadow of this sacred tree? Acts like these would stamp it with that respectability and veneration which is due to it: and to corroborate these ideas, as well as to institute such laws as might be found necessary, the state of the growth of Oak in Great Britain ought to be a standing enquiry of the British Legislature. It is far from being impracticable to have annual returns of Oak fit for ship-building in every parish in the kingdom; with the distance it stands from water-carriage. It avails but little our making laws of police, or forming foreign alliances, unless we take care to secure in perpetuity the defence of our own coast. It is idle to think of handing down to posterity a national independency, if we do not at the same time furnish them with the means of preserving it.

“The *Propagation of the English Oak*. We do not purpose in this place to give directions for raising woods or plantations of Oak: this we reserve until we come to treat of plantations in general, under the title Woodlands; for by collecting the more useful trees into one point of view, we shall be better able to judge of their comparative value; and the methods of raising the several species for the purpose of timber (ship-timber excepted) being nearly the same, we shall be enabled to give our directions more fully, yet upon the whole much more concisely, than we could have done, had we detailed them separately under each article; therefore, we mean to abide by the same rule under the present head that we have observed throughout this part of our work; namely, to treat of the plant under consideration merely as a *nursery plant*.”

The choice of acorns—the preservation of acorns—time of sowing—method of sowing—the operations of transplanting into, and training in the nursery, &c. &c. are distinctly laid down. The *varieties* of the species *Quercus Robur* are then described; which done, the Section *English Oak* is closed. The *willow-leaved Oak* and the other deciduous kinds are next described; but the mode of propagating the several species of deciduous

\* “As Tradition says it was.”

foreign oaks being the same, a repetition of it becomes unnecessary; and we accordingly find it placed in ample terms at the close of this Class of *Quercus*: finally, the ever green species pass under description, and the article closes with general directions for their propagation.

Having, in a similar way, gone through the entire *Alphabet of Plants*: (containing several hundred species) the author proceeds to treat generally of the subject of plantations; but previous to his entering upon this important subject, he endeavours to ascertain the species of *TIMBER* most proper to be raised.

"Timber (he says) is the great and primary object of planting. Ornament, abstracted from utility, ought to be confined within narrow limits. Indeed, in matters of planting, especially in the taller plantations, it were difficult to separate entirely the idea of ornament from that of use. Trees in general are capable of producing an ornamental effect; and there is no tree which may not be said to be more or less useful. But their difference in point of value when arrived at maturity is incomparable; and it would be the height of folly to plant a tree whose characteristic is principally ornamental, when another which is more useful and equally ornamental may be planted in its stead.

"Therefore, previous to our entering at large upon the business of planting, it will be proper to endeavour to specify the trees most useful to be planted. In attempting this, we must look forward, and endeavour to ascertain the species and proportional quantities of *Timber* which will hereafter be wanted, when the trees now to be planted shall have reached maturity. To do this with a degree of certainty is impossible; customs and fashions alter as caprice and necessity dictate. All that appears capable of being done in a matter of this nature is, to trace the great outlines, and, by observing what has been permanently useful for ages past, judge what may, in all human probability, be also useful in ages to come.

*Ships,                      Machines, and  
Buildings,                Utensils,*

have been, are, and most probably will continue to be, the consumers of *Timber* in this country. We will therefore endeavour to come at the principal materials made use of in the construction of these four great conveniences of life."

Each article is then taken separately under separate consideration—analysed into its several branches—and the proportional consumption of each branch ascertained with considerable exactness; the writer closing this novel, but necessary, article in a *Treatise on Planting* with the following observations:

"We do not deliver the foregoing sketch as a perfectly correct account of the application of woods in this country: The attempt is new, and that which is new is difficult. We have not omitted to consult with professional men upon the subject; and we believe it to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the planter. If we have committed any material error, we ask to be set right. We do not wish to descend to minutæ: it would be of little signification to the planter, to be told what toys and toothpicks are made from: it is of much more importance to him to know, that, of *English Woods*, the *Oak* is most in demand, perhaps three to one,—perhaps in a much greater proportion; that the *Ash*, the *Elm*, the *Beech*, and the *Box*, follow next; and that the *Chesnut*, the *Walnut*, and the *Prunus* and *Pinus* tribes are principally valuable as substitutes for *Oak* and *Foreign Timber*. It likewise may not be improper in this place to mention, that the *Oak*, though of slower growth than the *Ash*, the *Elm*, the *Beech*, the *Larch*, the *Firs*, and the *Aquatics*, is nearly of twice the value of any of these woods at market; therefore, in a private and pecuniary point of view, the *Oak* is the most eligible tree to be planted: in a public light, it rises above comparison."

The business of the *live hedge*, *hedge-row timber*, the *wood*, *timber grove*, *copse*, *curbed*, *woody-croft*; together with the *planting and falling of timber*, are all distinctly, fully, and practically treated of. As a specimen, we will lay before our readers the author's method of pruning hedge-row timber-trees, a work which appears to us to be less understood than any other department of rural economy.

"The method of training the young plants has already been described; it now only remains to say a few words as to the pruning and setting-up, *Hedge-row timbers*.

"Low-headed trees have been already condemned, as being injurious to the *Hedge*, as well as to the *Corn* which grows under them. To remove or alleviate these evils without injuring the tree itself, requires the best skill of the woodman. The usual method is to hack off the offending bough; no matter how nor where; but, most probably, a few inches from the body of the tree, with an axe; leaving the end of the stump ragged, and full of cliffs and fissures, which by receiving and retaining the wet that drips upon them, render the wound incurable. The mortification in a short time is communicated to the stem, in which a recess or hollow being once formed, so as to receive and retain water, the decline of the tree, though otherwise

wife in its prime, from that time must be dated; and, if not presently taken down, its properties as a timber tree will, in a few years, be changed into those of fire-wood only. How many thousand timber trees stand at this hour in the predicament here described, merely through injudicious lopping! It is this vile treatment which has brought Hedge-row timber into a disrepute otherwise undeserved.

“ There is a wonderful similarity in the operations of nature upon the Vegetable and Animal Creation. A slight wound in the Animal Body soon heals up, and skins over, whilst the wound succeeding the amputation of a limb is with difficulty cicatrized. The effects are similar with respect to the Vegetable Body: a twig may be taken off with safety, whilst the amputation of a large bough will endanger the life of the tree. Again, pare off a small portion of the outer bark of a young thriving tree, the first summer's sap will heal up the wound: if a small twig had been taken off with this patch of bark, the effect would have been nearly the same; the wound would have been cicatrized or barked over, in a similar manner; and the body of the tree as safely secured from outward injury, as if no such amputation had taken place. Even a considerable branch may be taken off in this manner with impunity, provided the surface of the wound be left smooth and flush with the inner bark of the Tree; for, in a few years, it will be completely closed up, and secured from injury; though an eschar may remain for some years longer. But if a large bough be thus severed, the wound is left so wide, that it requires in most trees a length of time to bark it over; during which time the body of the tree having increased in size, the parts immediately round the wound become turgid, whilst the face of the wound itself is thrown back into a recess; and, whenever this becomes deep enough to hold water, from that time the wound is rendered incurable: Nature has, at least, done her part; and whether or not, in this case, assistance may be given by opening the lower lip of the wound, remains yet (it is probable) to be tried by experiment: until that be ascertained, or some other certain method of cure be known, it were the height of imprudence to risk the welfare of a tree on such hazardous treatment.

“ Further, although a branch of considerable size may be taken off close to the body of the tree with safety; yet if the same branch be cut a few inches from it, the effect is not the same; for, in this case, the stump generally dies; consequently the cicatrization cannot take place, until the stem of the tree

has swelled over the stump, or the stump has rotted away to the stem; and, either way, a mortification is the probable consequence. Even supposing the stump to live, either by means of some twig being left upon it, or from fresh shoots thrown out, the cicatrization, even in this case, will be slow (depending entirely upon the feeble efforts of the bark of the stump); and before it can be accomplished, the Tree itself may be in danger. But, had the amputation been made at a distance from the stem, and immediately above a twig, strong enough to draw up a supply of sap, and keep the stump alive upon a certainty, no risk would have been incurred; especially if the end of the stump had been left smooth, with the slope on the under-side, so that no water could hang, nor recess be formed.

“ From what has been said, the following general rules with respect to setting up low headed trees may, we humbly conceive, be drawn with safety: *small boughs should be cut off close to the stem: but large ones at a distance from it, and above a lateral branch large enough to keep the stump alive.* Thus supposing the stem of a tree in full growth to be the size of a man's waist, a bough the thickness of his wrist may be taken off with safety near the stem; but one as thick as his thigh should be cut at the distance of at least two feet from it; leaving a side branch at least an inch in diameter with a top in proportion, and with air and head-room enough to keep it in a flourishing state. For this purpose, as well as for the general purpose of throwing light into the head, the standing boughs should be cleared from their lower branches, particularly such as grow in a drooping direction. In doing this no great caution is required; for in taking a bough from a bough, let their sizes be what they may, little risk can be thereby incurred upon the main body of the tree.

“ There is another general rule with regard to pruning trees. The bough should be taken off either by the *upward stroke* of a sharp instrument (and generally speaking, *at one blow*), or with a saw: in the latter case it should previously be notched on the under-side, to prevent its splitting off in the fall. If the bough to be taken off be very large, the safest way (though somewhat tedious) is first to cut it off a few inches from the stem with an axe, and then to clear away the stump close and level with a saw, doing away the roughnesses left by the teeth of the saw with a plane, or with the edge of a broad-mouthed axe, in order to prevent the wet from hanging in the wound. A saw for this purpose should be set very wide; otherwise it will not make its way through the green wood.

“ The

"The fittest opportunity for pruning and setting up young timbers, as well as for taking down pollards and dotard timbers, and clearing away other incumbrances, is when the hedge itself is felled; and it were well for kind individuals (as for the nation at large) if no Hedge was suffered to be cut down without the whole business of the Hedge row being at the same time properly executed."

As we have already protracted this article to an unusual length, we must now take our leave of the more *useful* part of this performance, and proceed to give some account of that part which treats of *ornamental gardening*, at present a *fashionable* subject, and must for ever be a subject *honourable* to this country.

"Mankind no sooner find themselves in full possession of the *necessaries* of life, than they begin to feel a want of its *conveniences*; and these obtained, seldom fail of indulging in one or more of its various *refinements*. Some men delight in the luxuries of the imagination; others in those of the senses. One man finds his wants supplied in the delicacies of the table, whilst another flies to perfumes and essences for relief: few men are insensible to the gratifications of the ear; and men in general are susceptible of those of the eye. The imitative arts of painting and sculpture have been the study and delight of civilised nations in all ages; but the art of embellishing Nature herself has been reserved for this age, and for this nation!"

"A fact the more astonishing, as ornamented Nature is as much superior to a Painting or a Statue, as a Reality is to a Representation;"—as the man himself is to his Portrait. That the striking features—the beauties—of Nature, whenever they have been *seen*, have always been *admired* by men of sense and refinement, is undoubtedly true; but why the good offices of Art, in disclosing these beauties, and setting off those features to advantage, should have been so long confined to the human person alone, is, of all other facts in the History of Arts and Sciences, the most extraordinary.

"The Translator of D'Ermenonville's Essay on Landscape has attempted to prove, in an introductory discourse, that the art is nothing *new*, for that it was *known* to the Antients, though not *practised*. But the evidences he produces go no farther than to shew, that the

Antients were *admirers* of Nature in a *state* of *wildness*; for, whenever they attempted to *embellish* Nature, they appear to have been guided by a kind of Otaheitean taste; as the gardens of the Greeks and Romans, like those of the modern nations (until of late years in this country), convey to us no other idea than that of *Nature lac'd* \*.

"Mr. Burgh, in a note to his ingenious Commentary upon Mr. Mason's beautiful poem *The English Garden*, confirms us in these ideas; and, by a quotation from the Younger Pliny, shews the just notions the Ancients entertained of the powers of human invention, in associating and polishing the rougher scenes of Nature: for, after giving us a beautiful description of the natural scenery round his Tuscan villa, upon the banks of the Tiber, he acknowledges "the view before him to resemble a picture beautifully composed, rather than a work of Nature accidentally delivered."

"We have been told that the English Garden is but a copy of the Gardens of the Chinese: this, however, is founded in Gallic envy rather than in truth; for though their style of Gardening may not admit of *trains* and *terrace* works †, it has as little to do with natural scenery as the garden of an ancient Roman, or a modern Frenchman:—*The Art of assisting Nature* is, undoubtedly, all our own."

"It cannot fail of proving highly interesting to our Readers, to trace the rise of this delightful art."

"Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, has favoured the public with *The History of modern Taste in Gardening*. A pen guided by so masterly a hand must ever be productive of information and entertainment when employed upon a subject so truly interesting as that which is now before us. Desirous of conveying to our Readers all the information which we can compress with propriety within the limits of our plan, we wished to have given the *substance* of this valuable paper; but finding it already in the language of simplicity, and being aware of the *enrichments* which generally ensue in *midling* with the productions of genius, we had only one alternative; either wholly to transcribe, or wholly to reject. This we could not do, in strict justice to our readers; for, besides giving us, in detail, the advances—

\* "The inhabitants of Otaheite, an island in the Southern hemisphere, ornament their bodies by making punctures in the skin with a sharp pointed instrument, and call it *tatorou* g. The African Negroes are still grosser in their idea, of ornament, gashing their cheeks and temples in a manner similar to that practised by the English Butcher in ornamenting a shoulder of mutton, or a Dutch gardener in embellishing the environs of a mansion."

† "Trees carved by a *Topiarist* into the form of beasts, birds, &c."

ment of the art, it throws considerable light upon the art itself; and being only a small part of a work upon a different subject, it is the less likely to fall into the hands of those to whom it cannot fail of proving highly interesting. We are, therefore, induced to exceed our intended limits in this respect, by making a literal transcript; and hope, in the liberality of the author, to be pardoned for so doing."—We have it in our power to add, from the best authority, that the honourable author, with a liberality peculiar to himself, gave his permission for the republication of this admirable paper.

Having thus introduced his subject, the writer proceeds to treat of the article *Grounds* under the following heads: *General principles*,—*site*,—*ground*,—*water*,—*wood*,—*natural accompaniments*,—*artificial accompaniments*,—*general application*,—*hunting-box*,—*ornamented cottage*,—*villa*,—*principal residence*; concluding his performance with a description (and proposed improvements) of *Pettifield*. (See Vol. VIII. page 15.)

Under the head *General Principles*, we meet with the following observations:

"Arts merely imitative have but one principle to work by, the *nature* or actual state of the thing to be imitated. In works of design and invention, another principle takes the lead, which is *taste*. And in every work in which mental gratification is not the only object, a third principle arises, *utility*, or the concomitant purpose for which the production is intended.

"The art of *Gardening* is subject to these three principles: to *nature*, as being an imitative art; to *utility*, as being productive of objects which are useful as well as ornamental; and to *taste*, in the choice of fit objects to be imitated, and of fit purposes to be pursued, as also in the composition of the several objects and ends proposed, so as to produce the degree of gratification and use best suited to the *place* and to the *purpose* for which it is about to be ornamented: thus, a *Hunting-Box* and a *Summer Villa*,—an *Ornamented Cottage* and a *Mansion*, require a different *style* of ornament, a different *choice* of objects, a different *taste*. Nor can taste be confined to nature and utility,---the place and the purpose, alone; the object of the *Polite Arts* is the gratification of the human mind, and the state of refinement of the mind itself must be considered. Men's notions vary, not only in different ages, but individually in the same age: what would have gratified mankind a century ago in this country, will not please them now; whilst the *Country Squire* and the *Fine Gentleman* of the present day require a different kind of gratification: nevertheless, under these various circumstances,

every thing may be *natural*, and every thing adapted to the *place*; the *degree of refinement* constituting the principal difference.

"We do not mean to enter into any argument about whether a state of rusticity or a state of refinement, whether the forest or the city be the state for which the Author of Nature intended the human species; mankind are now found in every state and in every stage of savageness, rusticity, civilization, and refinement; and the particular style of ornament we wish to recommend is, that which is best adapted to the state of refinement that now prevails in this country; leaving individuals to vary it as their own peculiar tastes may direct."

Under the head *General Application*, we find among many others, the following general rules of practice.

"It is unnecessary to repeat, that wherever Nature or accident has already adapted the place to the intended purpose, the assistance of Art is precluded: but wherever Nature is improveable, Art has an undoubted right to step in, and make the requisite improvement. The diamond, in its natural state, is highly improveable by art.

"In the lower classes of rural improvements, Art should be seen as little as may be; and in the more negligent scenes of Nature, every thing ought to appear as if it had been done by the general laws of Nature, or had grown out of a series of fortuitous circumstances. But, in the higher departments Art cannot be hid; and the appearance of design ought not to be excluded. A human production cannot be made perfectly natural; and, held out as such, it becomes an imposition. Our art lies in endeavouring to adapt the productions of Nature to human taste and perceptions; and, if much art be used, do not *strive* to hide it. Who considers an accomplished well-dressed woman as in a state of Nature; and who, seeing a beautiful ground adorned with wood and lawn, with water, bridges, and buildings, believes it to be a natural production? Art seldom fails to please when executed in a masterly manner: nay, it is frequently the design and execution, more than the production itself, that strikes us. It is the *artifice*, not the *design*, which ought to be avoided. It is the *labour*, and not the *art* which ought to be concealed. A well-written poem would be read with less pleasure, if we knew the painful exertions it gave rise to in the composition; and the rural artist ought, upon every occasion, to endeavour to avoid labour; or, if indispensably necessary, to conceal it. No trace should be left to lead back the mind to the *expensive toil*. A mound raised, a mountain levelled, or a useless temple built,

convey

convey to the mind feelings equally disgusting."

We could dwell with pleasure on every stage of this delightful art; but, having al-

ready exceeded our intended bounds, we must refer the *amateur* to the work itself for further information on this engaging subject.

*Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.* Vol. I. and II. 8vo. 12s. Boards. 1785. Cadell.

THE origin of this Society and the nature of its Memoirs are set forth in a prefatory address.—"Many years since, a few gentlemen, inhabitants of the town, who were inspired with a taste for literature and philosophy, formed themselves into a kind of weekly club, for the purpose of conversing on subjects of that nature. These meetings were continued, with some interruption, for several years, and many respectable persons being desirous of becoming members, the numbers were increased so far, as to induce the founders of the Society to think of extending their original design. Presidents and other officers were elected, a code of laws formed, and a regular Society constituted, and denominated, *The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.*"

The following are some of its laws and regulations:

That the number of members invested with the privilege of voting, electing members, &c. be limited to fifty.

That honorary members, residing at a distance from Manchester, be eligible, &c.

That every election be conducted by ballot, &c.

That two presidents, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, and librarian, be elected annually, &c.

That a committee of papers be appointed at the same time, consisting of the above and six ordinary members, who are to decide by ballot concerning the insertion in the register, or the publication, of any paper which shall have been read before the Society, &c.

That visitors be introduced with permission of the chairman.

That the subjects of conversation comprehend Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry, Polite Literature, Civil Law, General Politics, Commerce, and the Arts; but that Religion, the Practical Branches of Physic, and British Politics, be deemed prohibited.

That the Society meet every Wednesday evening, except during the months of June, July, August, and September; and that each meeting commence at half past six, and be concluded at half past eight o'clock.

That each member shall pay one guinea annually, to defray the rent of the room, and other incidental expences; and also to establish a fund for the benefit of the Society.

That it be recommended to each member to enter the Society's room with silence and without ceremony.

That a library be formed for the use of the Society.

That a gold medal be given to the author of the best Experimental Paper on any subject relative to Arts and Manufactures; and to encourage the exertions of young men who attend the meetings of the Society as visitors, that a silver medal be annually given to any one of them, under the age of twenty-one, who shall, within the year, have furnished the Society with the best paper on any subject of literature or philosophy: and

That the Society shall publish a volume of Miscellaneous Papers every two years.—This we beg leave to object to: it is the resolution of a fraternity of *publishers*, rather than of a society of literati and philosophers. The harvest of literature is uncertain, and the volume, we presume, must be of or near unto some certain size. If a paucity of papers occur, the chaff must be thrown in to swell out the bag. If an abundance should in any two years be the case, valuable papers must be shut out for want of room. We humbly conceive, that this and every other Philosophical Society should publish their Transactions whenever they have collected a volume of some certain size, without any regard whatever to stated times of publication; and generally the smaller the volume, and consequently the more frequent the publication, the better: for in this philosophic age no time should be lost in communicating discoveries to the world: every spark either adds to the light, or kindles a fresh flame; and who can foresee the period of existence of the present blaze of human invention and discovery? Like a fire that has been long smothered under a weight of *rubbish*, it now bursts forth with a degree of fervor perhaps before unknown: but bright as it now appears, it must, as all nature, have an end; and no time should be lost, nor opportunities neglected, to increase, whilst we can, the extent of human knowledge.

This respectable Society at present consists of

James Massey, Esq.

Thomas Percival, M. D. &c.

Presidents.

|                             |                |            |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| The Rev. Sam. Hall, A. M.   | } Vice-Pres-   |            |
| Chas. White, Esq. F.R.S.&c. |                |            |
| George Lloyd, Esq.          |                |            |
| Mr George Bew               |                |            |
| The Rev. Thos. Barnes, D.D. | } Secretaries, |            |
| Mr Thomas Henry, F. R. S.   |                |            |
| Mr. Isaac Mosse,            |                | Treasurer, |
| Mr. Thomas Robinson,        |                | Librarian, |

with about thirty *ordinary* members, and upwards of forty *honorary* members, among whom the names of Dr. B. Franklin, Dr. Priestley, and other *great* men, are enrolled; forming together the brightest constellation of Philosophers which, perhaps, ever appeared in a provincial society. The select papers of such a Society cannot fail of being highly interesting to the philosophical world at large, and an analysis of them must, we flatter ourselves, prove acceptable to our readers.

Some Remarks on the Opinion that the Animal Body possesses the Power of generating Cold. By George Bell, M. D. Read May 16, 1781.

This paper contains some valuable observations on the well known experiment of Drs. Fordyce and Blagden in a heated room; where, finding that the heat of their own bodies did not increase in proportion to the heat of the air in the room, they concluded that *animal bodies have a power of generating cold*. This our author considers as an erroneous conclusion; and accounts for the effect in the following manner: "The first cause," he says, "which prevented their bodies from receiving a greater degree of heat was, the rarefaction of the air with which they were surrounded.—Second, The evaporation made from the surface of the body.—And lastly, The successive afflux of blood to the surface of a temperature inferior to that of the surrounding air; by which means the small quantity of heat which penetrated the skin would be immediately carried off and transferred throughout the body; and it would have required the space of many hours before the whole mass could have received any considerable increase of heat."—After supporting his theory by a variety of other reasonings, our author thus concludes his ingenious paper:

"These may be said to be the means through which the human body is preserved in nearly the same temperature, when it happens to be placed for a time in an atmosphere of a superior degree of heat. They seem to me so adequate to this effect, that I would even venture to impute the increase of the temperature of the body, from 96 to 100 degrees, which happened in the experiments, rather to the acceleration of the blood, than to the influx of heat from the external air. While the cause of animal heat remains unknown, Evapor. Mac.

it would be presumption to assert, that these are the only means by which the body is enabled to resist the effects of external heat. There may be others; and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as external cold, perhaps by its tonic influence, increases the power of the body to generate heat, so external heat may diminish that power, and thus lessen the quantity of heat generated within, while the evaporation, produced by the same cause, guards it against receiving any accession from without."

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On the Advantages of Literature and Philosophy in general, and especially on the Consistency of Literary and Philosophical with Commercial Pursuits. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Read Oct. 3, 1781.

This is a well-written paper; but we differ essentially from its ingenious author with respect to the general application of literature and philosophy to commerce and manufacture.—Geography and the living languages may be as useful to the merchant, as some knowledge of mechanics, hydraulics, chemistry, and the polite arts, so far as they serve to establish a justness of taste, may be to the manufacturer: but we are firm and clear in our opinion, that *business*, in whatever shape, and *study* are utterly incompatible, saving such studies as are immediately connected with the business of the student; and to the young tradesman we would rather recommend Postlethwaite than the Classics, and the conversation of men of business than that of men of erudition. There may be some few "tradesmen of fortune" in the neighbourhood of Manchester, who may seem to be an exception from this general position; but we conceive it to be a mistaken and mischievous employment to sow the seeds of refinement, the parent of inactivity and extravagance, in a manufacturing country. We agree with this very sensible writer, that the gentleman and the professionalist reap many advantages from study; and that "the pursuit of knowledge when properly applied, and under due influence, is of the greatest importance to mankind." By civilization, even "the horrors of war itself are softened; an enemy is treated with humanity and kindness; the milder virtues find admittance among the clash of arms; and then, when compelled to hostilities, seek victory not to enslave or destroy, but in the moment of triumph seek opportunities to evince their clemency and generosity to the vanquished foe." Nevertheless we are of opinion with our author's adversaries, that "the commercial man should confine his knowledge to trade; and that his computing-house should be his study." We also agree with them, in that the knowledge of the manufacturer should be such

will lead him to judge of the quality of raw materials, and whether his wares be properly fabricated and finished, rather than in reading history, solving problems in Euclid, poring over the pages of polite literature; for his refined ideas should teach him that suspicion is mean; and lest his credulity should plunge him into ruin."

On Crystallization. By Alexander Eason, M. D. Read Nov. 14, 1785.

This paper contains some loose thoughts on the interesting subject of crystallization. The writer thinks it "highly probable that the crystallization of salts, the freezing of water, and the formation of precious stones, basaltes, &c. are all the effects of the same cause; and if, he adds, we conjecture the setting of metals is a species of crystallization, we shall not be wide of the truth. This much is certain, that all the semi-metals, when broken, discover a laminated texture, and in each particular metal, the lamina are always of a given or constant form."

On the Preservation of Sea-water from Putrefaction by means of Quicklime. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S.

Here we see this sensible and instructive writer in his proper element, chemistry. "About the time," he says, "I published my method of preserving water, at sea, from putrefaction, &c.† a gentleman, who had obtained a quantity of sea water, for the purpose of bathing a child, complained to me that it soon became putrid, and requested that I would think of some expedient to preserve it.

"The principal salts contained in sea water are, 1st, common marine or culinary salt, compounded of fossil alkali and marine

acid; 2dly, a salt formed by the union of the same acid with magnesian earth; and lastly, a small quantity of selenite. The quantity of saline matter contained in a pint of sea water, in the British seas, is, according to Neumann, about one ounce in each pint‡. When this water is slowly evaporated, the common salt first crystalizes, and the marine magnesian salt is left in, what is called, the bittern, from which, by a subsequent process, the purging bitter salt, commonly named Epsom salt, is obtained. By this separation, the sea or bay salt is rendered much better adapted for the preservation of animal substances, than the salt of the rocks and springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire, where, from what I apprehend to be a mistaken notion, that this bittern does not exist in the brine, the liquor is so hastily evaporated, that the crystals of common salt retain much of the magnesian salt among them. For the magnesian salt is highly septic, and greatly impairs the properties of the other §.

"The two methods which occurred to me, as likely to answer the wishes of my friend, were, 1st, the addition of quicklime, and 2dly, that of common salt. To the trial of the former I was induced by its known antiseptic effects on common water; and it is ascertained, that a small portion of common salt promotes, whereas a larger retards, putrefaction.

"Experiment. To one quart of sea water were added two scruples of fresh quicklime: to another, half an ounce of common culinary salt; and a third was kept as a standard, without any addition. The mouths of the bottles being loosely covered with paper, they were exposed to the action of the sun, in some of the hottest weather of the last summer.

* To this paper is annexed an account of a newly invented machine for impregnating water or other fluid with fixed air, &c. communicated to Mr. Henry by J. Haygarth, M. B. F. R. S. Read Nov. 21, 1781.

† An account of a method of preserving water, at sea, from putrefaction, and of restoring to the water its original purity and pleasantness, by a cheap and easy process, &c. London, 1781.

‡ In Sir Torbern Bergman's analysis of sea water taken up, in the beginning of June, 1776, about the latitude of the Canaries, from the depth of sixty fathoms, the solid contents of a pint of the water were

	Gr.		Dr.	Scr.	Gr.
Of common salt	253 ⁶ / ₁₁	} or	5	1	10 ⁹ / ₁₁
Salited magnesia	69 ¹ / ₁₁				
Gypsum	8 ² / ₁₁				
Total	330 ⁹ / ₁₁				

§ At some of the works at Northwich, the evaporation is carried on in so gentle a manner, that large cubical crystals are formed; and the salt thus prepared is said to be equal in strength to bay salt.

"In about a week the standard became very offensive; and the water, with the additional quantity of salt, did not continue sweet many hours longer; whereas that with lime continued many months, without ever exhibiting the least marks of putridity." To this succeeded twelve other experiments; after which the author makes, among others, the following observations.

"We also see, that there are limits to the addition of quicklime, beyond which we cannot proceed without forming lime water. The quantity of two scruples to a quart of sea water, though not sufficient to decompose the whole of the magnesian salt, was yet adequate to the preservation of the water. One drachm more quicklime separated the whole of the magnesia, and, when a further addition was made, a lime water was immediately formed †.

On the Nature and essential Character of Poetry, as distinguished from Prose. By Thomas Baines, D. D. Read December 5, 1781.

After much laborious writing—an unnecessary abundance of fancy printing—with many long arguments and learned quotations—the Doctor very honestly leaves the subject where he found it.

On the Affinity subsisting between the

Arts, with a Plan for promoting and extending Manufactures, by encouraging those Arts

on which Manufactures principally depend. By the same. Read Jan. 9, 1782.

The foregoing paper evinced in a sufficient degree the learning and ingenuity of its author: this does more, shewing us at the same time his good sense and judgment—qualifications, we conceive, of infinitely greater value. After having set forth in a satisfactory manner the utility of general knowledge in the acquisition of particular arts and sciences, he says, "I have ventured to chalk out the outlines of a plan—the sole object and principle of which is, the improvement of our manufactures by the improvement of those arts on which they depend.—Those arts are Chemistry and Mechanics. The first object of this scheme is, to provide a public repository among us, for chemical and mechanic knowledge. In this repository are to be collected models of machines, &c.—ingredients for dyeing, &c.—with a superintendant to give lectures, advice and assistance. An end of this mechanic school is to finish the education of a young tradesman or manufacturer.

"But the principal advantage I should propose from this scheme, is this: Here would be a kind of *general oracle*, which those might consult, who were engaged in mechanical improvements, and who might here, at once, gain that information, which it might cost them months and years to obtain by their own unassisted efforts."

We mention this scheme the rather, as out of it grew the present *College of Manchester*. [To be continued.]

A Philosophical, Historical, and Moral Essay on Old Maids, by a Friend of the Sisterhood. In 3 Vols. 8vo. London, T. Cadell, 1785.

[Continued from Page 444 of Vol. VIII.]

AGREEABLY to our promise, we gladly embrace the opportunity of rendering justice to the venerable Sisterhood, by offering to our readers the more pleasing consideration of those amiable qualities, which, like their foibles, are peculiarly their own.

To involve either the whole sex indiscriminately, or any class of females in one blind undistinguished censure, would be equally illiberal and absurd: as well might a man pronounce a pine-apple a very bad fruit, because he accidentally tasted only a piece of the rind, which had left a blister on his lips.

"While other antiquarians," says our author, "have laboriously employed and exhausted their powers in searching for old ruins of Gothic architecture, or some Druidical remains, I have traversed the kingdom in quest

of curious characters in the sisterhood of old maids; and whenever I gain intelligence of a new curiosity belonging to this class, I forsake all other occupations, to study it with the patient attention of a true virtuoso.

"As soon as I am properly introduced to the fresh ancient maiden, I sit philosophically down and endeavour to discover through that incrustation of little singularities which a long life of celibacy has produced, her genuine character, the real disposition of her heart, and the exact altitude of her head.

"Having made an accurate drawing of this piece of antiquity in its present state, I consider what she must have been in her youth; and, having settled my conjectures on that point, I proceed to reflections on the kind of wife she might probably have made, and

† "These proportions may vary according to the strength of the quicklime employed."

teach myself whether I ought to contemplate her present state with satisfaction or concern.

"Every man has his taste. Whether my speculations may be superior or not to those of more fashionable antiquaries, is a point I shall leave to the world to consider; I will only say, that if the Society of Antiquarians should think this study of mine may entitle me to be admitted of their community, I could enrich their *Archæologia* with sketches of many a fair neglected ruin, which have hitherto escaped their researches.

"With some of these sketches I have indeed attempted to adorn my own little volumes: but others I shall still retain in my private Cabinet, till I have happily awakened in our country a more lively and affectionate relish for the singular branch of *virtù*, which I am now introducing for the first time to the notice, and I hope the cultivation of the public.

"In the many years of profound speculation which I devoted to the study of old maids, before I began this elaborate, and I trust this immortal, essay, I observed that the better part of the sisterhood are distinguished by three amiable characteristics—*Ingenuity, Patience, and Charity.*"

To each of these our author has given a separate chapter: our limits will however only permit us to touch each subject slightly, which he has with great skill expatiated on at large.

Though ingenuity may be considered as a characteristic of the fair sex in general, yet there are many circumstances which tend to weaken and diminish this quality in the married woman, and many others which have an equal tendency to strengthen and increase it in the old maid. The married dame, the author not unaptly though somewhat severely compares to the high-fed indolent prelate, who having gained the object of his pursuit, and elated with the ceremonious dignity of his station, is liable to neglect the cultivation of those spiritual talents which ought to adorn it; while the ancient virgin is supposed to resemble the unbeneficed ecclesiastic, who, conscious of his humiliating condition, endeavours to surmount its disadvantages, by the acquisition and display of those accomplishments, which, if they do not raise him to a higher rank, secure him, undignified as he is, both attention and esteem.

Married ladies, it is a general complaint, are apt to neglect those ingenious pursuits which distinguished their youth; the harpichord and the pencil, those graceful as well as pleasing amusements, are generally consigned to oblivion soon after marriage, owing to the business or dissipation which succeed the first raptures of hymen. Old maids, on the con-

trary, who retain their health and faculties, rarely cease to practise any ingenious art, or to display any amusing accomplishment, which had ever gained them applause.

Indeed that perfect leisure, and that exemption from the burthen of household cares, which the old maid enjoys, is highly calculated to assist her progress in works of ingenuity; and such works, by detaching the mind from idle, impertinent, and censorious ideas, contribute much to support the natural benevolence of the heart, and to confer a degree of happiness on many a worthy spinster of gentle manners and of easy fortunes.

The truth of this remark is exemplified by the history of the elderly daughter of a Doctor Coral. The Doctor was educated in the study of physic, but having a greater passion for the curious than the useful, degenerated from a physician to a virtuoso. He was, however, enabled to live without the aid of his profession by means of his wife's fortune, who, being of a delicate constitution, and dying in child-bed, left him an only daughter, of whom he was as fond as a virtuoso can be of any living and ordinary production of nature. As she grew up, she displayed a talent for drawing, and, by surprising her father by an accurate delineation of three of the most precious articles in his cabinet, so warmed the old naturalist's heart, that he declared he would give her 5000*l.* on the day of marriage. Theodora, who had now reached the age of nineteen, was of so affectionate a disposition, that she not only loved her father most tenderly, but looked upon his whimsical hobby-horse with a partial veneration. This circumstance contributed much to their mutual happiness, and rendered the young lady less eager to escape from the custody of a fanciful old father. Theodora, however, admitted the visits of a Mr. Blandford, a young man of acute understanding and polished manners, who had the address to ingratiate himself with the Doctor, who very candidly told the young man what he intended for his daughter, declaring at the same time, that he left her intirely at her own disposal. Theodora, though prejudiced in favour of her admirer, had hitherto given no other answer to his addresses, but that she thought herself too young to marry. While matters were in this situation, Dr. Coral was summoned to a distance by a letter from a friend, informing him of the death of a brother virtuoso, with a hint that he might enrich himself by the purchase of a very choice collection of the most valuable rarities, which, if he was quick enough in his application, he might possibly obtain by private contract. This was too great a temptation to resist; without waiting the return

return of his daughter from a neighbouring visit, the Doctor threw himself into a post-chaise and travelled all night to reach the mansion of his departed brother, in the course of the following day. After surveying with avidity and admiration the innumerable curiosities of which he panted to become the possessor, he eagerly enquired if any price had been settled for the whole collection? and on being informed that he might become the master of the whole, on the immediate payment of 3,500*l.* the Doctor, after a struggle between parental affection and his passion for *virtù*, as all his ready-money was devoted to the approaching marriage of his daughter, almost resolved to relinquish all ideas of the purchase: unluckily he took a second survey, and met with an article which he had overlooked in his first view. This additional rarity entirely overset his prudential resolution, when hastily seizing a pen he wrote a draft upon his banker for the 3,500*l.* On his return, the Doctor, who, like most people of a busy turn, had a particular pleasure in talking of whatever he did, began to entertain his company, consisting of his daughter, a female relation, and the assiduous Mr. Blandford, with an account of his adventures: he enlarged with rapture on his purchase, intimating that it had cost him a large sum. This narration produced a gloomy change in the countenance of Mr. Blandford; which being perceived by the Doctor, he took him into his study, and candidly told him, that this transaction should make no material difference in the fortune of his daughter, as he would more than compensate for the deficiency, by a bond for 4000*l.* with full interest, and strict punctuality of payment.

Mr. Blandford, who in fact was trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, and who had raised many splendid visions on the expected fortune of Miss Coral, immediately resolved to have no connexion with the lady, because he foresaw the evils included in her dower; and after upbraiding the Doctor for his conduct, rushed out of the house, and decamped the next day from the town which contained the object of his transient adoration.

Happily for Theodora, she had such gentleness and purity of heart, that this disappointment served only to increase her filial affection; and perceiving that her father was deeply vexed by the late occurrences and the comments of his neighbours, she exerted all her powers, in the most endearing manner, to dissipate his vexation; she took a kind and sympathetic pleasure in assisting his fanciful pursuits; she persuaded him to retain every article of his new purchase; she gave an air of uncommon elegance to the arrange-

ment of his curiosities; and by an incessant attention to the peace and pleasure of her father's life, most effectually established the felicity of her own.

Theodora, by many ingenious works and devices, has contrived to amuse herself and delight her father: always engaged in occupations of benevolent ingenuity, she is never uneasy, and has grown imperceptibly into an old maid, without entertaining a wish for the more honourable title of a wife. Her mild and gentle parent has secured himself from the infirmities of age by long habits of temperance, exercise, and, what is perhaps still more salutary, universal benevolence.—At the age of 87, he is in full possession of his faculties, and beholds with infinite delight one virtuous and happy daughter, most tenderly attached to him, and wishing for no higher enjoyment than what arises from their reciprocal affection.

In answer to some sprightly remarks of a factious friend, who had been with him to see these two amiable and singular characters, and which he concluded with the observation of Monsieur de la Bruyere, that “the daughter of a virtuoso is a rarity that no one is very eager to possess; she grows old by the side of the cabinet, and is at last entitled to a place within it, in the *salon* of antiques;”—our author replies,—“I grant you that the daughter of my old friend is the most capital rarity in his collection, and one that I always survey with pleasure and esteem. She is, indeed, a rarity, whose very existence, like that of the Phoenix, I have heard called in question:—she is a *contented old maid*. Extreme filial tenderness and an active and elegant ingenuity have enabled her to maintain an easy and cheerful state of mind, under circumstances which many females would consider as particularly galling; they have, in short, enabled her to give an example to her sex, that it is possible to pass a very useful and a very happy life, without a share in those connubial honours and enjoyments which age erroneously supposed essential to the happiness of woman.

As a farther consolation to autumnal virgins, he reminds them that the goddess of ingenuity among the ancients was herself an old maid—recommends the three enchanting sister-arts of music, painting, and poetry, as capable of dissipating that restless languor which a solitary condition is so apt to produce; each of them being able to check and eradicate those maladies to which the female frame is particularly subject, when the heart is vacant, and the mind unemployed; and concludes this chapter with a compliment to Miss Carter, whom he quotes as a signal proof that the divinities of Parnassus are highly propitious

to the chaste and *mature* votaries of Minerva. How far the two other eminent female poets of this nation may think themselves obliged to the author for his prophecy, that they will probably become very honourable members of that Sisterhood in whose service he writes, we presume not to determine; we will, however, venture to assert, that in spite of all he can say in favour of the service of Apollo and the Nine, not one in an hundred, even of the Sisterhood, but will agree with Shakespeare, that

“Earthlier happy far the rose that’s pluck’d,
Than that which, withering on the virgin-
thorn,
Lives, blooms, and dies in single blessedness.”

Chap. II. treats of the Patience of Old Maids. Our author begins by remarking, that the accurate observers of human-nature readily allow that patience is most eminently the characteristic of woman. In support of this opinion, he mentions the sublime and astonishing heights to which this virtue has been carried by beings of the most delicate texture, exemplified in the history of the many virgin martyrs who were exposed in the first ages of christianity to the most barbarous and lingering tortures. Though, in consequence of those happy changes which have taken place in the world, from the progress of purified religion, beauty, and innocence are no longer in danger of being dragged to perish at the stake; yet the author thinks there are situations in female life, that require as much patience and magnanimity as were exerted in the fiery torments of the virgin martyr. It has been justly remarked, that it is more difficult to support an accumulation of minute infelicities, than any single calamity of the most terrific magnitude. Admitting this to be true, our author thinks himself justified in asserting, that the indigent unfortunate old maid of the present time is a Being as fully entitled to pity, as those female victims formerly were.

“If the reader,” he says, “is startled, or tempted to smile, at a comparison of two sufferers whose destiny may be thought so dissimilar, I intreat him to consider attentively the frame of mind which we may reasonably attribute to these different objects of compassion. During the torments of the virgin martyr, the fervour of enthusiasm and a passion for religious glory are sufficient to give new vigour to the soul, in proportion as the most excruciating outrages are inflicted on the body; but what animating ideas can arise to sustain the resolution of the more unhappy old maid, reduced from affluence and pleasure to poverty and contempt?—reduced to a condition opposite to her

wishes, unfriendly to her talents, and destructive to the health both of her body and her mind? To support such a condition with a placid and cheerful magnanimity, appears to me one of the highest exertions of human fortitude: and I have, therefore, always regarded my poor friend Constantia as a character of as much genuine heroism and piety as the celebrated St. Agnes, or any other the most heroic female saint in the ample calendar of Rome.”

Here follows the history of Constantia, in which the author has displayed more than usual skill and abilities. Of this affecting tale, we can only mention the substance. After sacrificing her fortune to the happiness of her sister, her father’s circumstances being embarrassed, he was obliged to quit the kingdom, leaving this pattern of patience under the protection of an aunt, one of those good women, who, by paying punctual visits to a cathedral, imagine they acquire an unquestionable right not only to speak aloud their own exemplary virtues, but to make as free as they please with the conduct and character of every person, both within and without the circle of their acquaintance.—Under the roof of this unfeeling Being was Constantia received, for the sake of the pleasure that would arise to her from repeating to every creature who visited at her house—*what a good friend she was to that poor girl!*

These repetitions, painful to a mind of quick sensibility, Constantia supported with a modest resignation, and passed a considerable time in a state of unmerited mortification, wretched in her own situation, and anxious to the most painful degree concerning the fate of her father. Perceiving there were no hopes of his return, she wrote to him a most pathetic letter, enumerating her sufferings, and imploring his consent to her taking leave of her aunt, and endeavouring to acquire a more peaceable maintenance by teaching young ladies the rudiments of music, an employment to which her talents were perfectly equal. To this filial petition she received a very extraordinary and a very painful answer; the purport of which was, that if ever she quitted her present residence, while she herself was unmarried, and her aunt alive, she would expose herself to the curses of an offended father. This had such an effect upon her, that some time after, when a friend offered to take her out of her disagreeable situation, and place her with a lady of great fortune and excellent character, she, though her father was dead, declined the friendly offer, and giving him her father’s letter thus addressed him: “Nothing remains for me but to bless you for your kind

intention

intention of befriending such an unfortunate wretch. My father is now at rest in his grave, and you, perhaps, may think me superstitious in paying so much regard to his letter; but he never in his life laid any command upon me, which was not suggested by his affection, and, wretched as I am, I cannot be disobedient even to his ashes." Thus resolved, she continued to linger on in her dreadful situation, till at the age of forty-two death put an end to her calamities, which, instead of giving an asperity to her temper, had sol-

[To be concluded in our next.]

Observations on a late Publication, intituled, "Thoughts on Executive Justice." To which is added, a Letter containing Remarks on the same Work. London. Cadell, 1786.

THE publication which gave rise to these Observations we took notice of in our Review for March last; and though we did not condemn it with that degree of asperity that some of our brethren did, we readily acknowledged its principles were rather repugnant to those humane and rational ones which have been very properly adopted, instead of those absurd and barbarous notions of justice which prevailed too long. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that the main object of the legislature should be to prevent crimes, and not to chastise criminals; and that unless a just proportion be observed between the different degrees of crimes and the punishments annexed to them, the law must tend rather to excite than to repress guilt. Our author laments that the truth of this doctrine has not produced any melioration of the system of our penal laws, which inflict the same punishment on a pick-pocket as on a parricide, and render them an object of horror and aversion, instead of veneration and love.

The author of *Thoughts on Executive Justice* having asserted, that "the penal laws of this country are excellent, and that they have no severity but of the most wholesome kind;" our Observer, in reply, after quoting Judge Blackstone's remark, that "it is a melancholy truth, that among the variety of actions which men are daily liable to commit, no less than 160 have been declared, by Act of Parliament, to be felonies without benefit of clergy; or, in other words, to be worthy of instant death;" says, "when we come to enquire into the nature of the crimes of which this dreadful catalogue is composed, we find it contains transgressions scarcely deserving corporal punishment, while it omits enormities of the most atrocious kind. To steal a sheep or a horse; to snatch a man's property out of his hand and run away with it; to steal to the amount of 40s. in a dwelling-house, or to the amount of 5s. privately in a shop; to pick a man's pocket of the value of only twelve-

tened and refined it.—"Farewell!" says our affecting writer, "thou gentle spirit! If in thy present scene of happier existence, thou art conscious of sublunary occurrences, disdain not this imperfect memorial of thy sufferings and thy virtues! and if the pages I am now writing should fall into the hand of any indigent and dejected maiden, whose ill-fortune may be similar to thine, may they soothe and diminish the disquietude of her life, and prepare her to meet the close of it with piety and composure."

pence farthing, are all crimes punishable with death. On the other hand, for a man to attempt the life of his own father is only a misdemeanour; to take away another's life, and to brand his name with ignominy by a premeditated perjury, is not considered as murder, nor thought deserving a capital punishment: to stab another under circumstances of the blackest malice, if the unfortunate object should after a long and painful illness recover of his wound only to breathe out the rest of his days in torment and disease, is punishable only by fine and imprisonment: to burn a house of which the incendiary happens to have a lease, though situated in the center of a town, and consequently the lives of hundreds are endangered, is liable to no severer punishment. If we look into the legal definition of crimes, we discover still greater inconsistencies; we find, that under certain circumstances a man may steal without being a thief, that a pick-pocket may be a highway robber, and a man who has no intention to do injury to the person of any one, a murderer: that to steal fruit ready gathered is a felony; but to gather it and steal it is only a trespass; that to force one's hand through a pane of glass, at five o'clock in the afternoon in winter, even if nothing be actually taken, is a burglary; though to break open a house, with every circumstance of violence, at four o'clock in the morning in summer, for the purpose of robbing, is only a misdemeanor. Such," continues he, "are the laws which the judges are exhorted to enforce with the utmost rigour, and which are represented as requiring no revision, though they thus proclaim their own absurdity, and call aloud for reformation.

In a manner equally forcible, the Observer controverts the opinions of the author of *Thoughts on Executive Justice*, throughout his work; pleads the cause of humanity with unremitting zeal, and maintains that a total revision and reformation of all our penal laws would much more essentially contribute to the prevention of crimes, than enforcing them in their

P O E T R Y.

AN ELEGY on a FAMILY-TOMB.

By J. J. B——.

——— *Quoniam semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic Di-voluptatis, habebit.*
VIRG.

THOU dome of death! by lonely mu-
sings led,
I seek at ev'ning's close thy hallow'd
shrine,
And as I fondly trace the kindred dead,
In pious accents breathe the mournful
line!

What tho' no titled lineage I disclose,
No proud parade of ancestry or birth!
Yet in these veins a stream unfetter'd flows,
Derived from genuine purity and worth.
Yrs, honor'd race, with holy wisdom fraught,
Humbly the path of piety ye trod!
Your lives adorn'd the faith your precepts
taught——

Servants of truth! and ministers of God!
Peace to your manes!—This due incense
paid.

I frame to sadder themes the pensive lay;
And e'en 'till mem'ry's faintest traces fade,
My heart shall bleed through many a dis-
tant day.

Scarce had I wept a tender parent's doom,
Scarce check'd the tear fond filial grief
bestow'd,

Ere lost in earliest prime, relentless tomb,
A sister slept within thy dark abode.

Ah! lov'd Maria! not th' enchanting face
Where beauty reign'd, unconscious of its
pow'r,

Nor meekest sense, nor mildest virgin grace,
Avail'd to save thee from the destin'd
hour!

When, in the lustre of thine eye display'd,
Health seem'd her loveliest blessings to
disclose,

Conceal'd, alas! the canker sickness prey'd
Ere long to blast the sweetly-budded rose.

With deadly paleness or illusive bloom,
Noted by fear and hope, thy cheek was
spread;

'Till slowly yielding to th' impending doom,
On gentle wing thy hov'ring spirit fled.

Nor ceas'd with thee my woes, lamented
shade!

For more than by fraternal fondness dear,
With thee in Death's cold arms Eugenio
laid,

To keener anguish wak'd the streaming
tear.

EUROP. MAG.

Saunt'ring with careless step thro' child-
hood's maze,

Together in sweet amity we grew;
In riper youth and manhood's op'ning days
No sep'rate joys, no unshar'd griefs we
knew.

As musing in the Academic grove,
Studious he scann'd the Æsculapian page,
Vigor, and health, and temp'rance vainly
strove

'To quell th' insatiate tyrant's burning rage.
Whilst Riot safely runs his wild career,
And danger's shaft aloof from Folly flies,
Why thus unimply on the ruthless bier
Lamented lie the temp'rate and the wife?

Thus sad Regret her fond complainings pours,
Deny'd th' unerring laws of Heav'n to see;
With trembling confidence her God adores,
And mourns, yet venerates, the stern de-
cree.

His heart affection, virtue, truth possess;
His sober judgment liveliest sense refin'd;
With gentlest manners, fancy, science blest,
He knew to mend or captivate the mind.

Deem not I boast an unattested praise,
By partial prejudice alone approv'd;
A hard erewhile, in sweet descriptive lays,
Sung to no common lyre the worth he
lov'd:

And Friendship still, in many a wounded
breast,

Her weeping tribute to his ashes gives;
Whilst in soft Pity's shadowy tints express'd,
His image, cherish'd by remembrance,
lives:

And long, Eliza, shall thy sorrows flow,
Nor sternest fortitude the pang reprove,
Doom'd to lament with unavailing woe
Lost years of promis'd happiness and love.

Thy truth his tender sympathy return'd;
His faithful bosom nurs'd the mutual
flame;

Ardent in life's last hours his passion burn'd,
On his pale lip linger'd thy trembling
name.

How vain all promise of delight!—No more
Shall Hope seduce me with betraying
smile;

Content's calm ray shall gild the present hour,
Nor distant bliss my easy faith beguile.

Ambition, wont my youthful blood to fire,
Shall prompt no more th' involuntary
sigh;

Retirement's vale I view with fix'd desire,
Nor loathing life, nor unprepar'd to die:

M

There

There may I take domestic joys serene,
In Arria's virtues not ignobly blest!
In silence quit at length the shifting scene,
Consign'd with kindred shades in peace
to rest!

A S O N G.

By the late CURTIS SHAW.

I.

WHENE'ER to gentle Emma's praise
I tune my soft enamour'd lays,
When on the face so dear I prize,
I fondly gaze with love-sick eyes,
"Say Damon," cries the smiling fair,
With modest and ingenuous air,
"Tell, of this homely frame, the part
To which I owe your vanquish'd heart."

II.

In vain, my Emma, would I tell
By what thy captive Damon fell.
The swain who partial charms can see,
May burn—but never lov'd like me!
Won by thy form and fairer mind,
So much my wishes are confin'd,
With lover's eyes so much I see,
Thy very faults are charms to me.

AMYNTAS.

EMMA to DAMON, on finding his Ad-
resses not favoured by her friends, on
Account of Fortune.

By the Same.

I.

FORBEAR, in pity, ah! forbear
To sooth my ravish'd ear;
Nor longer thus a love-sick swain
'Tis death for me to hear.

II.

Too much, alas, my tender heart
Does to thy suit incline;
Why then attempt to gain by art,
What is a ready thine?

III.

O! let not like the Grecian dame*
My hapless fortune prove,
Who languish'd in too fierce a flame,
And dy'd by too much love.

The AUTHOR being in company with
EMMA, and having no opportunity of
expressing certain Doubts he had con-
ceived of her Sincerity, conveys to her
the following Lines, as a Device to know
the Sentiments of her Heart.

By the Same.

ARE all my flatter'ing hopes at once be-
tray'd?
And cold and faithless grown my nut brown
maid?

*Semele.

† After perusing the paper, Emma (as the reader may conjecture from the sequel) re-
turned it to the Author, after having written her name, with a pencil at the close of the
following line: "Weak my suspicions, and unjust my song." When

Have I so long indulg'd the pleasing smart,
And worn thy grateful image next my heart?
And must I thus at last all hopes resign,
When, fix'd as fate, I fondly thought thee
mine?

Then—no, irresolute—and dare to prove,
To please proud friends, a rebel to thy love!
Perhaps, too long accusom'd to obtain,
My flatter'ing views were ever false and vain!

Perhaps my Emma's lips, well skill'd in
art,

Still breath'd a language foreign to her heart!
Perhaps the Muse profanely does thee wrong,
+ Weak my suspicions, and unjust my song!

Whichever is the cause, the truth proclaim,
And to that sentence here affix thy name;

So shall we both be relcu'd from the fear
Which thou must have to tell and I to hear.

If thou art false—the Muse shall vengeance
take,

And blast the faithless sex for Emma's sake!
If true—my wounds thy gentle voice shall
heal,

And own me punish'd by the pangs I feel.

But O! without disguise pronounce my fate,
Bless me with love, or curse me with thy
hate!

Hearts soft as mine indifference cannot bear;
Perfect my hopes, or plunge me in despair.

To EMMA, doubting the AUTHOR's
Sincerity.

By the Same.

WHEN misers cease to doat on gold,
When justice is no longer sold;
When female tongues their clack shall hush,
When modesty shall cease to blush;
When parents shall no more controul
The fond affections of the soul,
Nor force the sad reluctant fair
Her idol from her heart to tear;
For fard interest engage,
And languish in the arms of age;
Then in this heart shall falsehood reign,
And pay thy kindness with disdain.
When friends severe as thine shall prove
Propitious to ingenuous love,
Bid thee in merit place alliance,
And think they're honour'd by th' alliance;
And O! when hearts as proud as mine
Shall basely kneel at Plutus' shrine,
Forego my modest plea to fame,
Or own dull Pow'r's superior claim;
When the bright Sun no more shall bring
The sweet return of annual spring;
When Nature shall the change deplore,
And music fill the groves no more;
Then in this heart shall falsehood reign,
And pay thy kindness with disdain.

But why from dearer objects rove,
Nor draw allusions whence I love?

When my dear Emma's eyes shall be
As black as jet or ebony,
And ev'ry froward tooth shall stand
As rang'd by Hemet's dextrous hand;
When her sweet face, deform'd by rage,
No more shall ev'ry heart engage;
When her soft voice shall cease to charm,
Nor malice of its power disarm;
When manners gentle and refin'd
No more speak forth her spotless mind,
But the perfidious mix shall prove
A perjur'd traitress to her love;
Then—nor till then—shall Damon be
False to his vows and false to thee.

An INVITATION
To EMMA, after Marriage, to live in the
Country.
By the Same.

COME, my dear girl, let's seek the peace-
ful vale,
Where honour, truth, and innocence prevail;
Let's fly this curled town—a nest of slaves—
Where fortune smiles not but on fools or
knaves;
Who merit claim proportion'd to their gold,
And truth and innocence are bought and
sold.
An humble competence we have in store,
Mere food and raiment—*KINGS can have no
more!*
A glorious patriarchal life we'll lead,
See the fruits ripen and the lambkins feed;
Frequent observe the labours of the spade,
And joy to see each yearly toil repaid.
In some sequester'd spot a bow'r shall stand,
The fav'rite task of thy lov'd Damon's hand;
Where the sweet woodbine clasps the curl-
ing vine,
Emblem of faithful loves like yours and
mine!
Here will we sit when ev'ning shades prevail,
And hear the night-bird tell its plaintive
tale;
Till Nature's voice shall summon us away,
To gather spirits for th' approaching day;
Then on thy breast I'll lay my weary head,
A pillow softer than a monarch's bed.

VERSES written near RICHMOND,

HAIL, Power Divine! whose gentle
reign
Extends o'er all this smiling plain,
Whose goodness blooms in every scene,
The garden's pride, the meadow's green,
Along the grove's entangling maze,
Or where the limpid stream with soothing
murmur strays!

Where'er I turn my raptur'd eyes,
I trace the Sov'reign of the skies;
Cloath'd in the loveliness of pow'r,
He bids the sons of men adore:
These scenes of beauty who surveys,
But feels his glowing heart o'erslow with
love and praise?

O Pow'r Supreme! in sweet content
Here let my life in peace be spent,
These sweet endearing shades among,
Far distant from the city's throng;
And O my raptur'd breast inspire;
Then shall thy praise alone employ my
grateful lyre.

But if life's blessings here to find
Thou hast forbid, in wisdom kind;
If I must join the careful train,
Who tug the oar of life with pain,
When age abates my youthful heat,
O grant my weary soul some peaceful kind
retreat!

Some shade where men of worth reside,
Whose friendship is my joy and pride;
Where peace and conscious virtue dwell,
Charm'd by the Muse's sacred shell;
There let me pass my quiet days,
Lov'd by my friends, and deaf to vulgar
praise.

H. S.

THE PREACHER.

REJOICE, O man, in youth's fresh
prime,
While all around thee pleasures pour;
Beguile with mirth the fleeting time,
And fill with joy each varied hour.

Court willing beauty to thine arms,
Regale thy taste with rosy wine;
Let music open all her charms,
And sooth thy soul with airs divine:

Let fortune scatter riches round,
More than thy wishes could desire;
Thy plans with bright success be crown'd,
While wond'ring crowds thy state admire:

Behold with pride thy lofty seat
O'erlook thy wide-extended farms;
Thy fields with plenteous crops replete,
Thy gardens bright in Flora's charms;

Yet cares will round thy dwelling wait,
Still multiply'd by gloomy Spleen;
Grief will invade thy rooms of state,
And Sickness aim its dart unseen.

Then since nor weak nor pleasure's charm
Can sooth the soul with grief oppress'd,
Nor stop stern Death's uplifted arm,
When aim'd to strike the sickly breast;

Let other thoughts thy mind employ,
Let true Religion be thy guide;
Let virtuous acts be all thy joy,
And Temperance at thy board preside;

Then shall thy life with pleasure flow;
And when the grave demands its prey,
Pleas'd shalt thou leave a world of woe
For regions of eternal day.

H. S.

H 2

PRQ.

PROLOGUE

TO THE FAIR PENITENT,
Performed by a Party of Ladies and Gentle-
men at Sandwich, Dec. 14, 1785,
For the Benefit of a Charity-School.

Spoken by Mr. OARNER.

TO-night no ruthless Tyrant meets his fate,
No Faction plots the ruin of a State,
No madness shoots its horrors thro' the soul,
No Lightnings flash, nor dreadful Thunders roll;

Useful to few Ambition's rise or fall,
Our Author's moral is applied to all.

Virtue's fair fabric undermin'd by art,
The silent anguish of the breaking heart,
A parent's woes, the pangs of hapless love,
Are mis'ries Nature's humblest child may prove;

Scenes such as these must pierce an heart of steel,

We all must pity what we all may feel.

But lest the moral of to-night's sad theme,
Obscur'd by our weak efforts, faintly gleam,
(For let th' inventive Genius brightest shine,
A bad engraving spoils the best design)
Shall we, with humble greeting, first implore
A candid hearing for our trembling corps?

* No—for past favors render fear unjust,
Your candour prov'd demands our firmest trust;

Here still she reigns enthron'd in ev'ry breast,
And glows with "heav'n-born charity twice blest." [hands

We cannot doubt from lib'ral hearts and
The praise our noble mutual cause demands;
'Tis Charity, whose beams like Sol's benign,
With genial influence o'er all nature shine,
Hope's gracious parent, Sorrow's happy end,
The Orphan's guardian, and the Widow's friend.

To-night from Heav'n descends the god-
dess fair,

An humble Orphan-brood her pious care;
With rainment's warmth defends their tender forms.

From chilling Winter's desolating storms.
Yet more to Charity her brood shall owe,
The blessings which from early culture flow.
Hence may the youth her lib'ral off'rings rear,
To silver'd age their full-blown honours wear;
Or happily doom'd, in life's gay vernal bloom,

To sink lamented to the silent tomb,
Still may their fame for centuries survive,
And like the oak, their country's glory thrive;

Yet the more tender & objects of her care
May in their virtues rival you ye Fair;
Instructed early in the moral page,

May not the blest Lavinias of the age;
I'll never think, may then Calista's fate,
No e'er, like her, be penitent too late.

* Alluding to the performance of a Play on a prior occasion for the same Charity.

† The charity is endowed both for girls and boys.

O D E.

To B—— M——, Esq.

Bath, Sept. 22, 1784.

WHILST you illumine Shakespeare's page,
And dare the future critic's rage,

Or on the past refine,

Here many an eve I pensive sit,
No B—— e pours out a stream of wit,
No B—— ll joys o'er wine.

At Baia's spring of Roman fame,
I quaff the pure æthereal flame,

To fire my languid blood:

Life's gladsome days, alas! are o'er,
For health's phlogiston now no more
Pervades the stagnant flood.

Studious at times, I strive to scan
Hope's airy dream,—the end of man,

In systems wise or odd;

With Hume, I Fate and Death defy,
Or visionary phantoms spy

With Plato and Monbodd.

By metaphysic whims distress'd,
Still sceptic thoughts disturb my breast,

And reason's out of tune;—

One serious truth let none impeach,
'Tis all philosophy can teach,—

That man's an air-balloon.

He rides the sport of every blast,
Now on the wave or desert cast,

And by the eddy born;—

Can boasted Reason steer him right,
Or e'er restrain his rapid flight,

By Passion's whirlwind torn!

His mounting spirit, buoyant air,
But wafts him 'midst dark clouds of care,

And life's tempestuous trouble;

Ev'n though he shine in splendid dyes,
And sport a while in Fortune's skies,

Soon bursts the empty bubble.

While through this pathless waste we stray,
Are there no flowers to cheer the way?

And must we still repine?

No;—Heaven, in pity to our woes,
The gentle soothing balm bestows

Of music, love, and wine.

Then bid your Delia wake the lyre,
Attun'd to love and soft desire,

And scorn Ambition's strife;

Around let brilliant fancy play,
To colour with her magic ray

The dreary gloom of life.

Let beauty speed her fondest kiss,
The prelude to more perfect bliss,

And sweet sensations dart;

While wine and frolick mirth inspire
The ardent wish, the amorous fire,

And thrill the raptur'd heart.

But man has social dues to pay,
Reason and Science claim their sway,

And truths sublime dispense;

For Pleasure's charms we feebly taste,
If idly every hour we waste,
The abject slaves to sense.

In vain the speculative mind
Would metaphysic regions find, —
Such dark researches spare;
The soul ethereal notions tire,
As her frail case can scarce respire
In too refin'd an air.

To sophists leave their puzzling skill;
The voice of Reason whispers still,
To blest is to be blest;
Illum'd by Virtue's vivid ray,
Enjoy the present fleeting day,
And leave to Heav'n the rest.

S O N N E T,
In the Manner of MILTON,
Addressed to the Physicians of Exeter, on the
ill Health of a beautiful Lady.

DOCTORS, or Bachelors, or Knights in
art,
Whose skill this soft defenceless frame may
prove,
If ever beauty did engage your love,
Shield a fair form from Death's unerring
dart.

So may your growing fame no rival thwart,
But Science waft your name to Courts above,
Where wealth and honour in one circle move,
And royal fees the bloody hand impart.
Oft had Apollo's sons with wond'rous power
Rais'd on the dying cheek health's blooming
flower;

For Æsculapius oft had Rome reviv'd,
And slaves their life and liberty regain'd;
Long ere the infant art to man arriv'd,
Or Freind, or Mead, or mighty Syden-
ham reign'd.

Bath, Jan. 4.

M. H. P. R.

E X T E M P O R E

On setting out for Bath.

WHAT! palsy and gout both at once on
my back?

Alas, on a dwarf what a giant attack!
Even comforts themselves as new plagues I
endure,

When the palsy's my ill, and the gout is my
cure.

Richmond, Dec. 19.

G. C.

E X T E M P O R E

On arriving at Bath for the Gout.

FIRST palsy — now the gout — say what
you can,

This is too much for Jesh, or any man.

Late numb'd by palsy — now the rack en-
dure —

Be patient, Sir, these pains will be your
cure — [these?]

Take comfort — Comfort? Comforts such as
The remedy is worse than the disease —

But change from ill is what we all desire —
I'm happy then, from frying-pan to fire —

PHILOCTETES.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1786.

Written by Mr. WARTON, Poet Laureat to
his Majesty; and set to Music by Mr.
STANLEY, Master of his Majesty's Band
of Musicians.

“**L**EAR to Jove, a genial isle
“ Crowns the broad Atlantic
“ wave;

“ The seasons there in mild assemblage
“ smile,

“ And vernal blossoms cloath the fruitful
“ prime:

“ There in many a fragrant cave

“ Dwell the spirits of the brave,

“ And braid with amaranth their brows
“ sublime.”

So feign'd the Grecian bards of yore;
And veil'd in Fable's fancy-woven vest

A visionary shore,

That faintly gleam'd on their prophetic eye

Through the dark volume of futurity:

Nor knew, that in the bright attire they

Albion, the green-hair'd heroine of
the West;

Ere yet she claim'd old Ocean's high
command,

And snatch'd the trident from the tyrant's
hand.

II.

Vainly flow'd the mystic rhyme!

Mark the deeds from age to age,

That fill her trophy pictur'd page:

And see, with all its strength, untam'd by
time,

Still glows her valour's veteran rage.

O'er Calpe's cliffs, and steepy towers,

When stream'd the red sulphureous
showers,

And Death's own hand the dread artillery
threw;

While far along the midnight main

Its glaring arch the flaming volley drew;

How triumph'd Eliot's patient train,

Baffling their vain confederate foes!

And met th' unwanted fight's terrific storm;

And hurling back the burning war, arose

Superior to the fury storm!

III.

Is there an ocean that forgets to roll
Beneath the torpid pole ?

Nor to the brooding tempest heaves ?
Her hardy keel the stubborn billow cleaves.
The rugged Neptune of the wintry brine
In vain his adamant breast-plate wears ;

To search coy Nature's guarded mine,
She bursts the barriers of th' indignant ice ;
O'er sunless bays the beam, of Science
bears :

And rousing far around the polar sleep,
Where Drake's bold ensigns fear'd to
sweep,

She sees new nations flock to some fell sac-
crifice.

She speeds at George's sage command ;
Society from deep to deep,
And zone to zone she binds ;
From shore to shore, o'er ev'ry land,
The golden chain of commerce winds.

IV.

Meantime her patriot cares explore
Her own rich wool's exhausive store ;
Her native fleece new fervour feels,
And wakens all its whirling wheels,
And mocks the rainbow's radiant die ;
More wide the labours of the loom she
spreads,

In firmer bands domestic Commerce
weds,

And calls her sister isle to share the tie :
Nor heeds ~~the violence~~ that broke
From filial realms her old parental yoke !

V.

Her cities throng'd with many an Attic
dome,

Ask not the banner'd bastion, massy-proof ;
Firm as the castle's feudal roof
Stands the Briton's social home.

Hear, Gaul, of England's Liberty the lot ! —
Right, Order, Law, protect her simplest
plain ;

Nor scorn to guard the shepherd's nightly
fold,

And watch around the forest-cot.

With conscious certainty, the swain

Gives to the ground his trusted grain,
With eager hope the reddening harvest
eyes ;

And claims the ripe autumnal gold,

The meed of toil, of industry the prize.

For ours the King, who boasts a Parent's
praise,

Whose hand the people's scepter sways :

Our's is the senate, not a specious name,

Whose active plans pervade the civil frame ;

Where bold debate it's noblest war displays,

And in the kindling strife unlocks the tide
Of manliest eloquence, and rolls the torrent
wide.

VI.

Hence then each vain complaint, away,

Each captious doubt, and cautious fear,

Nor blast the new-born Year,

That anxious waits the Spring's slow-
shooting ray :

Nor deem that Albion's honours cease to
bloom.

With candid glance th' impartial Muse

Invok'd on this auspicious morn,

The present scans, the distant scene pursues,

And breaks Opinion's speculative gloom :

Interpreter of ages yet unborn,

Full right she spells the characters of Fate,
That Albion still shall keep her wonted
state ;

Still, in eternal glory, shine,

Of Victory the sea-beat shrine ;

The source of every splendid art,

Of old, of future worlds the universal mart.

CHRONOLOGY of the Most REMARKABLE EVENTS of 1785.

January 6.

MR. HARPER, of Birmingham, ascended from that place in a balloon, and in two hours and a half alighted near Newcastle in Staffordshire, 50 miles distant.

7. Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais, in an air balloon. The balloon descended at 25 minutes past three, in the forest of Feltore, twelve miles from the sea, over which they were near two hours.

19. Mr. Crosbie ascended in an air balloon at Dublin. Finding himself in danger of being driven out to sea, he opened a valve, and alighted on the strand of Clontarf.

20. The Irish Parliament opened by the Duke of Rutland, and addresses voted to him by both Houses.

22. A loyal address to his Majesty in the Gazette of this day from the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, and freeholders of the county of Dublin, signed by 21 peers, and 1121 commoners, rejecting with indignation the interference of any body of men unknown to the constitution, &c.

25. The second session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain opened. The commercial regulations with Ireland were recommended in his Majesty's speech.

31. The Duke of York appointed one of the Lords of the Regency of Hanover, and one of the Supreme Council for managing the affairs of his Majesty's electoral dominions.

February 2. Twenty convicts hanged in the Old Bailey, the greatest number executed

cured at one time since the Black Boy-alley gang in 1744.

5. The freedom of the City of London presented to Mr. Pitt in a gold box.

11. Eleven resolutions respecting a commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, agreed to by the Irish House of Commons.

16. The House of Peers signified their concurrence therein, and both Houses voted addresses in consequence to his Majesty.

20. Two vessels fitted out from Limerick for the Greenland fishery, the first ever sent from that country.

22. The Irish Propositions introduced into the House of Commons of Great Britain by Mr. Pitt.

25. The King of France creates a new class in the Academy of Belles Lettres, called the Class of Free Associates residing in Paris.

28. The Oriental Company at Trieste and Ostend obliged to stop payment for twelve months.

March 3. The High Bailiff of Westminster ordered by the House of Commons to put an end to the Scrutiny, which had lasted some months, and make an immediate return, in consequence of which he returned Lord Hood and Mr. Fox.

25. At the general quarterly Court of Proprietors of the East-India Company, a balance appeared against the Company of upwards of one million, besides an account of arrears arising from the war, amounting to upwards of two millions more.

Court Zambeccari and Sir Edward Vernon sailed in an air balloon from Tottenham Court-Road to a place near Horsham, thirty-five miles from London, which they performed in one hour.

27. The Queen of France delivered of a Prince, since created Duke of Normandy.

28. Earl Spencer's fine seat at Wimbledon in Surrey, burnt to the ground by an accidental fire.

April 2. The winter season, from the first fall of snow on the 7th of October, to that which fell this day, lasted 177 days, and if we except about twelve days towards the end of January, the whole of this period was frosty or snowy, or both.

A rash experiment tried with an aquatic balloon, which failed, and the inventor narrowly escaped with his life.

11. A Board of General Officers appointed to inspect the fortifications, the Duke of Richmond President.

15. Intelligence brought of disturbances on the Musquito Shore.

18. Mr. Pitt's Parliamentary Reform Bill rejected by a majority of 248 to 172.

25. The Gazette contained an account of

an epidemical disorder having almost depopulated Calabria.

23. John Adams, Esq. appointed by Congress to be Ambassador to the Court of London.

29. National Debt stated at 241,584,986l. sterling.

May 3. Mr. Blanchard and Miss Simonet ascended in a balloon from Langhorne's Repository, Barbican, and alighted about two hours after at Hillhouse Ferry, near Lea Bridge.

Dreadful drought in France, Italy, Spain, and Piedmont.

Failure of the Trieste Company estimated at twenty millions of livres tournois.

5. Mr. Sadler and the Hon. Mr. Wyndham ascended in a balloon from Moulsey-Hurst, and alighted at the confluence of the Thames and Medway, within a mile of the water's edge. The balloon escaped, and was afterwards taken up at sea.

8. Mr. Blanchard made another aerial excursion, and descended at Tamensfield, about sixteen miles from Prenwood, and thirty-four miles from London, having passed over the Nore. He travelled about three hours.

12. Mr. Crosbie ascended in a balloon from Dublin, but being too heavy, he came down with great velocity. Mr. McGuire got into the car, and the balloon instantly ascending, he was driven out to sea; a vessel was sent after him, and took him up almost perished and spent with swimming.

13. Mr. ... ascended with a balloon from the Artillery Ground; but the machine bursting he soon descended rapidly, though safely, in Tottenham Court road.

14. An edict published at Copenhagen announcing the opening the new navigable canal (which connects the North Sea with the Baltic) to all nations of Europe.

16. Accounts came of the death of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the reigning Duke of Bruntwick, who was drowned in endeavouring to save a fellow creature.

17. Accounts received of a balloon expedition at Constantinople that landed at Bursa.

20. Admiral Hughes arrived in town from the East-Indies, with a fortune of near half a million.

29. A treaty of confederacy to preserve the indivisibility of the empire, entered into by the Kings of Prussia and Sweden, the Electors of Hanover, Saxony, &c.

30. The famous Irish Propositions, increased from Eleven to Twenty, finally passed the British House of Commons.

June 1. John Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had the first audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

2. The

8. The Grand Musical Concert performed at Westminster Abbey before their Majesties and a most splendid auditory.

Major Money, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Lockwood, ascended in a balloon from Tottenham Court-road, at one o'clock, and about four Mr. Blake alighted at Higham Farm, in Essex; the others sailed thirty miles farther, and descended near Colchester.

Mr. Blanchard ascended the same day from South Lambeth, and alighted near Woolwich.

5. A treaty of Peace concluded between the Spaniards and the Algerines.

10. Prince William Henry arrived at the Queen's Palace from Hanover.

14. Great many shops shut, particularly in the west end of the town, owing to the shop tax bill having passed the Great Seal.

M. Pilatre de Rosier and M. Romain ascended at Boulogne, intending to cross the Channel. In about twenty minutes the balloon took fire, and the unfortunate aeronauts came to the ground, and were killed on the spot.

16. Gov. Hastings arrived in town from Bengal.

22. The toll was taken off Blackfriars-bridge, and the gates taken down and sold for 99l. 15s.

24. Aldermen Sanderson and Watson elected Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Colonel Fitzpatrick ascended alone in Sadlier's balloon, from Oxford, and alighted near Kingston Lisle, opposite the White Horse Hill, Berks.

29. Mr. Biggin and Mrs. Sage ascended in Mr. Lunardi's balloon from St. George's-Fields, and alighted at Harrow on the Hill.

July 10. A grand review of the Artillery at Woolwich, at which his Majesty was present.

19. The Irish Propositions passed the House of Lords.

Mr. Crossbie made an unsuccessful attempt to cross to England in a balloon.

22. Major Money ascended at Norwich in a balloon, and dropped into the sea, from whence he was taken up by a revenue cutter safe.

The *Astrolabe* and *La Buffole*, two French ships on a voyage of discovery, took their departure from Brest.

27. Mr. Lunardi ascended in his balloon from Liverpool, at 17 minutes past six, and landed 20 minutes past seven, at Simonwood, twelve miles from Liverpool.

Dr. Franklin arrived at Southampton in his way to America.

21. The twenty Propositions introduced into the House of Commons of Ireland from England, by Mr. Secretary Ode, with high debates.

20. Mr. Blanchard and Chevalier D'Épinaud ascended from Lille, and alighted at a village in Champagne, near 300 miles from the place of their departure. In the course of this voyage, they let down a dog by means of a parachute from a great height, which descended safe about two miles from Lille.

25. Col. Dundas and Mr. Pemberton, Commissioners to enquire into the claims of the American Loyalists, with their clerks, &c. set out for Nova Scotia.

27. A Spaniard made a curious experiment of walking across the Seine by means of a pair of clogs of a particular construction, in which he sunk only ankle deep.

The Hon. Mr. Temple, his Majesty's Envoy to the American States set out with his family for New York.

Mr. Arnold, his son, and Mr. Appleby, were to ascend this day in a balloon from St. George's Fields, and the latter afterwards to descend by means of a parachute. But Mr. Arnold and Mr. Appleby being thrown out by some accident, young Arnold ascended alone, hanging to the cords of the balloon in a perilous situation, not daring to trust wholly to the car, lest it should separate. At length the balloon burst, and he descended unhurt into the Thames near Wapping.

September 1. Lieut. French, of the Cheshire Militia, ascended at Chester, in Mr. Lunardi's balloon, and alighted at Macclesfield, forty miles distant, in two hours.

6. A great storm which did considerable damage both at sea and land.

The Hon. John Foster elected Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Perry, resigned.

7. The Irish Parliament prorogued.

10. Mr. Sadlier ascended in his balloon from Worcester, and descended nine miles beyond Litchfield; but for want of a grappling-iron he was dragged five miles over a rough heath, and at length thrown out of his car, but without any other hurt than being much bruised.

12. Their Majesties and six of the Royal Offspring paid their first visit to the University of Oxford.

15. Thomas Baldwin, Esq. of Chester, ascended from that city in Mr. Lunardi's balloon, and in two hours and a half alighted at Rixton Moss, in Lancashire, 25 miles from Chester.

17. The King George and Queen Charlotte, two ships bound to the South Seas on discoveries, sailed from Portsmouth.

22. An arrest of the French King against the importation and sale of English goods, commenced this day.

29. Thomas Wright, Esq. Alderman and Stationer, elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sir

October 1. The Parliament prorogued to the 1st of December.

Sir Frederick Haldimand and Sir Archibald Campbell installed Knights of the Bath at St. James's.

Intelligence of the death of the Queen of Sardinia.

4. This night's Gazette contains the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and the Republic, signed Sept. 20, at Paris.

10. The Rambler cutter, of 14 guns, lost in Leigh Roads, above the Nare.

15. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived in town from Avignon, in France.

20. The City Recorder's salary increased to 1000*l.* per annum.

28. Account arrived of a dreadful hurricane at Jamaica, which did great damage to the towns, shipping, &c.

Extraordinary robbery committed by De Chameron and a woman at Walworth, on Mr. Mackay, of Piccadilly.

Nov. 6. Death of Prince George of Mecklenburg.

14. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland set out again for France.

The Emperor chartered a Company formed at Trieste, to trade with the United States of America.

29. Intelligence arrived of a battle between Tippon Sah and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were victorious.

The Definitive Treaty signed between the Emperor and the Dutch on the 9th, and a Treaty of Alliance between France and the Republic, on the 10th

26. Parliament farther prorogued to January 24, 1786.

30. Irish Parliament further prorogued to the 6th of December.

Dec. 7. The Irish Parliament further prorogued to the 19th of January, 1786.

General mourning for the death of Prince George of Mecklenburg, the Queen's brother.

10. Two hundred and twenty male Convicts removed from Newgate in five waggons to Portsmouth, where they are to be employed in the fortifications.

27. The first stone of a new Theatre was laid by Mr. John Palmer, of Drury-Lane, near Wellclose-square.

29. Intelligence received of the Emperor's having prohibited the importation of English manufactures into his Austrian dominions.

The number of bankrupts this year has been very great :

January	38	August	41
February	52	September	28
March	48	October	21
April	36	November	61
May	42	December	47
June	75		
July	38	In all	527

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Munich, Nov. 10.

THE President of the Academy of Sciences established in this city, to gratify the Elector our Sovereign, who is bent upon exterminating Free-Masonry from his dominions, has called upon all the members of the Academy to declare within eight days, whether they will withdraw themselves from the pernicious mysteries of Free-Masonry. The celebrated M. de Born of Vienna, one of the first literary characters in Germany, who is a member of the Academy, has addressed a letter to the President, in which he tells him, "That so far from relinquishing the principles, he shall ever glory in the name of Free-Mason; a name that should mark every man that bears it with superior probity; for its principles enjoin a more vigilant discharge of the duties we owe to our Creator, a more strict fidelity to the Sovereign, and a more enlarged and active benevolence to our fellow-creatures, in squaring our conduct thereby. However, to free myself at once from your jurisdiction, I herewith return you all my diplomas, and desire you will strike out my name from the list of your academicians."

LURON, MAG.

Constantinople, Nov. 10. The Ottoman empire seems to have arrived at one of those critical epochs, at which the fate of nations is often decided by the effects of a predominant spirit of fanaticism and enthusiasm. Twelve centuries having now elapsed since the rise of the Turkish empire, a tradition is revived, which says, that after the expiration of 1200 years from the famous Hegira, we should behold, if not a golden age, an age, at least, in which things would take a new turn with respect to the Mussulmen; at which period three great men were to appear, in order to purify the Mahometan religion, and defend it against the infidels. These three Prophets were to be named Imran or Mollah-Bey, Charrs, and Aly. The second of these was to make his appearance in Bucharia, among the Usbeck Tartars, and the third at Constantinople, where he was to occasion a revolution. With respect to the first, his existence seems to be realized already; and (as if in part to fulfil the said tradition) a pretended Prophet has started up under the name of Mollah Mansour. Of this man we have more than once had occasion to speak before. The scene of his exploits

exploits is laid among the Avassas, a people dwelling near the foot of Mount Caucasus, where he has contrived to collect about 80,000 men whom he disciplines in his own way, and prohibits from the use of tobacco, coffee, and every other article of luxury. It is certain, that the proceedings of this fanatic has given infinite uneasiness to the Porte, as the bulk of the people pronounce him already the restorer of the Mussulman worship, as announced to them by the predictions of their ancestors. In order to obtain further information on the subject, therefore, one of the most celebrated personages of the law has been commissioned by government to examine him, touching the orthodoxy of his system, to enter with him into polemical discussion, and to make his report accordingly. We are now impatient to know what will be the effect of these measures, which our Ministry have prudently rendered as mild as possible.

Constantinople, Dec. 10. The plague continues both here and at Smyrna without variation, and the last letters from Aleppo, of the 9th ult. mention a very great mortality among the cattle and camels in that neighbourhood, and in Arabia, which is regarded as a certain indication of an approaching contagion. — *Gazette*

Frankfort, Dec. 10. It is a circumstance from which useful lessons may be drawn, that the two great mistresses of the world, Rome and Constantinople, which once bore the universal sway, appear to be sinking at the same period. A new Prophet has started up among the Mussulmen, whose superstitions favour his views, and will probably enable him to overturn the mouldering fabric of the Mahometan faith. The Emperor Joseph is at the same time completely demolishing the authority of the Pope of Rome, as may be seen by the following memorial lately published through the empire, and which is now the general topic of conversation upon the Continent.

"OUR well beloved the Elector Archbishop of Mentz (Mentz), and the Archbishop of Saltzburgh, having signified to us, that the intention of the Court of Rome is to send a Nuncio to Munich, invested with the same powers over Bavaria and the Palatinate, as are enjoyed by the Prelate residing at Cologne in the same character, and expressing some apprehension lest such an appointment should prove an usurpation of their metropolitan rights, they have implored the Imperial protection, which it is my duty to grant, as being the supreme patron of the Germanic constitution in church and state.

"And whereas it hath been usual with me at all times, and I have endeavoured through every circumstance, to give the most sincere proofs of my patriotic zeal in forwarding the welfare and support of the em-

pire, in all the parts of its constitution; it behoves me, as a good friend to my most gracious Brother and Associate, not only to maintain the rights of Bishops within their respective dioceses, as being a constituent part of proper discipline, but also to contribute with all my might to their recovering all such rights as they were entitled to from the beginning, of which they have been dispossessed for many centuries, and the loss of which was occasioned by temporary accidents and unwarrantable encroachments.

"Wherefore I resolved, in compliance to the aforesaid remonstrances, to make known in the clearest and most precise manner to the whole empire, my way of thinking on this subject; and also to declare to the Court of Rome, that I will never suffer any prelates of the empire to be any ways annoyed in the free exercise of their metropolitan rights, which they hold from God and the church: that I mean to look on the Nuncios as so many Envoys from the Pope, both in political matters and in such cases as more immediately concern him as head of the church: that I by no means can permit their having in future any jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters: nor can I allow them to preside in any private Court of Judicature, neither the Nuncios at Cologne nor the one resident at Vienna, nor any other whom the Pope may think proper to send hereafter to any part whatever of the empire.

"At the same time, dearly beloved, that I thus impart to you my real sentiments, I earnestly exhort you to protect against any attempt your metropolitan rights, and those of your suffragans, and steadily to oppose all encroachments and usurpations which the Court of Rome might be guilty of against your rights and government, and to this end I give you the most positive assurances of the fullest extent of my imperial protection.

"I shall also be strictly attentive to all questions concerning heresies, in order to keep up to the very letter the ecclesiastical constitutions peculiar to the Germanic body, and I trust by these patriotic views to contribute to the progress of religion, as also to give to the Bishops and Clergy convincing proofs of my watchfulness to maintain them in their constitutional privileges. And having said thus far,

"I remain, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH."

Hague, Jan. 18. Their High Mightinesses have come to a resolution to present his most Christian Majesty with two ships of the line, one to be called the Alliance, the other the Gratitude, in return for the good offices he has, during many years, and particularly in the recent circumstances, been pleased to exert in their favour, as a token of their gratitude.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 1.

LETTERS from the Hague bring advice, that unmoved at the interference of the King of Prussia, and the complaints of the Stadtholder, the States of Holland and West-Friesland have declared that they do not find either in the letters from Berlin, or in the Prince of Orange's manifesto, any argument that can in the least incline them to rescind the resolution complained of, and therefore they are determined to put it in force. Their words they have proved by the execution; for on the 19th ult. the President of their Committee received, as their representative, "all the military honours" usually paid to the officer commanding the Hague garrison. The same was also granted to the Grand Pensionary of Holland, as well as to the States assembled.

The following is an Address from the Abbe Raynal to the Independent Citizens of America:

"People of America! let the example of all nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the Mother Country, instruct you. Be afraid of the influx of gold, which brings with it luxury, the corruption of manners, and contempt of laws, be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shews a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery; whence arises the insolence of the one, and the disgrace of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms to defend yourselves, but have none to attack. Seek ease and health in labour; prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in good manners and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

"It is from public schools, he assured, that skillful Magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands and brothers, good friends and honest men, come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitutions, and let it be the cement which unites your States, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is every where innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted; and let your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world.—AMEN."

g. De Chameron, or Count de Chameron, as he now calls himself, who robbed and so villainously treated Mr. Mackay some time ago, as related in a former Magazine, is, by order of the French Minister, removed

to the Bastille, where he has already suffered the punishment of the rack once.

Advices are received from Gibraltar, that Governor Elliott has at length procured the release of fourteen English captives, who had been taken in a vessel from Lisbon to Malaga, laden with property belonging to some Portuguese merchants, and carried into Algiers by one of the Dey's corsairs in the month of February last, since which time to the 18th of November they had been detained in slavery, in which they were obliged to work very hard for the first two months of their captivity: but afterwards, on making it known that they were subjects of Great-Britain, and only going as passengers in the Portuguese vessel, their work was considerably alleviated, and by means of Mr. Dyer, a merchant in a public capacity at Algiers, in concert with the Governor of Gibraltar, they were released by the Dey's order, and sent back in an English ship of war as a present to General Elliott, which was the Dey's own expression.

It appears by private letters from Vienna, that although the Emperor has thought proper to subject the Society of Free-Masons to some very particular restrictions, the rescript which contains it, is, in our opinion, not incursions, and we give it here as translated from the German Gazette of Vienna.

"Whereas in all well-regulated states, nothing should, under a certain description, be permitted to subsist, without being confined to some particular rule and order, I have thought it necessary to enjoin what follows: The assemblies of men called Free-Masons, of whose secret I am as completely ignorant, as I have at all times been averse to enquire into their mysteries, are daily increasing even in the smallest towns:—Such meetings, left entirely to the discretion of their members, and subject to no kind of direction, may occasion many excesses, equally injurious to religion and good morals; as also induce the superiors, in consequence of a fanatical fellowship, to deviate from the strict path of rectitude, in regard to those who are their dependants, but not initiated into the mysteries of their order, and, in fine, occasion great and needless expences. Already have other powers forbid all such assemblies; already have the members been brought to exemplary punishments, because their secrets were not universally known. Although I myself am very imperfectly in the confidence, it is enough for me to know that some good and benevolent acts have been performed by the masonic lodges, to provide in their favour better than has been done in other countries; therefore, although I am a stranger to their constitution, and to what is transacted at their meetings, these shall, nevertheless,

vertheless, be countenanced under the patronage of the State, as long as they shall do good, therefore the assemblies of Free-Masons shall enjoy a formal toleration, upon their submitting to such regulations as shall be prescribed by m "

5 This being the day appointed for the celebration of the new year, the usual ceremonies were observed at St James's

Governor Morris's delightful seat, with an estate of a thousand a year, is at last sold to Mr Smith for 24,000*l* including timber.— This estate was once valued at above 40,000*l*. Near that sum was offered by Lord Clive.

We hear from Paris that Mess. Moreau and Delapine, two eminent surgeons of that city, extracted a stone from the kidney of a patient at the Hotel Dieu, which, being broken, was found to contain an animal resembling a toad, which died on getting fresh air. Whether the egg or spawn of any creature was taken into this man's body by suction or respiration, or whether such a reptile could be engendered by the corruption of the juice, as ringworms, &c is now a subject of debate in the Physical and Surgical Academies at Paris, and well deserves the discussion of the learned in every country in Europe

6 The Halsewell East-Indiaman, Rich. Pierce, Esq. Cominander, was totally lost off Peverel Point, on her outward bound voyage to Bengal

The pilot had left the ship on Tuesday noon, after which she sailed down the Channel with a fair wind till about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when a very hard gale with a heavy fall of snow came on, by which the ship received so much damage as to admit six feet water into the hold. About eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when they thought they were between the Lizard and Start Points, they cut away the main and mizen masts, then wore ship, and endeavoured to make Portsmouth under jury-masts. They stood up the Channel on Wednesday afternoon, and all the day on Thursday. In the afternoon of the last mentioned day, a heavy gale blew from the south, which by degrees drove them on a lee-shore, in spite of all their endeavours to avoid it. Between one and two o'clock on Friday morning they saw land, and came to anchor, at which they rode about an hour. But having either driven or parted, they then let go the only anchor left them, with which they were unable to bring up the ship, as the hurricane continued to increase. In this state the vessel drove upon the rocks at the head-land of St. Alban's, about three leagues to the east of Portland, and in less than an hour was dashed to pieces.

Besides the Captain, the first, fourth, and fifth mates, the following passengers were lost, viz.—John George Schultz, Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Miss Mary Ann Pierce, two Miss Pauls, Miss Mary Higgard, Miss

Elizabeth Blackburn, Miss Anne Mansell, and about 160 or 170 seamen and soldiers.

Officers saved—Mr. Henry Meriton, second mate, Mr. Rogers, third ditto; Mr. Dantel, sixth ditto, Mr. Duncan Macdonald, and Mr. M'Manus, midshipmen, with 40 seamen, and 25 soldiers.

Mr. Meriton was driven from on board the Halsewell on the rock, by a very heavy sea breaking over the ship, just before which Capt Pierce asked him, if he thought any thing could be done for the safety of the ladies, he replied it was impossible. Upon which the Captain, addressing himself to his daughters, and enfolding them in his arms, said, "I then, my dear children, we will perish together," the ship disappeared in a few minutes

Mr. Thompson, the quarter-master, was the first who climbed up the rock and got on shore, he saw a light about a mile off, to which he went. The people very humanely came down with him to the shore with ropes, which were the means of saving many lives, though several, after being drawn part of the way up the rock, from fatigue let go their hold, and were dashed to pieces

The chief mate of the unfortunate Halsewell East-Indiaman said, in the fatal moment when the second mate was quitting the ship, that he would die with his uncle the Captain, and his cousins the Miss Pierces; for were he to leave such dear relatives behind him, he could only expect the worst of deaths—to be discarded for ever from the service.

Of Captain Pierce's two daughters, the eldest was only seventeen, and the youngest but sixteen years of age.

Captain Pierce has left behind him a wife and seven children.

The body of the unfortunate Capt. Pierce was afterwards found at Christ-Church, near twenty miles from Purbeck, where part of the wreck hath also floated ashore, and many other dead bodies

Extra of a letter from a Clergyman in the West of England to his Friend in London, Jan 9.

"The India ship, which struck at two o'clock in the morning, was so entirely beat to pieces, that nothing but the whole ocean covered with her fragments could have persuaded me she had ever been drifted thither. In the different recesses of the rocks, a confused heap of boards, broken masts, chests, trunks, and dead bodies were huddled together, and the face of the waters, as far as the eye could extend, bestrewed with floating carcasses, tables, chairs, casks, and part of every other article in the vessel

"Of the whole crew about 70 were saved, mostly sailors. The second mate, a stout young man, ascended the cliffs without help, but how it is impossible to tell, nor could he himself, as they are nearly perpendicular; a few others were equally fortunate, by being carried on pieces of the wreck to parts more

more easily to be ascended. The fourth mate and about 40 of the men followed the second mate as far as they dared, and then waited in painful suspense till they were drawn up by a rope let down by the men who work in the quarries. Another party of 30, worse situated, or unable to gain a higher part, were seen to be washed from the rock on which they stood by one furious wave, at the return of the tide in the morning.

"The arrival of Mr. Jones and myself proved fortunate for about twenty more unhappy wretches, who were discovered under the shelter of a large chalm in the rock, about 30 feet from the bottom. The quarriers were worn out with fatigue, cold, wet, and hunger; and were more eager to get their share of two casks of spirits which had been just sent them, than to attend to the cries of the sufferers below; nor was there one person attending of sufficient authority to encourage or direct them. Our presence occasioned a proper application of the liquor, prevented all intoxication, and saved many of them from tumbling down the precipice, and our promises of reward cheered them to proceed with vigour, till we had drawn up every one that remained alive.

"The method of saving these last was singular, and does honour to the humanity and intrepidity of the quarriers. The distance from the top of the precipice to the cranny was about 60 feet, with a projection of the rock of about eight feet; ten of these feet formed a declivity to the edge, and the remaining 50 feet were quite perpendicular. On the very brink of the precipice stood two daring fellows, a rope being tied round their bodies, and fastened above to a strong iron bar, fixed in the ground; behind them, in like manner, two more and two more. A large cable also, properly secured, passed between them, by which they might hold and support themselves from falling; they then let down a rope, with a noose ready fixed, below the cavern, and the wind blowing hard, forced it under the projecting rock sufficiently for the men to lay hold of. —Whoever caught it put the noose round his wrist; and after escaping from one element, committed himself, in full swing, to another, in which he dangled till he was drawn up with great care and caution.

"We brought up 18 in this manner, three died before we could assist them; they were all senseless when we received them, and sadly bruised; but we had brought cherry brandy and gingerbread with us, and by supplying them with small quantities of these, we soon recovered them, and sent them to a farm house, where every possible assistance was given."

8. The weather last week was perhaps the most extraordinary for the season that this part of Europe has ever been witness to. Thunder and lightning at the time of frost and heavy snow are phenomena in our

island; yet these absolutely happened at one and the same time. The *Thistle* frigate, which carried Lord Keppel to Italy, on her return met with the same storm at the chops of the Channel which proved so fatal to the *Halswell* East-Indiaman. The lightning came on with such violence as to strike the men down upon the deck, though luckily they soon recovered. The masts were split, and the rigging torn from them, so as to make it necessary to cut them quite away to clear the wreck.

Last Friday night a very singular robbery took place: A gentleman, with dispatches from our Ambassador at Paris, being in a post-chaise driving to the Secretary of State's Office, was suddenly stopped in Pall-Mall by two fellows, who cut the traces of the chaise. The gentleman being alarmed at so unexpected a stoppage, and hearing a noise, suddenly leaped out, when the villains forcibly and artfully took off the dispatches, and every other article that was in the chaise. — Copies of the above dispatches have been since received by another messenger.

Three miles from Blenheim there is a portrait of Sir Henry Lee, with a mastiff dog which saved his life. It seems, a servant had formed the design of assassinating his master and robbing the house; but the night he had fixed on, the dog, which had never been much noticed by Sir Henry, for the first time, followed him up stairs, got under his bed, and could not be got from thence by either master or man: in the dead of the night the same servant entered the room to execute his horrid design, but was instantly seized by the dog, and being secured confessed his intention. There are ten quaint lines in one corner of the picture, which conclude thus:

"But in my dog, whereof I made no store,
"I find more love than those I trusted more."

9. Arrived in town from the East-Indies, Lord Macartney. His Lordship came in the *Swallow* packet, which sailed from Calcutta on the 16th of August. His Lordship continued several days in Calcutta previous to the arrival of the dispatches of the Court of Directors containing his Lordship's appointment of Governor-General of Bengal. Immediately on their arrival Mr. Macpherson dispatched his Secretary, announcing the appointment, and his readiness to relinquish the Government whenever his Lordship might think proper to accept it. To this proposal his Lordship desired a few days before he gave an answer. The reason assigned for his Lordship's delay arose from the circumstance of the carelessness of the messenger who was charged with the dispatches having left his Lordship's private letters at Madras: on their arrival a few days afterwards, his Lordship sent his positive answer, that it was his determination not to accept the Government: at the same time declaring his in-

intentions of embarking immediately for Europe

Lord Macartney has, it is said, during the short stay he made in India, accumulated 42,000 sterling. With this sum he is content and to shew that he has gained it fairly, he has given to the Court of Directors, upon oath, a full and clear statement of the same.

The Swallow packet left Bengal the 16th of August. The only passengers on board were Lord Macartney, Mr Moore and Capt Church of the 102d regiment. She brings the agreeable news of all the Company's China ships having arrived safe at Madras, and sailed for China.

By the Swallow we have the following authentic intelligence

The British inhabitants of Calcutta, at a public meeting convened by the High Sheriff at the request of the Grand Jury, to take into consideration Mr Pitt's India Regulation Bill came to several resolutions, the principal and substance of which were,

1. That the clause which compels the Company's servants to deliver on oath an inventory of their property on their return home, is grievous and oppressive.

2. That the erection of a new tribunal for trial of offences, and depriving them of the right of trial by jury are violations of the great charter of our liberties and that the sending British subjects residing in India to be tried in England for offences committed there, is highly dangerous to the security of their persons and fortune.

3. That it is injurious to the Company's servants to be dismissed or recalled at the pleasure of the Crown, which is (in other words) at the will of the Minister.

4. That the admitting as evidence by the Commissioners, all writings transmitted from the East-Indies to the Court of Directors, is subversive of the established rules of evidence, and dangerous to his Majesty's subjects returning from India.

That therefore they will endeavour by all legal and constitutional means to obtain a repeal of the clauses in the said Act which impose these and other hardships upon them. And that the preparing such petition and all other necessary measures to be taken be left to a Select Committee of fifteen chosen by the Meeting.

10 James Murray, for forging the probate of a woman's will, Thomas Harris, for sheep-stealing, George Wilson and Joseph Leonard, for house breaking, Thomas Shipley, for stealing property out of Dr Warren's dwelling house, Michael Druitt, for forgery, and Charles Seymour, for robbing his master of a bank bill for 48l. were executed opposite the debtors door at Newgate, according to their sentence.

An *Act against and for the punishment of Adultery in Connellies*, passed 14th 1784.

"He it enacted by the Governor, Council

and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That whosoever shall commit adultery with a married woman, and be thereof convicted before the Superior Court, both of them shall be severely punished, by whipping on the naked body, and stigmatized or buried on the forehead with the letter A on a hot iron. and each shall wear an halter about their neck on the outside of their garments during their abode in this State, that it may be visible and as often as either of them shall be found without halters worn as aforesaid, they shall, upon information and proof of the same, made before an Assistant or Justice of the Peace, be by him ordered to be whipt, not exceeding thirty stripes."

12 By a late account from Lyons in France, we have information of a robbery of a most extensive nature having been committed on the night of the 30th of December last, in the house of Messrs Finguelin and Scherer. It consisted all of specie, and amounted to the value of 16,000l. Bills have been industriously circulated through the various adjoining countries, in order to defeat the offenders.

13 A new species of fraud has been committed upon the Bank. A person had paid ten pounds in cash to the cashier, and received as usual a square bit of paper, with the number date and words *ten pounds*. This document ought to have been carried immediately to the clerk to make out the note, instead of which he took it home, and curiously altered it to *one hundred* and returning obtained the note for that sum.

Extract of a Letter from York, Jan 13.
During the sitting of the General Quarter Session of the Peace at New Malton on Tuesday last, a most alarming accident happened by a center beam, which supported the floor, giving way, and part of the floor falling in, the court being much crowded, it is supposed, three hundred people fell into the area upwards of twelve feet. We are sorry to inform the public, that no lives were lost, but several people were much injured, and ten persons received fractures of their legs and arms. Most providentially for the magistrates, a beam supported that part of the court near the bench, but the attorney, suitors, &c who sat at the table, with their backs to the bar, went down. The Counsel, Clerk of the Peace, his deputy, and attorneys who sat on the opposite side of the table, under the bench, escaped, but remained in suspense, when they were obliged to be taken out of the windows by ladders. The building was looked upon as an exceeding strong one, not having been built above thirty years, and was one of the best court-houses in the North Riding. On examination it appears that the beam which gave way, though of oak, was quite decayed. It most providentially happened that though there was a great concourse of

of people about the court-house, no person was under when it fell in.

15. The accounts which were received from the Continent by the mails of Saturday are equally shocking with those that our own coasts afforded by the late storms. Several vessels were lost between Dunkirk and Havre, but the coast of Holland has been more fatal to many Dutch; the coast being literally strewn with wrecks.

16. The session ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed on seven convicts: 24 were ordered to be transported; 14 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; six to be whipped; two imprisoned in Newgate; and 16 discharged by proclamation.

Amongst the prisoners capitally convicted at this session was John Hogan, a mulatto, from the Madeiras, for the wilful murder of Ann Hunt, a servant to Mr. Orrell, in Charlotte-street, near Portland Chapel, on Sunday the 26th of June last, in a most shocking manner, by cutting her throat in three different places, quite through the wind-pipe, stabbing her in the breast, breaking one of her arms, fracturing her skull, beating in one of her eyes, and other mortal wounds and bruises, of which she languished a short time, and died. It appeared on the trial, that the prisoner was a porter to a chairmaker of whom Mr. Orrell had bought some chairs, and sent them by him; that he got acquainted with the deceased by the present of a ribbon, and often visited her on a Sunday during the absence of the family; that on the day he committed the fact, as he acknowledged to a woman with whom he cohabited, and who, about a fortnight since, was discovered providentially by a cloak of Mrs. Orrell's, which by the desire of the prisoner she had pawned in the Borough, he had attempted to force the deceased to submit to his unchaste desires, which she resisting, he therefore perpetrated the horrid murder. And

This morning John Hogan was taken from Newgate in a cart, and executed on a gibbet erected opposite Mr. Orrell's house. Just before being turned off, the prisoner bowed four times to the populace, and, in an audible voice, confessed himself guilty of the murder, for which, he said, he had been justly condemned to die.

At the above session also came on the trial of Mess. Goodridge and Evans, on an indictment for forging the will of Mr. Thomas Sawtell, formerly of Saffron-hill, tallow-chandler, with intent to defraud Mr. Daniel Mark, of Newgate-street. The case was opened by Sir Thomas Davenport, counsel for the prosecution, and continued upwards of two hours. Witnesses were then called to support the charge. The chief of these was an attorney, who proved, that at the instigation of the prisoners he made the will in favour of one of the Good-

ridges, who was appointed in it executor and residuary legatee. On his cross examination by Mr. Erskine he varied in many particulars, as did some other of the witnesses of the prosecution, and it was proved, that he had sworn directly contrary to the evidence he now gave in a cause depending in Doctors Commons, to try the validity of the will; several other witnesses however were called in confirmation of his evidence, and about half past ten at night the prosecutor finished his case. The prisoners counsel then began their defence, which lasted till past four Sunday morning, when the evidence given by the attorney and some others were flatly contradicted in certain very material circumstances, and several witnesses were examined as to the relationship and affection between the deceased and the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Goodridge, and a great number of respectable persons testified the universal good character of the prisoners. The Judge, notwithstanding his great fatigue, fully summed up the evidence, with observations on it, and the Jury in about five minutes after, and without going out of court, pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty.

The capital convicts whose executions have been respited, have further received his Majesty's mercy on the following condition of transportation, viz. five to Africa for seven years; thirty-nine to parts beyond seas, as his Majesty shall think it fit, for seven years, and six for their natural lives; and five women on condition of being kept to hard labour in the house of correction, three of them for twelve months, and two for six months.

18. An arret has passed the seal of France, in virtue of which all foreigners, of any religion whatever, will be enabled to settle in France, and purchase land, &c. as natives. This is done with a view to encourage foreign manufactories, and will certainly be the means of improving the kingdom. The Droit d'Aubaine is entirely given up by the French Monarch.

His most Christian Majesty in Council has also issued out another arret, by which all foreign artists and manufacturers are invited to come and settle in his dominions, and bring with them as many hands as they please, also their tools, &c. allowing them great privileges, among those an exemption for three years from all personal taxes; they are not subject to the militia law, nor at any time to have soldiers billeted on them. They are allowed to import stock they have by them at a reduced duty, &c.

20. The Judges heard the further arguments of Counsel on the case of George Coombes, who was tried about two years since for the wilful murder of one Allen, referred to them at the last Admiralty sessions by Mr. Justice Nares. The case was part heard last Michaelmas term in the Court of Exchequer, and adjourned.

Mr. Garrow insisted that the prisoner, at the time he pulled the trigger of the gun, which gave the deceased his mortal wound, was locally standing upon the ground, and not in the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; and that therefore the offence should have been tried within the body of the county.

Dr. Scott in reply maintained, that the mind went along with the offence, which was completed when the deceased received the wound, and not before.

Next morning at the Admiralty Sessions, the Judges gave their opinion, and he was executed on Monday following.

24. From the late returns made to the Tax-office, it appears that England and Wales contain houses and cottages which are exempted from the Window-Tax, on account of poverty, to the amount of 284,454; and the number of houses which pay the Window-Tax amounts to 714,916; which together make 999,370 houses in the kingdom.

The public prints from different parts of the kingdom give accounts of no fewer than forty sudden deaths since the commencement of the present year. Death is common—but so many momentary dissolutions in such a short time is hardly on record!

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Jan. 25.

"This day His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, opened the Sessions of Parliament with the following speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that in obedience to His Majesty's commands, I meet you again in Parliament. You will, I am persuaded, give your utmost attention to the various objects of public concern which require your consideration. Your natural solicitude for the welfare of Ireland, and a just sense of her real interests, will direct all your deliberations, and point out to you the line

of conduct which may be most conducive to the public advantage, and to that lasting connection between the sister kingdoms, so essential to the prosperity of both.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the Public Accounts and other necessary papers to be laid before you. The principle which you have so wisely established, of preventing the accumulation of the national debt, will, I hope, appear already to have proved successful; and I entertain no doubt that your wisdom will persevere in measures which in their operation promise such beneficial effects. His Majesty relies with confidence upon your grant of such supplies as are necessary for the public service, and for the honourable support of his Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"A systematic improvement of the Police, and a vigorous execution of the laws are essential, not only to the due collection of the public revenue, but to the security of private property, and indeed to the protection of society. The frequent outrages which have been committed in some parts of the kingdom, will particularly call your attention to this important object.

"It is unnecessary for me to recommend the Protestant Charter Schools to your protection, or to enumerate the happy effects which may be derived from your continued attention to the linen or other manufactures—to the agriculture, and to the fisheries of this kingdom; and to such measures as may animate the industry, extend the education, and improve the morals of the people.

"It will ever be my ambition to promote the real interests of Ireland, and to contribute by all means in my power towards establishing its future prosperity on the surest and most lasting foundation."

PREFERMENTS, JANUARY 1786.

Dec. 30.

THE dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland to the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, by the name title and title of Viscount Pery, of Newtown-Pery, near his Majesty's city of Limerick.

The Honourable Richard Annesley to be one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland.

Edward Cooke, Esq. private Secretary to Mr. Orde, appointed Clerk of the House of Commons of Ireland, in the room of Thomas Ellis, Esq.

George Baldwin, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt.

Joshua Gosselin, Jun. Esq. (upon the resignation of his Father) to be Clerk or Gref-

fier of his Majesty's Royal Court in the Isle of Guernsey.

34th Regiment of Foot. Lieutenant Col. Charles Hastings, from the Half-pay of the 72d Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Hoyes.

Miss Gunning to be Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness Princess Augusta.

Robert Adair, Esq. to be Surgeon-General to his Majesty's Forces, vice David Middleton.

Surgeon John Hunter from Half-pay, to be Assistant Surgeon-General.

The Rev. Mr. Blackhall, B. D. Senior Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Loughborough, Leicestershire, worth 900l. per Annum.

MARRIAGES, JANUARY 1786.

THE Hon. Mr. Pratt, only son of Lord Camden, to Miss Moleworth, sole daughter and heiress of the late William Moleworth, Esq. and niece to Lady Lucan.

At Mount Denson, in Nova Scotia, Capt. Dalrymple of the 42d regiment, to Miss Martha Willet Miller.

Capt. James Robertson, of the late 86th regiment, to Miss Rebecca Elisabeth Wraxall, sister to Nathaniel Wraxall, Esq. Member of Parliament for Luggershall.

Charles Lamb, Esq. of Rye in Sussex, to Miss Boys, of Hawkhurst, in Kent.

John Thomas Ellis, Esq. of Wyddial Hall, Hertfordshire, to Miss Heaton, only daughter of John Heaton, Esq. of Old Burlington-street.

At King's Langley, Herts, the Rev. Edward Burn, of Birmingham, to Miss Charlotte Wingfield, of King's Langley.

The Rev. Mr. Tarn, rector of Dean, near

Whitehaven, and one of his Majesty's Justices for Cumberland, to Miss Grace Peete, of Pap-castle.

Lt. Francis Loveday, of the navy, to Miss Drake, of Lillingstone Lovell, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Wm. De-la-Cour, of Walbrook, merchant, to Mrs. Power, of Crutched Friars.

Henry Isherwood, of Windsor, Esq. to Miss Style, of Eton.

* John Croston, Esq. Captain of a company of Invalids in Guernsey, to Miss Elisabeth Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. Christopher Wadsworth.

The Rev. H. Hawes, Fellow of New College, to Miss E. Brown, daughter of Edward Brown, Esq. of Walcot in Lincolnshire.

At Chudleigh, P. G. Glubb, Esq. undersheriff of Cornwall, to Miss Matthew.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, JANUARY 1786.

DEC. 17.

IN the South of France, Lady Louisa Vernon, only daughter of Lord Vernon.

18. At Naples, Capt. William Merrick of the navy.

20. At Thornbrook, in the parish of Maybole, Catherine M'Kutchison, aged 104.

25. At Oswestry in Shropshire, Mr. Thomas Vernon, an eminent Land-Surveyor, and Agent to several families in that neighbourhood.

29. David Middleton, Esq. Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, and Surgeon-General to the army, in the 81st year of his age.

At Hanover, in the 74th year of his age, William Best, Esq. late of King-street, St. James's, many years Secretary in his Majesty's German office.

30. At South Stoke near Grantham, the Rev. John Harrison, aged 86.

31. In Queen-street, Dr. Blittenberg, M. D.

Mrs. Amphlett, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Amphlett, of Droitwich.

In the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Sturges, relict of the Rev. Mr. Sturges, Prebend and Chancellor of Winchester, and sister of the present Bishop of London.

At the Lunatic Asylum, York, Mr. Samuel Reddistr, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre.

Jan. 1. Mr. Richard Payne, aged 97; he had been Clerk in the Bank 73 years.

EUROP. MAG.

Sir Clement Trafford, late of Dunton Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

2. Gerrard Goebell, Esq. aged 63, formerly a sugar refiner.

David Levy Solomons, a Jewish Rabbi, in the 101st year of his age.

At Slindon in Sussex, the Right Hon. James Bartholomew Ratsclyffe, Earl of Newburgh.

3. Mr. John Strother, an eminent Packer, in Old Broad-street, near the Royal Exchange.

At St. Alban's, in his way to London, the Rev. James Bond, D. D. Chaplain to the late Bishop of London.

The Rev. Sackville Austin, A. M. Rector of West-Wickham in Kent, and of Horsted-Kaines in Sussex.

* Mrs. Elisabeth Currit, in Duke-street, Liverpool, aged 100 years.

James Buchanan, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland.

In Clarendon-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, sister to the late, and aunt to the present duke of Argyle, and relict of William Montgomery, Esq.

At St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Smyth, widow of James Smyth, Esq. mother of Sir Skeffington Smyth, Bart. and sister to the Countess of Brandon.

At Glapwell, in Derbyshire, Mrs. Hallows, wife of Brabazon Hallows, Esq.

4. Mr. Maxwell, Apothecary, Fleet-street.

K

Lady

Lady Fleetwood, relict of Sir John Fleetwood, of Marston Sands, Cheshire, and mother of Sir Thomas Fleetwood.

James Burleigh, Esq. Alderman at Cambridge.

Lately, Mr. William Gates, Ironmonger, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

5. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Weichsell, aged 47. She had been a capital singer at Vauxhall above 20 years.

6. Henry Hurt, Esq. formerly a silversmith in St. Paul's Church-yard.

John Tempest, Esq. Major in the horse-guards, in the 36th year of his age.

7. In Denmark-street, Holborn, Mr. Caleb Jeacocke, aged 80, formerly a baker in High-street, St. Giles's, and many years president of the first disputing society, at the Robin Hood, Temple-bar. He was one of the Directors of the Hand-in-Hand Fire office, and had retired from business some years. In 1765 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Vindication of the moral character of the Apostle Paul from the charge of insincerity and hypocrisy brought against it by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others." 8vo.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Manina, a native of Italy, and for some years principal performer on the violin at Cambridge.

Mrs. Plumtree, wife of Dr. Ruffel Plumtree, King's Professor of Physic at Cambridge.

The Rev. Thomas Gooch, Rector of Risby in Suffolk.

8. At South Malling, near Lewes, in consequence of a fall, Esther the wife of William Kemp, Esq.

Lady Henrietta Hope, sister to the Earl of Hopeton.

Mrs. Clayton, of Tyler-street, Carnaby-market, relict of — Clayton, Esq. Her death was occasioned by her shawl catching fire on Christmas-day.

In the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Eagton, Vicar of Grantham, Rector of Woolsthorpe, and Prebendary of Salisbury and Lincoln.

9. Mr. James Rudge, Attorney, of Croom-hall, Gloucestershire, one of the coroners of that county, and a Proctor of that diocese.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Strecker, a maiden lady, who in her youth had been celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments.

At Stebbing, in Essex, Farmer Beach, aged 52 years; and next day his mother, aged 98.

Mr. Edward Boutflower, in Gray's-Inn. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Brume, Rector of Iship, Northamptonshire.

Lately John Booth, Esq. at Hull.

10. At Besselburgh, Berkshire, Mrs. Lenthall, Relict of John Lenthall, Esq.

About this time at Wootton, near Woodstock, aged 73, the Rev. John Banks, Rector of that parish, and formerly of New College, Oxford.

11. Mr. Vaughan, who many years kept the Royal-Oak almost adjoining to Westminster-hall.

Sir Timothy ~~Waldo~~ ^{Waldo}, Knight, at Clapham. Arthur Annesley, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At Liverpool, Thomas Molyneux Seel, Esq. only son and heir of Thomas Seel, Esq.

At Bath, Dr. Kerr.

Lately at Tottenham, Mr. Peter Pooley, esteemed the first tennis-player in England.

12. Lady Brudenell, in Upper Grosvenor-street,

Mr. Mather, Plumber, one of the common councilmen of Cripplegate ward.

Daniel York, Esq. attorney at law at Thrapston, Northamptonshire.

The Right Honourable Lord Dacre.

John Luther, Esq. who represented the county of Essex in three Parliaments.

At Bath, in the 26th year of his age, Murdock James, Esq. barrister at law.

13. Mr. Christopher Pridham, surgeon, at Totness.

The Honourable Mrs. Hervy, relict of the Hon. Thomas Hervy, Esq. deceased.

At Sparsholt House, near Wantage, Berks, the Lady of General Gabbit, only daughter and heiress of the late Seymour Richmond, Esq.

At Litchfield, aged 70, Mrs. Lucy Porter, daughter of the wife of Dr. Johnson.

Lately at Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire, William Wilday, in the 102d year of his age.

14. At the Rev. Mr. Hemming's, in Gloucester, Mrs. Guildford, sister of Robert Alsop, Esq. deceased.

Mr. William Wailing, attorney at law, in St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.

At South Lambeth, Mr. Michael Arne, an eminent composer, only son of the late Dr. Arne. For an account of him, see our Magazine Sept. 1784, page 231.

Mr. Archer, of Fetter-lane, optical and mathematical instrument maker.

15. Mr. Abraham Fernandez Nunez, formerly an eminent merchant.

Lately at Cork in Ireland, the Rev. James Delacour, author of the Prospect of Poetry, and other pieces.

Lately in Hampshire, Lady Dorothy Child, aunt to Sir James Tylnay Long, Bart.

16. Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton, Bart. Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Representative of the county of Pembroke.

At Paris, M. Elie de Beaumont, well known for his literary talents.

Lately,

Lately, George Harris, Esq. one of the Senior Fellows of King's college, Cambridge.

17. In Queen-Ann-street, — Howarth, Esq.

Mr. Preston, orange-merchant, in Little East Cheap, and one of the City Marshals.

In Billiter-lane, George Wilkinson, Esq.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Scales, of Ulverston, Lancashire.

Lately, at Cirmony, near Belfast, in Ireland, Elizabeth Gillilan, in the 111th year of her age. She never was married, and enjoyed a very good state of health until within a few days of her death.

18. At Dunmow Priory, Essex, Mrs. Chapman, aged 111 years. She was one of the female jury who were summoned on the sitch of bacon given away in the year 1751.

Joseph Sayer, Esq. serjeant at law, author of several works in that profession, and editor of Puffendorf.

In Quebec-street, Mary-le-bone, Charles Somers, Esq.

19. Mrs. Catherine Wigram, wife of Robert Wigram, merchant, Crosby-square.

Mrs. Lecky, wife of Mr. Deputy Lecky, of Basinghall-street.

At his house within the precincts of Can-

terbury cathedral, the Rev. John Duncombe, M. A. one of the six preachers of that church, and rector of St. Andrew, in that city, and vicar of Herne, in Kent.

Lately, at Madras, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, commandant of the artillery there.

20. Mr. Kelsey, confectioner and fruiterer, in St. James's-street.

Lately, Anthony Bacon, Esq. formerly merchant in Copthall-court, Threadneedle-street.

21. At Edinburgh, Lady Catherine Charteris.

In Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Barrell, relict of Francis Barrell, Esq. of Otterden, in Kent.

23. In Scotland-yard, Richard Ripley, Esq. of his Majesty's Board of Works.

Richard Fitzpatrick, Esq. son of the Honourable Richard Fitzpatrick.

At Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, Elizabeth Bowen, maiden, aged 102. She lived in one family in that place upwards of 90 years.

Lately, Mark Basket, Esq. of Newbury, Berks.

24. Mrs. Waller, wife of Mr. Waller, wine-merchant, Idol-lane, Tower-street.

John Spooner, Esq. Grosvenor-place.

BANKRUPTS.

From Jan. 1. to Jan. 24. inclusive.

THOMAS Seale, of Stangate-street, Lambeth, Surrey, dealer and chapman. John Wright, of Dudley, Worcestershire, vice-maker. John Stuart, of Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. Richard Hogden, of Manchester, suttan manufacturer, dealer and chapman. Hickin Bould and James Swann, of Liverpool, grocers and partners. John Gibbins, of the parish of Snipton under Wichwood, Oxfordshire, shopkeeper. William Bond, of Redlion-street, Clerkenwell, draper. Arthur Gore, late commander of the Nallau East-Indiaman. Patrick Burke, of Harvey's-buildings, in the Strand, tailor. Hugh Jones, of Coventry, grocer. John Heppell, of Monkwearmouth Shore, in the county of Durham, coal-fitter. William Allan, of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham, baker. Peter Daniel Hervé, of Union-court, Broad-street, London, merchant, dealer and chapman. Henry Atkins, of Lawrence lane, Cheapside, London, builder. Richard Greenwood, of Elbow-lane, London, cyder-merchant. John Bowles, of Trowbridge, grocer. William Sill, of Liverpool, merchant. Abraham Wavell, of Wentworth-street, tallow-chandler. Robert Butler and John Archibald Stevenson, of King street, merchants. George Atkinson, of Aldersgate-street, goldsmith. Stephen

Hodges, of the Strand, linen-draper. Thomas Lowthorpe, of silver-street, Westminster, victualler. Nathaniel Westhorp, of Harwich, ship-chandler. William Hayden, of Llanganten, in Brecknockshire, and Edward Hayden, of Llanartie, in the said county, tanners. George Score, of Andover, in the county of Southampton, innholder. John Henry Reichard, late of Manchester, Lancashire, merchant. Thomas Oyston, of St. Nicholas, Durham, hardwareman. Thomas Langher, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham, refiner and plater. William Taylor, of Alford, Lincolnshire, grocer and draper. John Taitt, of Swallow-street, Oxford-road, Middlesex, upholsterer. Joseph Hemmings, of Peter-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, vintner. Francis Edge, late of Potters Bury, in the county of Northampton, and now a prisoner in the gaol at Northampton, merchant. William Edwards, of Cheapside, London, broker. John Rayner and Robert Watson, both of Birmingham, japanners. William Woolcock, of Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, tailor. Joseph Dobinson, formerly of Calcutta, in the East Indies, now or late of Mary-le-Bone, mer. James Hudson, late of Kegworth, in Leicestershire, brandy merchant. Alington Hodges, of Brick-court, Middle Temple, money-scrivener.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS

From DECEMBER 14, 1784, to DECEMBER 13, 1785.

Christened, Males	9085	Ten and twenty	—	653
Females	8834	Twenty and thirty	—	1481
In all	17919	Thirty and forty	—	1772
Buried, Males	9447	Forty and fifty	—	1966
Females	9472	Fifty and sixty	—	1586
In all	18919	Sixty and seventy	—	1399
Whereof have died		Seventy and eighty	—	1019
Under two years of age	6177	Eighty and ninety	—	454
Between two and five	1626	Ninety and a hundred	—	67
Five and ten	176	A hundred	—	1
		A hundred and one	—	1
		A hundred and three	—	1
		Increased in the burials this year		1091

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

Abortive and still-born	660	Fever, malignant fever, scarlet fever, spotted fever, and purples	250	Palsy	79	Bruised	1
Abscess	2	Fistula	6	Pleurisy	21	Burnt	12
Aged	1355	Flux	11	Quinsy	6	Drowned	103
Ague	8	French pox	42	Rheumatism	5	Excessive drinking	3
Apoplexy and suddenly	234	Gout	52	Rickets	1	Executed	32
Asthma and phthisick	336	Gravel, stone, and strangury	30	Rising of the Lights	1	Found dead	6
Bedridden	11	Grief	4	Scurvy	5	Frighted	1
Bleeding	10	Head-ach	3	Small pox	1999	Froze	1
Bloody flux	4	Headmouldshot, horseshoe-head, and water in the head	22	Sore throat	10	Killed by falls and several other accidents	53
Bursten and rupture	7	Jaundice	63	Sores and ulcers	4	Killed themselves	31
Cancer	40	Imposthume	1	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Murdered	1
Child-bed	161	Inflammation	205	Stopping in the stomach	7	Poisoned	2
Cold	8	Leprosy	1	Swelling	1	Scalded	2
Colic, gripes, and twisting of the guts	15	Lethargy	3	Teeth	398	Shot	1
Consumption	4569	Livergrown	3	Thrush	65	Smothered	2
Convulsions	4552	Lunatick	40	Vomiting and loose-nels	1	Starved	4
Cough, and heoping-cough	194	Measles	24	Worms	10	Suffocated	5
Dropsy	895	Miscarriages	5	Broken limbs	3	Bur. { Males 9447 Females 9472	
Evil	8	Mortification	194	Chr. { Males 9085 Females 8834		In all	18919
				In all	17919	Increased in the Burials this year	1091



European Magazine,

A N D

L O N D O N R E V I E W;

For F E B R U A R Y, 1786.

[Embellished with 1. A beautiful Engraving, by HOLLWAY, of the COMTE DE VERGENNES, MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS in FRANCE. 2. A Picturesque Representation of ROUSSIAU'S LAST ADDRESS to his WIFE. 3. A View of WYNNSTAY THEATRE. 4 and 5 Two Admission Tickets to the Dramatic Performances there, from the Designs of H. BUNBURY, Esq.]

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
Some Account of Wynnslay Theatre	71	in the Years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780,	102
Political State of the Nation and of Europe, for February, 1786. No. XXIV.	ib.	A Review of some interesting Periods of the Irish History	107
A Picture of Life and Manners in England in 1693, as drawn by John Evelyn, Esq.	73	Mr. Mainwaring's Address to the Grand Jury of Middlesex	108
Remarks on the different Success, with Respect to Health, of some Attempts to pass the Winter in High Northern Latitudes. By John Aikin, M.D. [concluded]	74	Cary's Actual Survey of Middlesex on a Scale of an Inch to a Mile, &c.	ib.
Extract from an Essay on the Pleasure which the Mind receives from the Exercise of its Faculties, and that of Taste in particular. By Charles de Polier, Esq.	77	Flo'io. a Tale for fine Gentlemen and fine Ladies: and the Bas Bleu; or, Conversation: Two Poems	109
Memories of the Life and Writings of the celebrated L. Euler	81	The Recess. a Tale of other Times; and a Variety of other new Publications	ib.
A Allegory, intended to recommend a good Taste in the choice of Books	85	An Account of the Circumstances which attended the Death of Rousseau	110
Structures on Heron's Letters of Literature. By a Correspondent	87	Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain including Lord's Address and Answer to the King's Speech	111
Reflections on Free-Thinking. By Dr. Walton, Bishop of Landaff	90	— Substance of Dr. Hurn's Sermon before the Lords on Jan 30	111
Original Letter from Thomas Cooke, Translator of Method, &c. to Mr. Baker	91	— Commons Debates on Militia Bill	113
Characters. Anecdotes, and Observations, by the late Dr. Samuel Johnson: including Castiglione—Burnet—L'Esclapart's Opera—Carte—Pultercy—Luttrell's Spy—Goldfinch's Traveller—Duke of Argyll—Dr. Beattie—Hume—Muir—Mr Harris	92	— Army Estimates	116
Observations on Sea-bathing. By Dr. Buchan	93	— Fortification of Dock-yards, &c. &c.	118
On the different Sounds of Music. By the late Dr. Goldsmith	96	Poetry including Hymn of Calliope: a the Cloze of a Poem entitled "Gibbiteria Salvata," by the Marquis Ippolito Pindemonte, Nobile Venetian, Translated by Mrs Piozzi, late Mrs Thrale	121
A Comparison between Laughing and Sentimental Comedy. By the same	97	— Song by Mrs Piozzi, late Mrs. Thrale—The Snowball: a Cantata. By the late Cutbert Shaw—Verses by George Gray, Esq. &c. &c.	122
The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.	97	Theatrical Journal: including Prologue and Epilogue to the Heirels—Mrs. Abington's poetical Address after the performance of Scrub—Play of Mr. O'Keefe's Love in a Camp, and Kemble's Projects, with Mr. Cobb's Prologue to the latter	127
Monte's Structure and Physiology of Fishes explained and compared with those of Man, and other Animals	98	Particular account of the Etiquette, Dances, new Carriages, at Court on the Queen's Birth-day, observed Feb. 9.	
A Philosophical Essay on Old Maids [concluded]	101	Foreign Intelligence.	
The Errors of Innocence	104	Monthly Chronicle, Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, Obituary, Barometer and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks, Grain, Theatrical Register, &c.	
Analysis of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester [continued]	97		
W. Burnet's Travels in the Two Sicilies,			

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

Cut into at Stationers' Hall.]

*** The *Memoirs of the* **COUNT DE VERGENNES**, with which we have been furnished by a very respectable *Literary Character* in Paris, and which we intended to have accompanied the engraved Portrait of that celebrated Minister annexed to the present Magazine, were unfortunately received too late to appear in the present, but shall be inserted in our next Number.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The paper on the religious observance of the Lord's Day is too long, and would lead to controversy, for which we have no room in our Magazine.

E. T. P.'s pieces came too late this Month.

The anecdotes of *John Pinckerton* and his family came to hand; but as from the extravagance of his last work, some doubts may be entertained of his sanity, we hesitate about printing them. We have no desire to wage war with Bedlam.

T. W. R. G. A. W. T. H. and several others, are received. Those which have not the postage paid are returned to the Office.

The anecdotes of *Mr. Locke's Works* being taken from a book familiar to every body, we must decline inserting.

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY, 1786.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29—30 — 35 ———	51 5	W.*
29—30 — 40 ———	50	W.
31—30 — 45 ———	48 —	W.

20—30 — 25 ———	46 —	E.
21—30 — 30 ———	39 —	E.
22—30 — 14 ———	35 —	E.
23—30 — 13 ———	33 —	E.
24—30 — 04 ———	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	E.
25—29 — 96 ———	30	E.

FEBRUARY.

1—30 — 10 ———	50 —	N. W.
2—29 — 99 ———	37 —	N.
3—30 — 18 ———	34 —	N.
4—30 — 08 ———	38 —	W.
5—30 — 10 ———	39 —	N.
6—29 — 70 ———	50 —	W.
7—29 — 40 ———	40 —	W.
8—29 — 42 ———	38 —	W.
9—29 — 51 ———	32 —	N.
10—29 — 54 ———	42 —	W.
11—29 — 87 ———	43 —	W.
12—29 — 77 ———	44 —	W.
13—30 — 39 ———	39 —	N.
14—30 — 50 ———	43 —	W.
15—30 — 48 ———	40 —	W.
16—30 — 40 ———	40 —	E. S. E.
17—30 — 00 ———	37 —	W.
18—30 — 07 ———	44 —	W.
19—30 — 20 ———	46 —	S.

PRICE of STOCKS,

Feb. 25, 1786.

Bank Stock, 129 7-8ths	India Bonds, 49s. 2 1/8s.
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 89 $\frac{7}{8}$	prem.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1784, 104 $\frac{7}{8}$	New Navy and Vict. Bills 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.
3 per Cent. red. 70 $\frac{1}{4}$	Long Ann. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ 13-16ths yrs. pur.
8 per Cent Conf. 70 69 7-8ths	10 years Short Ann. 1777, shut
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 years Ann. 1778, —
3 per Cent. 1751, —	13 5-16ths yrs. pur.
South Sea Stock, —	3 per Cent. Scrip. —
Old S. S. Ann. —	4 per Cent. Scrip. —
New S. S. Ann —	Omnium, —
India Stock, —	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per Ct, Ind. An.	Lot. Tick. 25l. 2 1/2l. 20s. morn.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1786.

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE works of the only legitimate successor to our inimitable HOOBARTH are now sought after with such avidity, that I am sensible you will esteem it an obligation to have the opportunity of extending the knowledge and circulation of a few of them beyond the narrow limits to which they have hitherto been confined. The THEATRE at WYNNSTAY, which is one I now send, is however by another hand, but is so connected with the rest, that I think it ought to accompany them.

The hospitality of this ancient family, and the unaffected generosity of the present representative of it, afford the most pleasing picture to the contemplation of an Englishman. Here at certain festivals, men whose genius will hereafter contribute

to adorn the age now passing, and women whose accomplishments grace the present times, are frequently assembled,

Presenting oft fair Virtue's shining task
In mystic pageantries and moral mask.

The dramatic entertainments exhibited at this place, in my opinion, deserve to be rescued from oblivion: I shall therefore probably at a future opportunity give your readers a history of this elegant Theatre, and an account of the performances and performers exhibited in it. I believe the materials I am possessed of are authentic; but I shall hold it incumbent upon me to have them confirmed by good authority, before I venture to trouble you again (which I mean to do) on this subject. I am, &c

R. W.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE for Feb. 1786. [No. XXIV.]

IN our incubations for January we had barely time and room to glance at the Royal Speech, concluding on that subject, "that we must leave the minister to develop his secret meaning by his future actions." We did well thus to refer ourselves to the Minister's actions, rather than his words, for the explanation of his intention; otherwise, who could have so much as suspected that in the following words, "and you will, I am persuaded, be equally ready to make such provision as may be necessary for the public service, and particularly for maintaining our naval strength on a most secure and respectable footing," was comprehended that vast scheme of heaping fortifications upon fortifications round our naval arsenals, tried in the pericritanium of a great officer of ordinance? a scheme to make our lee-coasts in the Channel one great chain of forts, or a general impregnable fortress! a scheme pregnant with an immense expence—a war expence, or nearly so, in the midst of what Ministers themselves call a time of profound peace! a great certain expence known! a much greater expence unknown, undefined, and almost indefinite!—Again, who would have thought, that the above article thus explained by deeds of enormous expenditure, would be immediately followed by these emphatic words, "above all, let me recommend to you the establishment of a fixed plan for the reduction of the national debt?"—A strange transition, from building castles on the water, to building castles in the air!!!—What, in the name of wonder, does the Minister mean, by paying the na-

tional debt at the moment he is throwing insurmountable obstacles in the way?—Pay the national debt, but spend the money first!!! Incomprehensible are the ways of Ministers!

For a considerable time little seemed to be doing, late as the session had commenced; but all of a sudden, the Minister pushed forward the money business with amazing rapidity. A vast sum voted in Exchequer-bills; the land-tax and malt-tax bills, and other money matters proceeded upon with celerity, until the Minister met with some interruption on the score of the above fortifying plan, which may be productive of very warm and interesting debates, more than the Minister expected, yet not more than may be necessary; so much so, that the protraction of the contest may afford us an opportunity of going deeper into the subject than we can with propriety at present.

A famous orator has attacked a great man lately returned from an elevated station in the East-Indies, in a full and manner that bids fair to take up a great part of the attention of both Houses of Parliament for a considerable time. As an appeal is proposed to be made to the laws of the land before the highest tribunal of the nation, where, if it once arrives, it will, no doubt, meet with strict impartial justice; we chuse to be silent on the merits of it; and shall, therefore, leave it with this observation, that the accuser ought to have good grounds for what he has already published to the world: thus we leave him to elucidate in due time and place.

Our commercial treaties all seem to stand

stand still with France, with Germany, and with Russia; perhaps waiting for one another's approbation and concurrence, that there may be no incongruity or clashing of any of their interests in their respective treaties with us; for they all seem to hang together, and all to bear hard upon poor Old England. Indeed our shallow politicians here at home assist them to make their own terms with us, by telling them in our public prints how much they have the advantage over us, and how much we are dependent on them; particularly on the latter of these powers for our very existence as a naval or maritime power. We differ widely from these partricial false politicians, and take upon us to assert, that the commercial interest, the naval force, and imperial dominion of the Czarina is as much dependent on us as any of our interests are dependent on her: and that if she deserts us, her best, firmest, and most faithful friend, to throw herself into the perfidious arms of France, she will commit an act of political suicide, which will, sooner or later, overthrow her great and mighty newly accumulated empire, provided France continues to be what France has hitherto been, and Great Britain has not lost all its public spirit, martial fire, and true national virtue. But the elucidation of this important subject cannot be gone into here; it will come in our way in the course of our shewing the radical defects and constitutional unbecility of the triple or quadruple confederacy now forming by France, as promised and begun in former Magazines, which we hope to perform to the satisfaction and joy of all sound rational politicians, friends of our beloved island.

Our Ministers have afforded the United States of America a fresh opportunity of insulting the majesty, and trampling under foot the dignity of Great-Britain, by sending a Consul to represent his Majesty among his revolted subjects, who have not yet formed themselves into any regular efficient government, consequently are incapable of making any solid commercial treaty; yet have upstart pride and insolence enough to manifest their disdain of the Consul and his principals; to receive him with apparent reluctance as a Consul and as no Consul at the same time; not without a severe sarcasm upon British Ministers for this their premature, injudicious, and improper appointment. It was certainly a very improper measure to send a Consul to a people whom we were at the same time excluding from our remaining colonies and dependencies: leaving every other consideration out of the question, this alone renders the measure absurd.

For our Powers seem to stand still at

present, waiting for the decision of our Parliament, to see whether that body will take any definite resolution respecting the German league, and the conduct of British and Hanoverian Ministers in that transaction. We do not yet see that Parliament takes any cognizance of the matter either by way of approbation or censure, or that Ministers wish to throw the subject into the way of Parliament. So far as it has been glanced at in Parliament, Ministers have declined the subject; and not one of them dared to avow their having taken any active part in that business, declaring themselves merely passive and unconcerned: how far they will be justified in that line, the motions of foreign Powers will probably soon discover. The conduct of Opposition on this score is not more commendable than that of their envied adversaries: they never opened their mouths about it last Session, though we remonstrated most earnestly against it so long ago as July last, without any effect either on Ministers or patriots.

The Dutch rulers have been calling their subjects to sit apart a day of fasting and humiliation, or of thanksgiving and praise for their deliverance from past troubles, we know not which; but something like deprecating threatened impending dangers appears upon the face of their circular letters. The performance of their preliminary articles with the Emperor sticks hard in their throats, and will not easily be digested in their stomachs, strong as they are.

The Emperor and the French go on hand in hand in strengthening their alliances, and drawing the Emperors of Russia, as well as other Powers, into their confederacy. France is always sure of Spain for one ally to any scheme she may bring forward. Spain, by submitting to the domination of the Bourbon family, has descended from her passive dignity and rank among nations, and become a mere appendage to the French monarchy. There seems, however, to be a ichlin breaking out in the House of Bourbon, by the threatened defection of the Court of Naples: what that will produce we leave to time to determine. No doubt the French Court will endeavour to smother it in its birth, and will not be very squeamish as to the means to be used to such an important end as keeping the House of Bourbon united and compact in all its parts.

Venice still perseveres in attacking Tunis, or bringing its government to listen to the dictates of reason.

Portugal, impressed by the above spirited example, is said to take the lead in a confederacy against the Barbary States: a new phenomenon in politics.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

I think it will be admitted, and I believe it has already been observed by one of your Correspondents, that pictures of life and manners are always amusing and often useful. They will serve either to correct the improper habits of the present times, or to point out the superiority of the age we live in over preceding periods. Comparisons generally disadvantageous to living modes and customs, have frequently and at various times been made; and perhaps it may in some measure promote good-humour to learn, that there has always been a disposition in mankind to exalt the age which has past above that in which we live. The following description was written in the year 1690 by John Evelyn, Esq. Author of Sylva, and many other excellent works, and is extracted from the Preface to a pamphlet published by him, entitled, "Mundus Muliebris, or, The Lady's Dressing-room unlock'd, and her Toilette Spread. In a burlesque. Together with the Fop Dictionary, compiled for the use of the Fair Sex." 4to.

"The reformed lady expects her servants and humble admirers should court her in the forms and decencies of making love in fashion. In order to this you must often treat her at the play, the park and the music; present her at the raffle; follow her to Tunbridge at the season of drinking of water, though you have no need of them yourself. You must improve all occasions of celebrating her shape, and how well the mode becomes her, though it be ne'er so fantastical and ridiculous; that she sings like an angel; dances like a goddess; and that you are charmed with her wit and beauty. Above all, you must be sure to find some fault or imperfection in all other ladies of the town, and to laugh at the Fops like yourself. With this a little practice will qualify you for the conversation and mystery of the Ruelle; and if the whole morning be spent between the glass and the comb, that your perriquet sit well and cravat strings be adjusted, as things of importance; with these and the like accomplishments you'll emerge a consummate *beau*, anglicè a *coxcomb*. But the dancing-master will still be necessary to preserve your good mien, and fit you for the winter ball.

"Thus you see, young Sparks, how the stile and method of working is quite changed; as well as the language, since the days of our forefathers (unhappy memory, simple

and plain men as they were!) who courted and choic'd their wives for their modesty, frugality, keeping at home, good housewifery, and other economical virtues then in reputation. And when the young damfels were taught all these in the country, and their parents houses, the portion they brought was more in virtue than money, and she was a richer match than one who could have brought a million, and nothing else to commend her. The presents which were made when all was concluded, were a ring, a necklace of pearl, and perhaps another fair jewel, the *bona paraphernalia* of her prudent mother, whose nuptial kittle gown and petticoat lasted as many anniversaries as the happy couple lived together, and were at last b'queathed with a purse of old gold, rose nobles, spur royals and spankers, as an heir-loom to her grand-daughter.

"They had cupboards of ancient useful plate, whole chests of damask for the table, and store of fine holland sheets (white as the driven snow) and fragrant of rose and lavender for the bed, and the stately oaken bedstead and furniture of the house lasted one whole century; the shovel-board and other long tables both in hall and parlour were as fixed as the freehold; nothing was moveable save joint stools, the black jacks, silver-tankards and bowls. And tho' many things fell out between the cup and the lip, when Napp'-ale, March beer, Metheglin, Malmsiey, and Old Sherry got the ascendant amongst the Blue-coats and Badges, they sung *Old Sycamore* and *Cheriot Chase*, and danced *Brave Sirs*, and were able to draw a bow that made the proud Monsieur tremble at the whizze of the grey-goose feather! 'Twas then ancient hospitality was kept up in town and country, by which the *sterns* were enabled to pay their landlords at punctual day; the poor were relieved bountifully, and charity was as warm as the kitchen, where the fire was perpetual.

"In those happy days, *Surefoot*, the grave and steady mare, carried the good Knight and his courteous Lady behind him to church, and to visit the neighbourhood, without so many hell-carts, rattling coaches, and crew of *Damns Laqueys*, which a grave livery servant or two supplied, who rid before and made way for his worship.

"Things of use were natural, plain and wholesome; nothing was superfluous; nothing necessary wanting; and men of estate studied the public good, and gave example

of true piety, loyalty, justice, sobriety, charity, and the good neighbourhood composed most differences. Perjury, suborning witnesses, alimony, avowed adulteries, and Misses (publicly owned) were prodigies in those days, and laws were reason not craft, when men's titles were secure, and they served their generation with honour; left their patrimonial estates improved to an hopeful heir, who passing from the Free-school to the College, and thence to the Inns of Court, acquainting himself with a competent tincture of the laws of his country, followed the example of his worthy ancestors; and if he travelled abroad, it was not to count steeples, and bring home feather and ribbon, and the fashions of other nations, but to gain such experience as rendered him useful to his Prince and country. Upon occasion, and confirmed him in the love of both of them above any other.

"The virgins and young ladies of that golden age *quiescerunt lunam* and *lunam*; put their hands to the spindle, nor disdained they the needle; were obsequious and helpful to their parents; instructed in the managery of the family, and gave presages of making excellent wives; nor then did they read so many romances; see so many plays and smutty farces, sit up for visits, and have their days of audience and idle pastime. Honest *Gleek Ruff* and *Honours* diverted the ladies at Christmas, and they knew not so much as the names of *Ombre*, *Comet*, and *Basset*. Their retirements were devout and religious books, and their recreations in the distillatory, the knowledge of plants and their virtues, for the comfort of their poor neighbours, and use of the family, which

wholesome plain diet and temperate physic preserved in perfect health. In those days the scurvy, spleen, &c. were scarce heard of, till foreign drinks and mixtures were wantonly introduced. Nor were the young gentlemen so universally afflicted with hysterical fits, nor, though extremely modest, at all melancholy, or less gay and in good humour; they could touch the Lute and Virginal, sing "*Like to the damask rose*," and their breath was as sweet as their voices. They danced the *Canarys*, *Spanish Pavan*, and *Sittingers Round* upon sippets, with as much grace and loveliness as any *Isaac*, *Monsieur* or *Italian* of them all can teach with his *Fop* call, and apish postures.

"To shew you, then, how the world is altered among us, since foreign manners, the luxury (more than Asiatick) which was the final ruin of the greatest, wisest, and most noble Monarchy upon earth, has universally obtained among us, corrupting ancient simplicity; and in what extravagant form the young gallant we described is to court the sex, and make his addresses (whether his expedition be for marriage or mistress); it has been thought good by some charitable hands, that have contributed to this catalogue, to present him with an enumeration of particulars, and computation of the charges of the adventure, as follows:—

But the remainder, which contains a poetical description of a Lady's Dressing room, and an explanation of the fashionable words used for the furniture of it, will I am afraid be too long for this Month's Magazine.

I therefore subscribe myself for the present,
Your well-wisher,

E. H.

REMARKS on the DIFFERENT SUCCESS, with RESPECT to HEALTH, of SOME ATTEMPTS to pass the WINTER in HIGH NORTHERN LATITUDES. By JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

[From the *Memoirs of the LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of Manchester.*]

[Continued from Page 23.]

It is well enough known among sea-faring people, that fresh animal food is serviceable to scorbutic persons; but whether the constant use of it alone would prevent the scurvy, they have no means of experiencing. As little can we learn from their experience, whether any other mode of preserving animal food than that of salting, will keep it in such a state as to be salutary food. But the narrative of the eight Englishmen seems to mention both these important points; for their provision was all of the animal kind, and the greatest part of it was slain killed several months before, and kept from decaying, either by the coldness of the climate alone, or by the cooking it had undergone.

It is evident, too, that the sailors of Kamtschatka, who subsist during so long a voyage on animal food unsalted, must either preserve it by smoking, freezing, or other similar processes, or must use it in a putrid state. To this last, indeed, from the accounts we have of the usual diet of these people, they seem not at all averse; though we may find it difficult to conceive how the body can be kept in health by food absolutely putrefied. The Laplanders, also, who subsist so entirely on animal food without salt, must have other methods of preserving it for a considerable time; and, indeed, it seems to be the constant practice in Russia and other northern regions, for the inhabitants to freeze their meat

meat in order to lay it up for their winter's stock.

These facts lead to the consideration of the question, whether salted meat be prejudicial on account of the quantity of salt it contains; or merely because the salt fails to preserve the juices of the flesh in such a state as to afford proper nutriment? The latter, I believe, is the more prevalent opinion, yet, I confess, I cannot but think, that sea-salt itself, when taken in large quantities, must prove unfriendly to the body. The septic quality of small proportions of salt mixed with animal matters (and small proportions only can be received into the juices of a living animal) has been proved by the well-known experiments of Sir John Pringle. But besides this it may prove hurtful, by the acrimonious and corrosive property with which it may impregnate the fluids. It is universally allowed, that much salt and salted meats are very prejudicial in the disorder vulgarly called *scorbutic* amongst us, which though in many respects different from the genuine sea-scurvy, yet resemble this disease in many leading symptoms, is latitude, livid blotches, spungy gums, and disposition to hæmorrhage. And some of the symptoms of the sea-scurvy seem to indicate a *faune*, and not a simple putrid acrimony; such as that of the disjoining of bones formerly broken, in which case, the offensive matter of the callus is probably redissolved by the saline principle contained in the animal fluids. On the other hand, it seems to be a fact, that several of the northern nations, whose diet is extremely putrid, (as before hinted with respect to the people of Kamtschatka) are able to preserve themselves from the scurvy; therefore putrid aliments alone will not necessarily induce it.

On the whole, on an attentive consideration of the facts which have been recited, some of which are upon a pretty extensive scale, I cannot but adopt the opinion, that the use of sea-salt is a very principal cause of the scurvy, and that a total abstinence from it, is one of the most important means for preventing this disease.

A considerable article of the diet of the eight Englishmen, though necessity alone could have brought them to use it, was probably of considerable service in preventing the disorders to which their situation rendered them liable. Thus was the whale's *fat*, which, though deprived of great part of their oil, must still contain no small share of it. All voyagers agree, that the Samoides, Esquimaux, Greenlanders, and other inhabitants of the polar regions, make great use of the fat and oil of fish and marine animals in their diet, and indeed can scarcely subsist without them. In what precise manner

these substances act, is not, perhaps, easily explained; but as the use of them would, doubtless, cause an accumulation of similar parts in the body, and as we find all animals destined to endure the severe cold of the arctic climates, are copiously furnished with fat, we may conclude, that it possesses some peculiar efficacy in defending from the impressions of cold.

With respect to the *warm rein-deer's blood*, which the Russian sailors seem to have thought so salutary, and the use of which is confirmed in one of the quotations: if it has any particular effect in preventing the scurvy, beyond that of the juices extracted from recent animal flesh by cookery or digestion, it must probably reside in some unstimulated particles, derived from the vegetable food of the animal, and still retaining considerably of a vegetable nature. It is well known that the chyle does not immediately lose its peculiar properties, and mix undistinguishably with the blood; and that the milk, that secretion, the most speedily and abundantly separated from the blood, possesses many properties in common with vegetable substances. As to their other preservative, the *swallowing of raw fresh meat*, I am at a loss to account, for any salutary effects it may have, except as an aliment rendered easy of digestion, by the power of frost in making substances tender.

To proceed to the next important article, that of *drink*. It appears, that in all the unsuccessful instances, vinous and spirituous liquors were used, and probably in considerable quantities. Thus, in one of the Dutch journals, notice is taken, that an allowance of brandy began to be served to each man as soon as the middle of September. Writers on the scurvy seem almost unanimously to consider a portion of these liquors as an useful addition to the diet of persons exposed to the causes of this disease; and due deference ought certainly to be paid to their knowledge and experience: but, convinced as I am, that art never made so fatal a present to mankind as the invention of distilling spirituous liquors, and that they are seldom or never a necessary, but almost always a pernicious article in the diet of men in health, I cannot but look with peculiar satisfaction on the confirmation this opinion receives by the events in these narratives.

Indeed, from reasoning alone, we might naturally be led to the same conclusion. A great degree of cold renders the fibres rigid; and by repelling the blood and nervous principle from the surface of the body, increases the vital energy of the internal organs. Hence, the heart contracts more forcibly, and the stomach has its warmth and muscular

lar action augmented. In these circumstances, stimulants and astringents seem by no means indicated, but rather substances of an opposite nature. We have acquired by association the idea of opposing *actual* cold by matters *potentially* or *metaphorically* hot; but this is in great measure a fallacious notion. On the contrary, it is found that the effects of excessive heat are best resisted by warm and acrid substances, such as the spicy and aromatic vegetables which the hot climates most abundantly produce, and which are so much used in the diet of the inhabitants. And if it be admitted as a general law of nature, that every country yields the products best adapted to the health and sustenance of its inhabitants, we should conclude, that aromatic vegetables and fermented liquors are peculiarly appropriated to the warmer climates; while bland, or y^e animal matters are rather designed for the use of the frigid regions. Spirits, as antiseptics, may, indeed, seem to be indicated where there is a necessity of living upon corrupted putrescent flesh, but they cannot act in this way without at the same time rendering the food harder and more indigestible, and, consequently, lessening the quantity of nutriment to be derived from it. The temporary glow and elevation caused by spirituous liquors are, I imagine, very fallacious tokens of their good effects, as they are always succeeded by a greater reverse, and tend rather to consume and exhaust, than to feed and invigorate, the genuine principle of vital energy. Another extremely pernicious effect of these liquors, is, the indolence and stupidity they occasion, rendering men inattentive to their own preservation, and unwilling to use those exertions, which are so peculiarly necessary in situations like those described in the foregoing narratives. And this leads me to the consideration of a third important head, that of *exercise*.

The utility of regular and vigorous exercise to men exposed to the causes inducing scurvy, is abundantly confirmed by experience. Captain Cook seems to attribute his remarkable success in preserving the health of his crew, more to great attention to this point, than to any other circumstance. This opinion is greatly corroborated by the relations before mentioned. Captain Monck's crew, wintering with their ships so lately before them, and well furnished with all kinds of sea-stores, could have little occasion for labour. The two companies of Dutchmen seem to have done little during their melancholy abode, but drank brandy, and smoke tobacco over their fires. On the other hand, Captain James's men were very busily employed in the laborious task of building their prairie, which,

notwithstanding their weak and sickly state, they had nearly completed, before they found the work unnecessary. The three Russians on Fast Spitzbergen who survived, are expressly said to have used much exercise by way of preservative; as also, according to Counsellor Muller, do those who winter in Nova Zembla. A difficulty, however, here occurs, which is, that we know it to be the custom of the inhabitants of the very northern regions, to spend their long winter night almost entirely under ground, leaning, in that respect, to imitate the animals of the country, which lie to p^{er} in their holes and dens during the winter. From the journal of the eight Englishmen too, I should judge, that they were ~~the~~ during the greatest part of the time but the sun was invisible. But it is to be remarked, that in these instances, what I consider is the most powerful cause of the scurvy, the use of salted provisions, did not exist and therefore less powerful preservatives would be necessary. Further, the English crew had a very scanty allowance of provision of any kind, which would, doubtless, take off from the necessity of much exercise. Thus the animals which sleep out the winter, take in no nutriment whatsoever, and therefore are not injured by absolute rest.

Exercise is probably serviceable, both by promoting the discharge of effete and corrupted particles by excretion, and by augmenting the animal heat. As far as cold in itself can be supposed a cause of disease, its effects will be most directly opposed by increasing the internal or external heat. And this leads to the consideration of the further means for guarding against and tempering the intense severity of the wintry air in these climates.

It appears from the journals of the unfortunate sufferers in these attempts, that they endured great miseries from the cold, their fuel soon proving insufficient for their consumption, and then daily increasing weakness preventing them from searching for more, or keeping their fires properly supplied. On the other hand, the English and Russians had not only made their huts very substantial, but had secured plentiful supplies of fuel. And the nations who constantly inhabit the arctic regions, are represented as living in an actually warm atmosphere in their subterraneous dwellings, and guarded by impenetrable coverings when they venture abroad. The animals, too, which retire during the winter, are always found in close caverns or deep burrows, rolled up, and frequently heaped together in numbers, so as to preserve a considerable degree of warmth. Of the several methods of procuring heat, there can be little doubt, that warm clothing, and

the contact of animal bodies, must be the most friendly, as being most equable, and not inviting such an influx of cold air, as is caused by the burning of an artificial fire. And the advantage of subterraneous lodgings is proved by the well-known fact of the unchanging temperature of the air at certain depths beneath the surface.

These are the most material observations that have occurred to me, on reflecting upon the remarkable histories and facts before related. I would flatter myself that they might assist in the framing of such rules and precautions, as would render the success of any future attempts of the like kind less precarious.

Extract from an ESSAY on the PLEASURE which the MIND receives from the EXERCISE of its FACULTIES, and that of TASTE in PARTICULAR. By CHARLES DE POLIER, Esq. Read Feb. 27, 1782.

[FROM the SAME.],

THE agreeable sensations we receive from the productions of the fine arts, are, in a great measure, owing to the order and symmetry, which enable the mind to take in, without labour, all the different parts of them. It is by this, that rhyme becomes agreeable in poetry. Some have contended, indeed, that this return of the same sounds, invented in the Gothic ages, ought to be classed among the Acrostics, Anagrams, and such other frivolous productions, whose only merit lies in their difficulty. They instance the Greeks and the Romans, whose poetry, far more harmonious than ours, charms the sense, and delights the ear, without the help of rhyme. But they do not seem to have attended sufficiently to the use of poetry, and the nature of the ancient languages. Verses are made to be sung, or to be rehearsed. From the mouth of the actor, the musician, or the reader, whoever he may be, they are supposed to pass into the minds of a whole people; and their composition is the more perfect, the more readily they present themselves to the memory.

The Greek and Latin tongues, by means of their long and short syllables, and the various measures into which they may be reduced, form a kind of *chant*, *melody* or *noted air*, which the memory can easily lay hold of; and therefore, the return of the same sounds becoming useless, would cause nothing but a disagreeable repetition.

Our modern languages have not the same advantage, or possess it, at least, in a much less degree. The blank verse of the English, German, and Italian, except in very few shining exceptions, seems to be verse only to the eye, or depends at least so much on the skillfulness of the reader, as not to obtain the effect above-mentioned, with by far the greatest part of those who read them. Poems where it is used, are not popular: the ideas they convey, the sentiments they mean to

inculcate, however forcibly expressed, do not easily recur to the memory: and I dare say, that for one person who remembers a passage from *Milton*, *Young*, or *Akenside*, there are twenty who will quote some from *Pope*, *Dryden*, or *Prior*.

This controversy has long been decided in France, where, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of one of its greatest poets (Monsieur de la Motte), rhyme has kept in poetry the dominion which the nature of the French language incontestably gave it.

In England, where a *Shakespeare* and a *Milton* have written, the matter seems yet to be *sub judice*. It would ill become me, as a young man, and a foreigner, to be that judge; but I may be indulged in supporting what I have alleged here in favour of rhyme, by the opinion of the best critic now living in this nation, Dr. *Johnson*; who, admiring the powers of *Milton*, and the amazing dignity given to his sentiments, by a versification which he otherwise rather disapproves, adds, "He that thinks himself capable of astonishing, may write blank verse: but those that hope only to please, must condescend to rhyme*."

Another general objection has been brought against rhyme. "How comes it, says Monsieur de la Motte, that this monotony, which you affirm to be, by its nature, so agreeable, in poetry, is almost constantly so unpleasant in a sister art, in music?" To this might be answered, that the chief object of the musician being to delight by the sounds, he cannot succeed better than by varying them judiciously: whereas a Poet is not satisfied with charming the ears of his audience; he wishes to impress on their memory a series of ideas, of sentiments, of expressions; and there are none of his verses which he would not be glad to engrave, with indelible characters, on the hearts of all mankind. He avails himself, therefore, of the rhyme which

modern languages offer him, as the most favourable help towards the attaining of his purpose.

But to return to our subject, from which I must beg pardon for having wandered so far. Imitation, which is the principle of all the fine arts, is another species of symmetry, whether it acts by means of colour, of sounds, of gestures, or of words. The objects it presents, easily take hold of our imagination, by the comparison we make of them with objects already known to us.

Aristotle and his followers have maintained, that the pleasure produced in the mind, by the representation of any object, was owing to its acquiring, by that means, a new degree of knowledge. This opinion seems wrong, because it allows no difference between a just and an unfair representation; nor any gradation of pleasure, from the different degrees of execution. The mind every way makes a new acquisition of knowledge, and must, therefore, receive agreeable sensations alike, from the *Iliad* of *Homer*, and the *Thebaid* of *Statius*; the pictures of *Raphael*, and those of a sign-painter; the music of *Handel*, and the uncouth notes of an Irish piper.

Other philosophers have asserted, that the representation of an object pleases, only by its interesting the passions. And so far it is true; that the soul cannot be moved, or strongly affected, without it. But does not even the least interesting object make a slight impression of pleasure, at least on the surface of the soul, if it is well represented, and if an exact symmetry is to be seen between the picture and the original? Every body must have felt it; and it proceeds from this principal law in the nature of our sensations—that any object becomes agreeable, whose parts are so formed, and so disposed, as to present the mind with an easy, clear, and distinct idea of the whole.

What is called *Contrast* in painting, poetry, and eloquence, is another sort of symmetry, which, by bringing contrary objects near to each other, sets off the features of the one, by the comparison we make of them with the features of the other. This relation has been taken from nature, in whose works it seldom fails of having a pleasing effect. It is from it, that the views in *Switzerland*, and in other mountainous countries, are so particularly agreeable. The dissimilarity of the objects which the eye catches, renders them all more striking, and helps the mind to get a clearer idea of the whole. Thus, when justly applied to the productions of art, contrast is generally attended with great success. We are strongly reminded, that the ancient sculptors,

in order to set off the beauty of a *Venus*, a *Grace*, or an *Apollo*, used to place them in a niche formed in the statue of a *Faun*, or a *Satyre*; and *Virgil*, in order to paint more strongly the agitation of *Dido's* heart, places the scene of her agonies in the night, when *Morpheus* spread his peaceful influence over all the rest of mankind.

There are, besides symmetry, certain relations, or proportions, which the mind easily conceives, and which therefore become agreeable. Thus, in architecture, for instance, the height of the porticos, in regular buildings, is double the breadth: the height of the entablature, is a fourth, and that of the pedestal, a third of the height of the column. All eminent architects, among the different proportions adapted to their design, have always made choice of those which the mind could comprehend without any difficulty. The same may be observed in music. Of all concords, the *unison*, and the *octave* should be the most agreeable, because they excite more vibrations in the fibres of the ear: but the pleasure we receive from this enchanting art, depends more on the mind, than on the organ adapted to convey it. The *fifth* is the most agreeable of all, concords, because it presents to the mind a proportion, the finding out of which gives it a degree of exercise, that causes no weariness, consequently no disgust.

Some compositions there are in music, which please only profound musicians, and strike, perhaps, the rest of the hearers as harsh and discordant. May not this be owing to the very fine taste of the former, by which they are enabled, in the midst of seeming dissonances, to find out relations, which do not affect the ears less exercised than theirs.

The analogy, which we find in all the works of nature, allows us to conjecture, that the same law, which determines the agreeableness of sounds, has also an influence upon other objects of our senses. Some colours, for instance, set together, give an agreeable sensation to the eye, and more so than if they appeared single. The same principle may, perhaps, be extended to smells, and to flavours, with some restrictions; however, for, though it may be generally asserted, that those which are salubrious are agreeable; yet it must be owned, that their agreeableness does not always seem to depend on their salubrity.

But it is not just proportion and symmetry alone, that renders the works of the fine arts agreeable. They are chiefly made so, by one principal object, or common end, to which all their different parts are adapted, and which enables the mind the

more

more easily to comprehend, and to retain them.

Wisdom, in morality, has been defined—The having one good purpose in view, and using the best means to attain that purpose. So beauty, in the imitative arts, might be said to consist in the choice of a good object, and in making every thing tend to the expression of it, as to one common end. Certain it is, that this correspondence of the parts with the whole, is to be considered as the first and principal cause of agreeable sensations. It is alone sufficient to give beauty to the most simple objects; and, if other embellishments are wanted, it becomes the standard of their propriety, and the rule by which we can determine, whether they are real beauties, or only shining blemishes. But to give the mind an easier and more agreeable perception of the object, art has still gone farther. Among all these parts, which are made to refer to one common end, a principal one is chosen, to which all others are subordinate, and which becomes like a center of re-union for them. Architecture can illustrate this. Unacquainted with the real beauties of their art, the Gothic architects never failed to place, on both sides of the body of their buildings, such enormous wings, or rather masses of stone, as almost totally eclipsed it, and kept the sight divided and undetermined. Bramante, Palladio, and after them most of the modern architects, taught, perhaps, by Vitruvius, but certainly more acquainted than their predecessors with what would strike the eye agreeably, have placed, in the middle of their buildings, a principal part, which, eminent above the rest, gives the sight a fixed point; from which it can glance over all the rest, and so enable the mind to get, at once, a clear and distinct idea of the whole.

All sculptors, in those works where the eye might be divided by the number of figures, such as groups, entablatures, basso-reliefs, shew great attention to this rule, and always chuse a principal object to fix the sight of the beholders. The three Rhodian artists whose joint work, according to the elder Pliny*, has produced the famous group of Laocoon, which now stands in the Belvedere at Rome, seem to have had that principle strongly in view, in the disposition of their figures. The Society, I trust, will forgive me, if, by way of illustration, I here join a description of that celebrated monument of

human powers, which Michael Angelo, himself a wonder of modern times, used to call a miracle of art. This description I shall, for the most part, take from a French book, which deserves to be better known in this country, from whence so many annually go to visit the classical ground of Italy, and so many in vain, from the want of proper guides; I mean, *La Description historique et critique de l'Italie, par M^{ons}. l'Abbe Richard*, 6 vol. 12mo. Paris 1769. In English, An historical and critical Description of Italy. By Abbe Richard, 6 vols. 12mo.

The group of Laocoon was found in the Thermes, or Baths of Titus, about the year 1506, under the pontificate of Julius II. who immediately bought it from the possessor of the field, where it had been dug out. The figures are higher than nature, and of so beautiful white marble, that the sight of it alone charms the eye. The workmanship is exquisite, of such a noble style, and such a correctness of execution, as bespeak it a work of the best Grecian age. It is not the Laocoon described by Virgil, as rending the sky with his shrieks, struggling hard for his life, and roaring, like a bull flying from the altar where he has been wounded.

“Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit,
Quales mugitus, fugit cum saucius aras
Taurus.” Viro. Aeneid. II.

“His roaring fills the flitting air around.
Thus, when an ox receives a glancing wound,
He breaks his bands, the fatal altar flies,
And with loud hellowings breaks the yielding
skies.” DRYDEN.

It is not that man, execrated by a whole people for having discharged a spear against the horse consecrated to Minerva, and whom the vengeance of the Gods pursues:

——“Scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum, qui cuspidem
laserit.” Viro, ibid.

“The general cry
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die,
Whose hand the will of Pallas had withstood;
And dar'd to violate the sacred word:” DRYDEN.

it is a wretched parent, who feels his strength exhausted, and is ready to sink under the accumulated weight of exquisite pain and deep-felt affliction. His mouth half opened, and his eyes lifted up to heaven,

* “Sicut in Laocoonte, qui est in Titi domo, opus omnibus, et picturae et statuarum artis, antefendum, ex uno lapide, cum et liberis, draconum mirabiles nexos, de Consilii sententia fecere, summi Artifices, Agriander, Polidorus, et Arhenedorus, Rhodii.”

seem to call for assistance from the Gods, though despair at the same instant overwhelms him at the sight of his own fate, and that of his unfortunate sons, half smothered and devoured by the monsters, who crush them all three. The expression of that group is admirable: but the sculptors have distinguished a principal object in it: for although the sons are equally well executed, and the one to the left in particular claims our sympathy, by the horrid state of pain in which he is represented, (one of the serpents begins to tear open his side) yet the father attracts the chief notice. He is that principal part of the whole, to which all others are referred; and it is by that judicious subordination and reference, that the artists have found means to impress the spectator with all the sentiments they meant to convey, and which, without labour to the mind, give it all the pleasure such a representation is able to produce.

The pleasure we receive from a good painting, is also chiefly owing to this subordination of parts, and reference of them to the principal object. Painters call it *composition*; and those masters have obtained the first rank among them, who have been most attentive to it. It was *Raphael's* and *Rubens's* forte; and being the happy result of great genius, combined with a well cultivated taste, is always sure of causing the most agreeable sensations to the mind that contemplates the effects of it.

In poetry, but particularly in epic and dramatic performances, the observation or neglect of this rule becomes, likewise, the test of the pleasure they afford to a person of taste. The different actors that appear in the narration, or on the scene, must all concur in their different stations to set off the main object, and keep the attention fixed upon it; or else, the mind, distracted with a multiplicity of objects, that seem to lay an equal claim to its notice, and perhaps to its feelings, grows weary, disgusted, and indifferent to them all. *Unity of action*, in painting and in poetry, is another consequence of the attention of artists to the principle I meant to illustrate. For nothing can be more satisfactory to the mind, than to take in, as it were, with a glance, a multitude of facts connected together, by their mutual relation to some great and important action. One may introduce, indeed, in a poem, several *subplots* or *plots*, and collect in it, as it were in a gallery of pictures, a series of portraits. It is what *Virgil*, *Statius*, *Ariglo*, *Shakespeare* in his historical plays, and several others, have done. But, many centuries before the oldest of them, the great genius of *Homer* had conceived; that it would be presenting a spectacle far

more agreeable to the mind, if a multitude of persons were collected together in the same picture, and were made to contribute to one and the same action; and upon that idea he formed the plan of the epic poem.

Many years after him, *Æschylus*, the first who gave some order and some propriety to the drama, took from the epic poem the plan of *tragedy*, which he made to be, the representation of an event unfolded in all its circumstances. That great Poet likewise understood that this representation would far more please the mind, if all the scenes of it were connected by some principal action, which would help the memory to retain them easily.

He carried, moreover, this idea still farther, and to the *unity of action* joined those of time and place. *Sophocles* and *Euripides*, but especially the former, followed him pretty strictly, and *Aristotle* drew his rules from their practice. Swayed by the authority of great names, and, perhaps, led away too far by this principle, that there is a pleasure inherent in whatever enables the mind to get a clear and distinct perception of the object presented to it, the *French* critics defended, and the *French* dramatic poets wrote after, these rules. In *England*, the amazing genius of *Shakespeare*, probably unacquainted with *Aristotle* and his precepts, having early, and in general happily, soared above all restraints, gave, perhaps, a bias to the taste of the nation; or a sanction, at least, to future dramatic authors, for not attending scrupulously to the strict maxims. These, however, were also defended by the *English* critics, and, in theory, admitted by the best poets; but the practice did not correspond; and there is not a theatre at present in *Europe*, in which these rules are less observed.

I do not mean this as an absolute reproach. Convinced, as I am, that the pleasures of the heart are much superior to those of the mind, I think, that rules invented to give ease and pleasure to the latter, may often be sacrificed to a multitude of interesting events and situations, that raise strong emotions in the former, and strike it forcibly. But, at the same time, illusion being the charm of theatrical representations, care ought to be taken not to destroy it, nor diminish the concern and sympathy of the spectators, by too great a deviation from probability. If, on the stage, an old man were to play the part of a young one; if, the scene being in a palace, the sceneries were to present trees and landscapes to our view; if the dresses did not correspond, in some degree, to the dignity of the persons represented; all these discordances would offend us.

The same is applicable to the deviation

from the three unities. If, in a drama, the principal actions are multiplied, if in the space of a few hours many centuries are made to elapse, if the spectator is transported in an instant from one part of the world to another, all these absurdities become so many warnings against the falsity of the spectacle; and a voice seems to issue out of them, which bids us not to give sincere tears to feigned misfortunes.

Such are the arguments of the critics who follow the rules of *Aristotle*. Lord *Kaims*, on the other side, proves, from the different nature of the Grecian and the modern drama, that the unities of time and place are by no means so necessary with us as they were with the ancients.

The interruption of the representation, on our theatre, between the different acts, gives the mind a facility of supposing any length of time, or change of place; and it becomes not more difficult for the spectator at the beginning of an act to imagine a new place, or a different time, than it was at first, to imagine himself at *Athens*, or in a period of time two thousand years back.

But the same freedom cannot be taken with the unity of action. The pleasure which the mind, as we observed above, receives from a chain of facts connected together, and tending to one common end, renders this unity essential, alike in epic and dramatic compositions. Every thing, however beautiful in itself, that breaks this chain, or interrupts this relation, looks like an excrescence, and becomes unpleasant. An epic poem with two principal actions, like a play with two main plots, would soon confuse and tire the reader and the spectator; and so far do the rules of *Aristotle* agree with nature. An *episode* and an *under-plot* may be allowed for the sake of variety; but they

must be connected with the principal action, or else they become great blemishes. *Milton*, in this respect, as indeed in many others, has the advantage over *Homer* and *Virgil*. His episode of the battle of angels, and the creation of the world, is more intimately connected with his subject, than the description of *Achilles'* shield, or even the descent of *Aeneas* into hell. Far from breaking the unity of action, it rather strengthens it, by making us acquainted with the cause of what we have read, and of what is to follow. It is therefore productive of great mental enjoyment, as there is no relation that pleases the mind more, than that of cause and effect.

This great rule, of the unity of action, is an insuperable objection to tragi-comedy; and inattention to it shocks persons of taste in some of our best plays. In the *Provoked Husband*, for instance, all the scenes relating to the family of the *Wrongheads*, however laughable, and characteristic in themselves, are certainly to be accounted blemishes, because they stop the tide of sentiment raised by the interesting scenes between a sensible, loving, and justly incensed husband, and a giddy, extravagant, though good-natured wife.

This dissertation on the unities will also be looked upon, I fear, as an excrescence to this paper, already too long; but I indulged myself in it with the thought that it might, probably, give room to some interesting conversation—the avowed purpose of the essays presented to this Society—and in that light, I beg, and I hope for your indulgence.

From what has been read, it will appear, that *regularity* and *contrast*, *proportion* and *congruity*, *uniformity*, *variety*, and *simplicity*, in the objects presented to the mind, give it an exercise, which is attended with neither trouble nor fatigue, and which is therefore agreeable.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the late celebrated L. EULER.

L EONARD EULER, Professor of Mathematics, Member of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg, ancient Director of the Royal Academy of Berlin, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, as also Correspondent Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born at Basil, April 15th, 1707, of reputable parents. The years of his infancy were passed in a rural retreat, where the examples of pious and virtuous parents contributed, no doubt, to form in him that amiable simplicity of character, and uncommon purity of sentiments and manners, which were manifested during the whole course of his life.

Though the studies of his father were chiefly directed toward branches of knowledge that had a more immediate relation to

his clerical profession, yet he had applied himself, with success, to the mathematics, under the celebrated *James Bernoulli*; and, though he designed his son for the ministry, he initiated him into this science, among the other instructions of his early education.

When young EULER was sent to the University of Basil, he attended regularly the different Professors. As his memory was prodigious, he performed his academical tasks with uncommon rapidity, and all the time he gained by this was consecrated to geometry, which soon became his favourite study. The early progress he made in this science, only added new ardour to his application; and thus he obtained a distinguished place in the attention and esteem of Professor *Johann Bernoulli*, who was, at that time, one of the

first mathematicians in Europe. EULER became his favourite pupil. He was struck with a kind of astonishment at the aspiring genius and rapid progress of the young mathematician: and as his own occupations would not admit of his giving the ardent pupil so much of his time as EULER desired, he appointed one day in the week for removing the difficulties which his disciple had met with in perusing the works of the most profound mathematicians.

In 1723, M. EULER took his degree as Master of Arts, and delivered on that occasion a Latin discourse, in which he drew a comparison between the philosophy of *Newton* and the *Cartesian* system, which was received with the greatest applause. He afterwards, at his father's desire, applied himself to the study of theology, and the Oriental languages. Though these studies were foreign to his predominant propensity, his success was considerable, even in this line: however, with his father's consent, he returned to geometry, as his principal object. He continued to avail himself of the counsels and instructions of M. Bernoulli; he contracted an intimate friendship with his two sons, *Nicholas* and *Daniel*, and it was in consequence of these connections that he became afterwards the principal ornament of the Academy of Petersburg.

The project of erecting this Academy had been formed by *Peter the Great*; it was executed by *Catherine I.*: and the two young Bernoullis, being invited to Petersburg in 1725, promised Euler, who was desirous of following them, that they would use their utmost endeavours to procure for him an advantageous settlement in that city. In the mean time, by their advice, he applied himself with ardour to the study of physiology, to which he made a happy application of his mathematical knowledge; and he attended the medical lectures of the most eminent Professors of Basil.

This study, however, did not wholly engross his time: it did not even relax the activity of his vast and comprehensive mind in the cultivation of other branches of natural science. For while he was keenly engaged in physiological researches, he composed a *Dissertation on the Nature and Propagation of Sound*, and an answer to a prize question, concerning the *masting of ships*, to which the Academy of Sciences adjudged the *accessit*, or second rank, in the year 1727. From this latter discourse, and other circumstances, it appears, that EULER had early embarked in the curious and important study of navigation, which he afterwards enriched with so many valuable discoveries.

M. EULER's merit would have given him

an easy admission to honourable preferment, either in the magistracy or university of his native city, if both civil and academical honours had not been there distributed by lot. The lot being against him in a certain promotion, he left his country, set out for Petersburg, and was made joint professor with his countrymen, Messrs. Hermann and Daniel Bernoulli, in the university of that city.

At his first sitting out in his new career, he enriched the academical collection with many memoirs, which excited a noble emulation between him and M. D. Bernoulli; and this emulation always continued, without either degenerating into a selfish jealousy, or producing the least alteration in their friendship. It was at this time that he carried to new degrees of perfection the integral calculus, invented the calculation of sinusses, reduced analytical operations to a greater simplicity, and thus was enabled to throw new light on all the parts of mathematical science.

In 1730, he was promoted to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy; and in 1733 he succeeded his friend D. Bernoulli in the mathematical chair. In 1735, a problem was proposed by the Academy, which required expedition, and for the solution of which several eminent mathematicians had demanded the space of some months. The problem was solved by EULER in three days, to the great astonishment of the Academy; but the violent and laborious efforts it cost him threw him into a fever, which endangered his life, and deprived him of the use of his right eye.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris, which, in 1738, had adjudged the prize to his memoir *Concerning the Nature and Properties of Fire*, proposed, for the year 1740, the important subject of the sea-tides, a problem whose solution required the most arduous calculations, and comprehended the theory of the solar system. EULER's discourse on this question was adjudged a master-piece of analysis and geometry; and it was more honourable for him to share the academical prize with such illustrious competitors as *Colin Maclaurin* and *Daniel Bernoulli*, than to have carried it away from rivals of less magnitude. Rarely, if ever, did such a brilliant competition adorn the annals of the Academy; and no subject, perhaps, proposed by that learned body was ever treated with such accuracy of investigation and force of genius, as that which here displayed the philosophical powers of these three extraordinary men.

In the year 1741, M. EULER was invited to Berlin, to augment the lustre of the academy, that was there rising into fame, under

under the auspicious protection of the present King of Prussia; for whom the Muses and the Sciences have prepared a wreath, which will bloom unfaded to the latest ages. He enriched the last volume of the *Miscellanies (Melanges)* of Berlin with five memoirs, which make an eminent, perhaps the principal, figure in that collection. These were followed, with an astonishing rapidity, by a great number of important researches, which are scattered through the *Memoirs of the Prussian Academy*; of which a volume has been regularly published every year, since its establishment in 1744.

The labours of EULER will appear more especially astonishing, when it is considered, that while he was enriching the Academy of Berlin with a prodigious number of memoirs, on the deepest parts of mathematical science, containing always some new points of view, often sublime truths, and sometimes discoveries of great importance; he did not discontinue his philosophical contributions to the Academy of Petersburg, which granted him a pension in 1742, and whose *Memoirs* display the marvellous fecundity of EULER's genius.

It was with much difficulty that this great man obtained, in 1766, permission from the King of Prussia to return to Petersburg, where he desired to pass the rest of his days. Soon after his return, which was graciously rewarded by the munificence of Catherine II. he was seized with a violent disorder, which terminated in the total loss of his sight. A cataract, formed in his left eye, which had been essentially damaged by a too ardent application to study, deprived him entirely of the use of that organ. It was in this distressing situation, that he dictated to his servant, a tailor's apprentice, and who was absolutely devoid of mathematical knowledge, his *Elements of Algebra*; which by their intrinsic merit, in point of perspicuity and method, and the unhappy circumstances in which they were composed, have equally excited applause and astonishment. This work, though purely elementary, discovers the palpable characteristics of an inventive genius; and it is here alone that we meet with a complete theory of the Analysis of *Diophantus*.

About this time M. EULER was honoured by the Academy of Sciences at Paris with the place of one of the foreign members of that learned body; and, after this, the Academical prize was adjudged to three of his memoirs, *Concerning the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets*. The two prize questions proposed by the same Academy for 1770

and 1772, were designed to obtain from the labours of astronomers a more perfect Theory of the Moon. M. EULER, assisted by his eldest son*, was a competitor for these prizes, and obtained them both. In this last memoir, he reserved for further consideration, several inequalities of the Moon's motion, which he could not determine in his first theory, on account of the complicated calculations in which the method he then employed had engaged him. He had the courage afterward to review his whole theory, with the assistance of his son, and Messrs *Krafft* and *Lexell*, and to pursue his researches, until he had constructed the new tables, which appeared, together with the great work, in 1772. Instead of, confining himself, as before, to the fruitless integration of three differential equations of the second degree, which are furnished by mathematical principles, he reduced them to the three ordinates, which determine the place of the Moon; he divided into classes all the inequalities of that planet, as far as they depend either on the elongation of the Sun and Moon, or upon the eccentricity, or the parallax, or the inclination of the lunar orbit. All these means of investigation, employed with such art and dexterity as could only be expected from an analytical genius of the first order, were attended with the greatest success; and it is impossible to observe, without admiration, and a kind of astonishment, such immense calculation on the one hand, and on the other, the ingenious methods employed by this great man to abridge them, and to facilitate their application to the real motion of the Moon.—But this admiration will become astonishment, when we consider at what period and in what circumstances all this was effectuated by M. EULER. It was when he was totally blind, and consequently obliged to arrange all his computations by the sole powers of his memory and his genius. It was when he was embarrassed in his domestic circumstances, by a dreadful fire, that had consumed great part of his substance, and forced him to quit a ruined house, of which every corner was known to him by habit, which, in some measure, supplied the place of sight. It was in these circumstances that EULER composed a work, which, alone, was sufficient to render his name immortal.—The heroic patience and tranquillity of mind which he displayed here needs no description: and he derived them not only from the love of science, but from the power of religion. His philosophy was too genuine and sublime to stop its Analysis at mechanical causes; it

* M. J. A. EULER, a son worthy of his illustrious father, has also enriched the academical *Memoirs of Petersburg* with many learned memoirs.

led him to that divine philosophy of religion, which ennobles human nature, and can alone form a habit of true magnanimity and patience in suffering.

Some time after this, the famous *Wenzell*, by couching the cataract, restored Mr. EULER's sight; but the satisfaction and joy that this successful operation produced, were of short duration. Some instances of negligence, on the part of his surgeons, and his own impatience to use an organ, whose cure was not completely finished, deprived him of his sight a second time; and this relapse was accompanied with tormenting pain. He, however, with the assistance of his sons, and of Messrs. *Krafft* and *Lexell*, continued his labours; neither the loss of his sight, nor the infirmities of an advanced age, could damp the ardour of his genius. He had engaged to furnish the Academy of Petersburg with as many memoirs as would be sufficient to compleat its *Acta* for twenty years after his death. In the space of *seven* years, he transmitted to the Academy by Mr. *Golswin*, above *seventy* memoirs, and above *two hundred* more, which were revised and completed by the Author of this Paper. Such of these memoirs as were of ancient date were separated from the rest, and form a collection that was published in the year 1783, under the title of *Analytical Works*. There is not one of these pieces, which does not contain some new discovery, or some ingenious view, that may lead to the successful investigation of truths yet unknown. They contain the happiest integrations, the most refined and sublime analytical processes, deep researches concerning the nature and properties of numbers, an ingenious demonstration of several theorems of *Fermat*, the solution of many difficult problems relative to the equilibrium and motion of solid, flexible, and elastic bodies, and explications of several seeming paradoxes.—No part of the theory of the motion of the celestial bodies, of their mutual action, and their anomalies, however abstract and difficult, was overlooked, or left unimproved, by M. EULER. There is not one branch of mathematical science that has not been benefited by his labours: No geometrician ever before embraced so many objects at the same time: none, perhaps, ever equalled him, either in the number of his publications, or in the multitude and variety of his discoveries. His name will live as long as the sciences subsist: It will go down to the latest ages with the immortal names of *Descartes*, *Galilei*, *Newton*, *Leibnitz*, and other illustrious men, whose genius and virtues have ennobled humanity: it will shine with an unfading lustre, when many names, which have been raised to fame by the fri-

volous part of mankind, in our times, shall be buried in oblivion.

EULER's knowledge was more universal than could be well expected in one, who had pursued with such unremitting ardour, mathematics and astronomy as his favourite studies. He had made a very considerable progress in medical, botanical, and chemical science. What was still more extraordinary, he was an excellent scholar, and possessed what is generally called *erudition*, in a very high degree. He had read, with attention and taste, the most eminent writers of ancient Rome: he was perfectly acquainted with mathematical literature, and the ancient history of that science. The civil and literary history of all ages and all nations was familiar to him; and foreigners, who were only acquainted with his works, were astonished to find in the conversation of a man, whose long life seemed solely occupied in mathematical and physical researches and discoveries, such an extensive acquaintance with the most interesting branches of literature. In this respect, no doubt, he was much indebted to a very uncommon memory, which seemed to retain every idea that was conveyed to it, either from reading or from meditation. He could repeat the *Æneid* of Virgil, from the beginning to the end, without hesitation, and indicate the first and last line of every page of the edition he used.

Several attacks of a vertigo, in the beginning of September 1783, which did not prevent his calculating the motions of the astronomical globes, were, nevertheless, the forerunners of his mild and happy passage from this scene to a better. While he was amusing himself at tea, with one of his grand-children, he was struck with an apoplexy, which terminated his illustrious career, at the age of seventy-six.

His constitution was uncommonly strong and vigorous: his health was good, and the evening of his long life was calm and serene, sweetened by the fame that follows genius, the public esteem and respect that are never withheld from exemplary virtue, and every domestic comforts which he was capable of feeling, and therefore deserved to enjoy. His temper was even, mild, and cheerful; to which were added, a certain roughness, mixed with simplicity and good humour, and a happy and pleasant knack of telling a story, which rendered his conversation agreeable. The great activity of his mind was necessarily connected with a proportion of vivacity and quickness, which rendered him susceptible of warmth and imitation. His anger, however, was never any thing more than a transitory flash; and he knew no such thing as permanent ill-will toward any human being.

His

His probity and integrity were pure and incorruptible; and the honest indignation with which he inveighed against every instance of perfidy and injustice, was singularly remarkable. His piety was rational and sincere: his devotion was fervent: he was intimately persuaded of the truth of Christianity—felt its importance to the dignity and happiness of human nature—and looked upon its detractors and opposers as the most pernicious enemies of man. His philanthropy was great, and if ever he felt the emotions of aversion and indignation, it was only when he contemplated the malignant frenzy of the professed abettors and apostles of *Atheism*. We shall not contend with such as may look upon this as an infirmity; for we never felt anything in our occasional visits to Bedlam, but sentiments of pity, and that kind of dejection that arises from the humiliating view of disordered Nature.

M. EULER had by his first marriage thirteen children, of whom eight died in infancy or early youth. The other five, of which three are sons, highly eminent in their

respective professions*, augmented his family with 38 grand-children, of whom 26 are still living. It was a most pleasing and affecting spectacle, to see the venerable old man, sitting (deprived of sight) like a Patriarch in the midst of his numerous family, all zealous in rendering the evening of his life serene and pleasing, by every tender office and mark of attention, that the warmest filial affection could suggest.—We feel a peculiar pleasure in the contemplation of this respectable domestic scene; and when we combine the sublime researches of this great luminary of science with the serene piety of his setting rays, and consider the life of the philosopher, in one point of view, with the death of the just, we see, we feel here an indication of immortality, which confounds the pany sophistry of the sceptic; and we behold in EULER, the sun setting, only to rise again with purer lustre.

———*Ille postquam se lucine vero
Implevit, stellasque vagas miratur et astra
Fixis polis, videt quanta sub nocte jaceret
Hæc nostra dies.*

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following ALLEGORY, intended chiefly to recommend a good TASTE in the CHOICE OF BOOKS, is a candidate for admission into your instructive and elegant Magazine. The early insertion of it will give much pleasure to

Your humble Servant,

QUANDOQUE DORMITAT HOMERUS.

SOME time ago I had occasion to visit a public library, for the purpose of consulting an author, whose works were too voluminous to be admitted into a private collection. On retiring to bed at night, I could not help reflecting on the immense compilations that had been made of this sort, and the great difficulty of selecting with judgement the best productions of various writers. I had not long indulged my reflection, before I insensibly fell into a gentle slumber, during which my imagination pursued the subject of my waking reverie through the following dream.

Methought I was conveyed into the most compleat library that the industry of successive generations had been able to furnish. At my first entrance I was struck

with the uninterrupted silence and venerable gloom that reigned around me. My attention, however, was quickly engaged in examining some out of the infinite variety of volumes, that on all sides crowded on my view. Books, both printed and manuscript, in all languages, arts and sciences, as well those that were valuable for the importance of their contents, as such as had nothing to recommend them but their unwieldy bulk, contributed to form this grand magazine of learning. After having been some time lost in admiration, I observed, at some distance, a personage of a composed and stately deportment. His face was the image of impenetrable and contented stupidity. His eyes heavily moved over the objects immediately before him with the phlegmatic dulness of a

* The eldest of these, every way worthy of the name he bears, and who, as we have seen before, took a part in the last labours of his venerable father, is still an ornament to the University of Petersburg, and has obtained several academical Prizes there, as also at Paris, Munich, and Gottingen.—The second is Physician to the Empress of Russia, and enjoys great reputation in that line.—The third is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Artillery, and is well known in the learned world by his astronomical observations. He was one of the Astronomers that were named by the Academy of Petersburg to observe the Passage of Venus.

Dutch commentator. The most conspicuous part of his dress was an immense full-bottomed wig. He wore an academic gown, venerable for its age and the antique dust which besprinkled it, and his chin was ornamented with a band which would not have disgraced the Lord Chancellor himself. His employment consisted in arranging books upon the capacious shelves of the library. Except on those occasions when he took up a volume of larger dimensions than ordinary, he never discovered the slightest symptoms of dislike or satisfaction, but constantly preserved the same rigid inflexibility of features. All the time I surveyed this laborious book-worm, I felt a gradual torpor diffusing itself over my whole system. This extraordinary effect of the atmosphere made me sensible that I was rather immersed in the fogs of Bœotia, than breathing the pure air of Pindus. I know not how far its influence might have extended, had I not made a resolute effort and gone forward. I now found myself in an apartment, the light and elegance of which not only dispelled my former listlessness, but invigorated me with fresh spirits. At first I was somewhat startled, on observing my sudden appearance had interrupted a person who seemed to have been reading. His engaging behaviour soon removed my embarrassment. He requested me in the most unaffected and easy manner to amuse myself with whatever his abode afforded, and immediately resumed his studies. This last incident gave me an opportunity of surveying his figure and dress. The keenest discernment darted from his eyes, and the most vivid sensibility was diffused over his whole countenance. His hair waved around his neck in ringlets, too graceful to be the spontaneous effect of nature, and too easy to be the elaborate result of art. He was dressed in a flowing robe of dove-coloured silk. I was much surprized at the different emotions he discovered, as he was differently affected by the passages he perused. Sometimes he frowned with disapprobation, and sometimes grew pale with disgust: afterwards, he was so fired with rapture, as scarcely to refrain from extravagant gestures. I never once observed him to be wholly unimpassioned. Upon the whole, he was more frequently pleased than disgusted with what he perused. Until I saw this person, I imagined *Taste* to be an ideal being; but now I made no doubt of his real existence. I was not, however, so captivated by his attractive exterior, nor so fixed by his extraneous behaviour, as not to take the advantage of his offer, and survey what was presented to my view.

The room was ornamented with paintings, prints, and busts; but as my mind ran

intirely upon literature, I paid no attention to them. My curiosity enjoyed the highest gratification when I discerned a neat book-case, whose contents I began immediately to examine. On looking for the innumerable theological treatises and polemical pamphlets, which formed so large a part of the collection I had lately left, I found no other volume under the article of Religion than the *Bible*, accompanied by the Paraphrases of *Clarke* and *Pyle*. When I surveyed the compartment where the Classics were deposited, my satisfaction was very great, to see Milton placed between Homer and Virgil. On opening his works I could not find "*Paradise Regained*," and the *Georgicks* seemed to be the only part of Virgil that had been read more than once. Aristotle's works preceded the treatises of Harris, next which stood the works of our English Aristotle, Bacon. The name of Locke distinguished a subsequent volume. I saw most of the *principes editiones* of the Greek writers, without the parade of voluminous notes, or the puerile assistance of Latin translations. I thought it remarkable, that Plato should be placed immediately under Homer, and that *Æsop's Fables* should stand by the side of Herodotus. The Greek tragedies were accompanied by the translations of Porter and Franklin. Racine, Corneille, Mason's *Elfrida* and *Caractacus* followed next in order. Horace and Juvenal included the imitations of Pope and Johnson. Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Horace, Terence, Polybius, Livy, Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, Tacitus, Suetonius, both the Plinies, Quintilian, and Longinus, were not wanting to compleat the classical collection. The Fragments of Menander, the Antiquities of Josephus, and the works of Plutarch had each a conspicuous place. The moral treatises of the last-mentioned author seemed to have been frequently perused. It was curious to observe, that the *Æneid*, *Jerusalem Liberatora*, the *Lusiad*, and the *Henriade* contained perpetual references to Homer, with this hint, "*Purius ex ipso fonte bibuntur aquæ.*" In searching for our own poets, I observed that Spenser and Dryden were two of the first. In opening the works of the latter, the Ode for St. Cecilia's Day was the first piece presented to my view. Shakespeare by Johnson and Steevens, Massinger, Otway, Rowe, Pope, and Thomson's *Seasons*, with *Tancred* and *Sigismunda*, were superbly decorated, not only for the purpose of paying those authors a particular distinction, but to form a judicious contrast with the bindings of the rest of the collection. I was pleased to see many of our *poetæ minores*, Gray, Collins, Goldsmith, Prior, Parnell, Phillips, Beattie, A. K. Warton, Hayley, Bridges, and Hoadley;

Readily; but I could not find Glover, Hammond, or Graves. Among the English prose writing was the Spectator, (but curtailed of many papers which swell the common editions) the Rambler, Idler, Adventurer, and Mirror. Hume's History of England stood next to De Lolme on the Constitution. Junius and Fitzosborne's Letters were placed under the title of "elegant composition." Under the article of Romances and Novels, I observed Don Quixote, Gil Blas, R. Crusoe, Tom Jones, Amelia, Clarissa, Grandison, Keate's Sketches, the Man of Feeling, Julia de Roubigné, and Cecilia.

A parcel was laid on a table, containing Parr's Discourses, wrapped up in a leaf of

Mandeville's works, and White's Bampton Lectures were covered with a sheet of Cobb's Sermons.

On glancing my eye over several boxes that were set open, I observed that they were lined with Priestley's Corruptions of Christianity, the works of Lord Monboddo, Heron's Letters, and Boswell's Remarks on Johnson's Tour.

I know not to what length I might have extended my observations on this curious collection of literature, had I not been awakened by the splendor of the sun, which dissipated the phantoms of sleep, and suggested that it was time to commence the business of the day.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

M-----N COLL. OXON, December 13, 1785.

S I R,

I HAVE been a reader of your entertaining and instructive Magazine these several months; and am now tempted to offer myself as a correspondent; first, to express the pleasure I received from your strictures on those truly original effusions of pedantry and absurdity, which have lately appeared under the name of *Letters of Literature*, by Robert Heron, Esq.; and secondly, to make a few remarks on some part of that gentleman's philosophy, in which he appears to me fully as contemptible as he is in criticism.

But pleased as I am with your ingenious detection of Heron's self-contradictions, such as among many others his saying "he believes" "that Virgil's most sanguine admirer will allow that *not one ray of invention* appears thro' *all his works*;" and yet in another page of the very same letter, he has the stupidity to tell us that "the episodes and ornaments of the Georgics have been hitherto allowed the very brightest proofs Virgil has given of genius or invention." And again he says, that "the story of Dido is considered as *the only proof* that Virgil gives of originality or genius in the *Æneid*." Tho' please, I say, to see this and the many other detections which fairly strip the gown from the ass's ears, I cannot help wishing that some parts of your remarks had been a little improved. You have often laid Mr. Heron on his back with his own weapons; witness his abuse of Virgil for saying, "*the noise struck the stars*;" and your citing himself proposing to *strike against* the theoretic reflections of Dubos, to see what would fly out. (See *Mag.* for Sept. p. 196.) But I am surprized you should have omitted, on these occasions, to cite Mr. Heron's Letter (xxii.) on that figure of speech called UTTER ABSURDITY;

for you have brought ample proofs, that of that figure Mr. Heron is an unrivalled master; but, as you have omitted that Letter, permit me a few remarks upon it. That figure, he says, "occurs in writers who have *some* just claim to praise." But after this cold *some* claim, who would think Cervantes was to be mentioned? Yet mentioned he is as having "*no small skill*" in the figure of *utter absurdity*. And the proofs are, Sancho's having his provisions after the galley-slaves had taken them; that Sancho lost his ass in one page, and is riding on him in the next, &c. &c. Now what do such absurdities amount to? Nothing more than a mere slip of the author's memory. But Mr. Heron's absurdities admit of no such excuse; his judgment and taste are concerned in them, and they evidence a perverseness in thinking, and a pedantry run mad. Poor Cervantes, it is said, wrote great part of his unequalled work in gaol, (tho' Mr. Heron, among his many *utter absurdities*, says it is all a mistake, to think that men of genius have been poor) and, no doubt, Don Quixote went to press by piece-meal, as Johnson's Dictionary did, and as works for bread usually do. Nor must Virgil miss his sling, when Mr. Heron talks of absurdity. "Virgil, says he, makes "*Latinus speak thus to Turnus* :

----- *recalent nostro Tiberina fluentia
Sanguine adhuc campique ingentes ossibus albet.*

"In the name of all the profundity of dulness," says Mr. H. "how could the stream be yet *hot* with their blood, and their bones *whiten* the ground?"

So our critic sets up for a master of fact man; a pretty judge of poetry indeed! But Virgil says nothing but what oratory has

often said. *The sea is yet dyed with their blood*, said the late Chatham, in a speech against the peace, when talking of his own victories gained many months before. A critic ought also to know that there is a figure, called *hyperbole* highly proper at times of earnest persuasion, (as was the case with Latinus as above) both in poetry and oratory.—And what other is this? “The waves of Tyber are yet hot with our blood, and the wide fields are whitened with our bones.” It is indeed from the *profundity of dulness* that a critic brings his *matters of fact* to try such a figure of speech, so obvious to the meanest capacity. But why stop so short with the *matter of fact*? Why did not Mr. Heron calculate how many millions of throats must be cut to find blood enough to *beat*, but for a minute, the waves of a great and rapid river? The passage might as well be conjoined on that head, as on the head he has chosen: for his wise calculation is, that if there has been time enough to whiten the bones, the blood must be cold by that time. Such is exactly his objection. But what would he think, if Virgil should prove to be right, even by *matter of fact*, though his expression need no such defence? Why, Mr. Heron, Latinus tells Turnus, just in the line before, they had been defeated in two great battles;

Bis magna victi pugna—

“Twice have we been defeated in great battles.”—Now, a right *matter of fact* man will enquire, first, how long the wolves and vultures of a hot climate will take in stripping the bones of a slaughtered host, and he will find a few days will do the business. Then he will say, May not the bones Latinus speaks of be those of the slain in the first battle? and may not the second battle be just fought, of which he says the Tyber is yet hot with blood?—and thus Virgil’s truly poetic *hyperbole* he reconciled to the dullest *matter of fact* fellow in all Rometia. And what will Mr. Heron say, if an expression nearly the same as Virgil’s, should be produced from the grave historian Tacitus? It is thus, talking of the Varian defeat; *Medio campi albensia ossa, ut fugerant, ut resisterant, disjecta vel aggerata*. Annal. Lib. I.

It was a strange insinuation, when Mr. Heron, having expressed the utmost contempt for Virgil’s talents, because he was an imitator, took it into his head to exalt Tasso as a most *original* poet; Tasso, the most open and egregious of all imitators! On this head you or your correspondent might have said a great deal more, and might have told Mr. Heron that his favourite Tasso thought very differently of Virgil, as appears by his many obvious imitations from that poet.

According to Mr. Heron, Tasso has only one or two distant imitations; and these are, he says, “such as none but original writers can imitate.”—and he would persuade us, against the plainest facts, that his characters are mostly *new*. Unblushing impudence! Dr. Hurd, in his Letters on the Genius of Gothic Chivalry, gives a very different but just character of Tasso. “The reputation of Tasso’s poem,” he says, “has been founded chiefly on its resemblance to the Epic poems of antiquity: the fable is conducted in the manner of the Iliad, and with a strict regard to that unity of action which is admired in Homer and Virgil. There is also a *studied* and *close imitation* of these poets in many of the smaller parts, the descriptions and similes.” Thus Hurd; and thus Mr. Heron calls Virgil’s episode of Nisus and Euryalus *filly*, Tasso thought it worth copying, in the night expedition and the death of Clorinda, his very Camilla. Nor are his imitations from the Portuguese poet Camoens either few or trifling.—Besides the gardens of Armida, which you mention as closely copied from the Island of Venus in the Lusiadas, are many others. The appearance of Ismael in a dream to Solymán, in Tasso, is partly translated from the appearance of Bacchus, in the form of Mahomet, to a Moorish prince, in Camoens. The gates of the palace of Neptune, in the Lusiadas, are sculptured with histories of the Gods. The gates of the palace of Armida, in the Gierusalemme, are also sculptured with the like histories. And here, Mr. Editor, your correspondent has done a little injustice to Camoens: if he had had that author at his hand, as he says he had not, he would have seen that Camoens does not copy the cave of Cyrene so servilely as Tasso has done. Virgil enumerates the great rivers seen in Cyrene’s cave, and Tasso servilely copies him, and enumerates several great rivers; but Camoens gives his cave an air of originality. He describes the four elements in it as rising from chaos, and struggling to disengage themselves from each other. This has great propriety, in describing the God of the Ocean’s deepest recess, and affords some fine poetical colouring, superior to both Virgil and Tasso’s mention of rivers.

Mr. Heron seems to think Tasso quite original when he thus he-praises him: “The pastoral incident in the seventh book is a delicate relief from the scenes of war and horror that precede it. Nothing can have a more pleasing effect on the imagination than such contrasts, when managed with artificial propriety.” And he *wisely* adds, that “the happy effect of contrast of incident is never perceived, but by a reader of *some taste*.”—And Tasso had the good taste to perceive

perceive and feel and imitate a beauty of the same kind in Camoens. The pastoral scene in Tasso is between two duels. The pastoral scene alluded to in the *Lusiadas* is in the 5th Canto, between the dreadful tempest which the hero of the poem encountered at the Cape of Good Hope, thus mentioned by Thomson ;

With such mad seas the daring Gama fought,
For many a day and many a dreadful night
Incessant lab'ring round the stormy Cape
(By bold ambition led—)

and a most affecting description of a putrid disorder that attacked the adventurers, and carried many of them off like a pestilence. These are scenes of horror indeed. And what is something particularly remarkable, the late translator of the *Lusiadas* observes in his note on this place, that "Variety is no less delightful to the reader than to the traveller, and the imagination of Camoens gave an abundant supply. *The insertion of this pastoral landscape between the terrific scenes which precede and follow has a fine effect.*" Here is Mr. Heron's remark, and almost his words; and let the reader compare the pastoral scenes in the two poets, and Tasso's imitation will be self-evident. And here let it be also observed, that what Mr. Heron says of the difference between the truth of nature in the consistency of poetic and magical fiction and the truth of facts, is borrowed, and miserably obscured, from the above cited Letters on Chivalry, by Dr. Hurd, where the reader will find the same ideas infinitely better expressed and enforced.

What Mr. Heron says of Warburton's Notes on Shakespeare, that they are "the arrogance of madness, mingled with the ignorance of folly"—may with great truth and propriety be applied to his own wonderful effusions.

Nor is Mr. Heron less absurd and ridiculous in philosophy than in poetical taste and criticism. Take one instance for all—"Luxury," he says, "in its vulgar acceptation, is the parent of great achievements." He thus continues: "The reason may haply be this: contempt of life must produce any of these actions, in which life is evidently set down by its possessor as a mere trifle. Now this contempt is more certainly produced by luxury, than by the ferocious spirit of barbarism. How! you will say; doth not Luxury enervate a man, and make him a coward? The very contrary; it makes him brave."

"To explain this paradox: only consider what a *tedium vite*, an *ennui*, luxury breeds; and you will not wonder that no man despises life so much as the disciple of luxury,
EUROP. MAG.

"who hath drunk of life till he is sick. Men of temperance alone enjoy life, and feel its delight: men of luxury are the most likely to be those

"Who smile on death, and glory in the grave."

"Personal courage indeed depends totally upon the animal spirits. As the spirits are in perpetual fluctuation, we need not wonder at a brave man on one occasion being a coward on another. Yet luxurious living, which ferments and exalts the spirits, is certainly more likely to produce courage than the parsimony of temperance. Falstaff, you know, tells us, that warm blood begets warm thoughts."

What man of common sense but would weep to see his son at sixteen so miserably shallow! So courage and cowardice have nothing to do with inherent magnanimity or baseness of soul! In children equally bred up, the brave and generous, and the base and cowardly spirit distinguish themselves in the most eminent manner. That *tedium vite* which luxury breeds may indeed make a man despise life; but such contempt of life is of that kind which sends him to the pistol or halter.—It is as distant from that generous, magnanimous kind, which inspires and prompts its possessor cheerfully to encounter all the miseries of long voyages and hard campaigns, under distant and inclement skies; as distant from that noble spirit, as a traitor and base deserter is from the soul of a Russell or a Sydney, those martyrs to honour and their country. Mr. Heron talks as if a wretch tired of life through luxury, had nothing to do but to rise from a feast, and step into battle and get his brains beat out. What absurdity! Thousands of hardships are to be encountered ere the hour of battle arrives; and the very idea of these hardships is Hell itself to the wretch broken down by luxury into the *tedium vite*, the *ennui*, the *weariness* of life; and to cite Falstaff (talking as a jolly toper) as a philosophical authority for the nature and causes of courage in the greatest actions of life! miserable indeed! In a word, had Mr. Heron said that luxury "in its vulgar acceptation is the parent of *self-murder*," he would have been perfectly right: but to ascribe the greatest and most arduous achievements, which almost always require the firmest patience to accomplish—to ascribe these to the temper of the soul that is *weary of life*, and sunk into total indifference, is an absurdity reserved for Mr. Heron, and a species of madness peculiar to himself.

COMMON SENSE.

N

REFLECTIONS ON FREE-THINKING.

From the PREFACE to "A COLLECTION OF THEOLOGICAL TRACTS,"

By Dr. WATSON, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

IT is a very wonderful thing, that a being such as man, placed on a little globe of earth, in a little corner of the universe; cut off from all communication with the other systems which are dispersed through the immensity of space; imprisoned, as it were, on the spot where he happens to be born; almost utterly ignorant of the variety of spiritual existencies; and circumscribed in his knowledge of material things, by their remoteness, magnitude, or minuteness; a stranger to the very nature of the pebbles on which he treads; unacquainted, or but very obscurely informed by his natural faculties of his condition after death; it is wonderful that a being such as this, should reluctantly receive, or fastidiously reject the instruction of the Eternal God! Or, if this be saying too much, that he should hastily, and negligently, and triumphantly conclude, that the Supreme Being never had condescended to instruct the race of man. It might properly have been expected, that a rational being, so circumstanced, would have sedulously inquired into a subject of so vast importance; that he would not have suffered himself to be diverted from the investigation, by the pursuits of wealth, or honour, or any temporal concern; much less by notions taken up without attention, arguments admitted without examination, or prejudices imbibed in early youth, from the profane ridicule, or impious jestings, of sensual and immoral men. It is from the influence of such prejudices that I would guard the rising part of the generation committed to our care, by recommending a serious perusal of the tracts which are here presented to them. Let them not refuse to follow this advice, because it is given by a churchman. He can have no possible interest in giving it, except what may result from the consciousness of endeavouring to discharge his duty, and the hope of being serviceable to them in this world and the next. They need not question his veracity; when he speaks of Religion as being serviceable to them in this world; for it is a true objection, and grounded on a misapprehension of the design of Christianity, which would represent it an intolerable yoke, so opposite to the propensities, as to be utterly destructive of the felicity of the human mind. It is, in truth, quite the reverse. There is not a single precept in the Gospel, without excepting either that which ordains the forgiveness of injuries, or that which commands every one "to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour," which is not calculated to promote our happiness. Christianity regulates, but does not extinguish our affections; and in the due regulation of our

affections consists our happiness as reasonable beings. If there is one condition in this life happier than another, it is, surely, that of him, who founds all his hopes of futurity on the promises of the Gospel; who carefully endeavours to conform his actions to its precepts; looking upon the great God Almighty as his Protector here, his Rewarder hereafter, and his everlasting Preserver. This is a frame of mind so perfective of our nature, that if Christianity, from a belief of which only it can be derived, were as certainly false as it is certainly true, one could not help wishing that it were universally received in the world. Unbelievers attempt to make proselytes to infidelity, by pressing on the minds of the unlearned in scripture knowledge, the authorities of Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Helvetius, Hume, and other Deistical writers. It is proper that young men should be furnished with a ready answer to arguments in favour of infidelity, which are taken from the high literary character of those who profess it: let them remember then that Bacon, Boyle, Newton, Grotius, Locke, Euler,—that Addison, Hartley, Halfer, West, Jenyns,—that Lords Nottingham, King, Barrington, Lyttelton, with an hundred other *laymen*, who were surely as eminent for their literary attainments in every kind of science as either Bolingbroke or Voltaire, were professed *believers* of Christianity. I am quite aware that the truth of Christianity cannot be established by authorities; but neither can its falsehood be so established. Arguments *ad personam* have little weight with those who know how to use any other; but they have weight with the lazy and the ignorant on both sides of the question. But though I have here suggested to young men a ready answer to such of their profligate acquaintance as may wish to work upon their prejudices in favour of infidelity; yet I hope they will not content themselves with being *pro-judiced* even in favour of Christianity. They will find, in this Collection, such solid arguments in support of its truth, as cannot fail to confirm them, on the most rational grounds, in the belief of the Gospel dispensation. They may wonder, perhaps, if religion be so useful a thing as is here represented, that their parents should seldom or never have conversed with them on the subject. If this should be the fact, I can only say, that it is a neglect of all others the most to be regretted. And indeed our mode of education, as to religious knowledge, is very defective. The child is instructed in its catechism before it is able to comprehend its meaning; and that is usually all the domestic instruction which it ever

ever receives. But whatever be the negligence of parents in teaching their children Christianity, or how forcibly soever the maxims and customs of the world may conspire in confirming men in infidelity, it is the duty of those, to whom the education of youth is intrusted, not to despair. Their diligence will have its use; it will prevent a bad matter from becoming worse; and if this "foolishness of preaching," into which I have been betrayed on this occasion, has but the effect of making even one young man of fortune examine into the truth of the Christian religion, who would not otherwise have done it, I shall not repent the having been "instant out of season."

Discite, O miseri, et causas cognoscite rerum

Quid sumus, et quidnam victuri gignimur : ordo,

Quis datus ; — quem te Deus esse Jussit.

These were questions which even the Heathen moralists thought it a shame for a man never to have considered. How much more censurable are those among ourselves who waste their days in folly or vice, without ever reflecting upon the providential dispensation under which they live; without having any sublimer piety, any purer morality, any better hopes of futurity than the Heathens had.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTER from THOMAS COOKE, TRANSLATOR of HESIOD, &c. to Mr. BAKER.

GIVE me leave to assure you, that I am much ashamed of giving you so much trouble as I have done of late; but I shall henceforward, now the Parliament sits, free you from expence when I take the like freedom. In an English work which I am now publishing, I have frequent occasion to use Gabriel Faernus's name; and I am at a loss to know what name to call him by in English. Faern is no Italian termination; and if his name was Farnese, I should think the Latin would have been Farnesius. If you will be so good as to inform me what name you would call him by in English, I shall be much obliged to you.

Till I had the favour of your last, I was under a mistake about Mr. Dennis's age and college. The Papers say he was in great want before he died; if so, poor gentleman, it was partly owing to his own extravagance, for what I now tell you, you may depend on, as on your own existence. After having spent his own fortune, which was left him by his uncle, who was an Alderman of London, whether his father's or mother's brother I cannot tell; the late Duke of Marlborough gave him a King's waiter's place,

* * * * The freedom of enquiry which has subsisted in this country, during the present century, has eventually been of great service to the cause of Christianity. It must be acknowledged, that the works of our deistical writers have made some few converts to infidelity at home; and that they have furnished the *Esprits Forts* of France and the *Frey Geister* of Germany with every material objection to our religion, which they have of late years displayed with much affectation of originality: but at the same time we must needs allow, that these works have stimulated some distinguished characters among the laity, and many among the clergy, to exert their talents in removing such difficulties in the Christian system, as would otherwise be likely to perplex the unlearned, to shipwreck the faith of the unstable, and to induce a reluctant scepticism into the minds of the most serious and best-intentioned. Some difficulties still remain; and it would be a miracle greater than any we are instructed to believe, if there remained none; if a being with but five scanty inlets of knowledge, separated but yesterday from his mother Earth, and to-day sinking again into her bosom, could fathom the depths of the wisdom and knowledge of "Him, which is, which was, and which is to come—the Lord God Almighty, to whom be glory and dominion for ever and ever."

which he possessed many years, and sold for six hundred pounds, about the year 1720. The late Earl of Pembroke was continually sending him presents for nine or ten years past. He sent him, about eight years ago, thirty guineas at one time by Sir Andrew Fountain, since which time he has sent him several times in a year, five and two guineas at a time by me. About two years ago he received an hundred pounds by the hands of Mr. Morrice, just as he came from visiting his father-in-law Dr. Atterbury in France. Mr. Morrice sayd he was ordered not to tell from whom it came, nor did Mr. Dennis ever know; though he has sayd he believed from Dr. Atterbury: "but that's uncertain; the circumstances I suppose made him guess him," and 'tis not certain that Dr. Atterbury did not send it. Sir Robert Walpole to my knowledge has allowed him not less than twenty pounds a-year for several years till he died, on no other consideration but his age and infirmities, and his having made a figure in the republic of letters: A few weeks before he died he had a benefit given him by one of our Theatres *, by which he got above a hundred pounds. These are facts

* At the Haymarket; on which occasion Mr. Pope wrote a prologue, which was spoken by Mr. Cibber junior. See Pope's Works vol. VI.

which I relate with certainty: besides all which he got a great deal by his writings.

Your commands will reach me at Mr. Smith's, a peruke-maker, in Red-lion court, Fleet-street, London, which will be received with great respect by, Sir,

Your obliged and most humble servant,
THOMAS COOKE,

London, Jan. 24, 1774.

To the Reverend Mr. Baker,
of St. John's College, a
Cambridge.

Johannes Dennis, Francisci filius optinipari, Londini natus, literisq; Gram. institutus per an. sub Magistro Ellys, deinde apud Harrowe sub Magistro Horne per quinquennium, admissus est Jan. 23, 1675, Pens. Min. in Comm. Scholar. au. natus 18, sub tutelâ Magistri Ellys.

Joh. Dennis, Coll. Cui, Art. Bac. 1679. Regr.

Joh. Dennis died an. 1733-4, buried. at St. Martin's church, London, Jan. 10, 1733-4.

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, and OBSERVATIONS, by the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[From Mr. Boswell's "Tour to the Hebrides," lately published.]

(Continued from Page 20.)

CASTIGLIONE.

THE best book that ever was written upon good breeding, *Il Corteggiano*, by Castiglione, grew up at the little court of Urbino, and you should read it.

BURNET.

The first part of Burnet's History is one of the most entertaining books in the English language; it is quite dramatick, while he went about every where, saw every where, and heard every where. By the first part, I mean so far as it appears that Burnet himself was actually engaged in what he has told; and this may be easily distinguished.

BEGGAR'S OPERA.

Gay's line in the Beggar's Opera, "As men should serve a cucumber, &c." has no waggish meaning with reference to men flinging away cucumbers as ~~not~~ cooling, which some have thought; for it has been a common saying of physicians in England, that a cucumber should be well sliced, and dressed with pepper and vinegar, and then thrown out as good for nothing.

CARTE.

Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond is considered as a book of authority; but it is ill written. The matter is diffused into too many words; there is no animation, no compression, no vigour. Two good volumes in

duodecimo might be made out of the two in folio.

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### PULTENEY.

Pulteney was as pultry a fellow as could be. He was a Whig who pretended to be honest, and you know it is ridiculous for a Whig to pretend to be honest. He cannot hold it out.——He called Mr. Pitt a meteor: Sir Robert Walpole a fixed star.

### TURKISH SPY.

The Turkish Spy told nothing but what every body might have known at that time; and what was good in it did not pay you for the trouble of reading to find it.

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GOLDSMITH'S TRAVELLER.

We talked of Goldsmith's Traveller, of which Dr. Johnson spoke highly; and while I was helping him on with his great coat, he repeated from it the character of the English nation, which he did with such energy, that the tear started into his eye.

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### DUKE OF ARGYLE.

He maintained that Archibald Duke of Argyle was a narrow man.\*

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DR. BEATTIE.

On communicating to Dr. Johnson the news that Dr. Beattie had got a pension of two hundred pounds a year, he sat up in his bed, clapped his hands, and cried, "O brave

* This nobleman, when Earl of Ely, began a speech in the House of Peers with, "My Lords, I am a Presbyterian, &c."

we!"—a peculiar exclamation of his when he rejoices:

Home.

Once in a coffee-house at Oxford, he called to old Mr. Sheridan, "How came you, Sir, to give Home a gold medal for writing that foolish play?" and defied Mr. Sheridan to shew ten good lines in it. He did not insist they should be together; but that there were not ten good lines in the whole play. He now persisted in this. I endeavoured to defend that pathetic and beautiful tragedy, and repeated the following passage:

Sincerity,

Thou first of virtues! let no mortal leave
Thy onward path, altho' the earth should
gape,

And from the gulph of hell destruction cry,
To take dissimulation's winding way.

Johnson. "That will not do, Sir. Nothing is good but what is consistent with truth or probability, which this is not. Juvenal, indeed, gives us a noble picture of inflexible virtue:

*Esse bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
Integer; ambiguae si quando citabere testis,
Incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet, ut sis
Falsus, et admoto dictet perjurio tauro,
Summum crede nefas animam praeferre pu-
dori,*

Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

He repeated the lines with great force and dignity; then added, "And, after this, comes Johnny Home, with his earth gaping and his destruction crying:—Pooh!"

Music.

Miss M'Lean gave us several tunes on a spinnet, which though made so long ago as

in 1667, was still very well toned. She sung along with it. Dr. Johnson seemed pleased with the music, though he owns he neither likes it, nor has hardly any perception of it. At Mr. Macpherson's in Slate, he told us, that "He knew a drum from a trumpet, and a bagpipe from a guitar, which was about the extent of his knowledge of music." To-night he said, that "If he had learnt music, he should have been afraid he would have done nothing else than play. It was a method of employing the mind, without the labour of thinking at all, and with some applause from a man's self."

We had the music of the bagpipe every day at Armidale, Dunvegan, and Col. Dr. Johnson appeared fond of it, and used often to stand for some time with his ear close to the great drone.

Mr. HARRIS.

At Lord Monboddo's, after the conversation upon the decrease of learning in England, his Lordship mentioned Hermes by Mr. Harris of Salisbury, as the work of a living author for whom he had a great respect. Dr. Johnson said nothing at the time; but when we were in our post-chaise, told me, he thought Harris "a coxcomb." This he said of him, not as a man, but as an author; and I give his opinions of men and books, faithfully, whether they agree with my own or not. I do admit, that there always appeared to me something of affectation in Mr. Harris's manner of writing; something of a habit of clothing plain thoughts in analytick and categorical formality. But all his writings are imbued with learning; and all breathe that philanthropy and amiable disposition which distinguished him as a man †.

OBSERVATIONS ON SEA-BATHING,

By Dr. BUCHAN.

NO part of the practice of medicine is of greater importance, or merits more the attention of the physician, as many lives are lost, and numbers ruin their health, by cold bathing, and an imprudent use of the mineral waters. On some future occasion I may probably resume this subject, as I know not any work that contains a sufficient num-

ber of practical observations to regulate the patient's conduct in the use of these active and important medicines.

Without a proper discrimination with regard to the disease and the constitution of the patient, the most powerful medicine is more likely to do harm than good. Every one knows that the same physician who, by cold

† "This Gentleman, though devoted to the study of grammar and dialectics, was not so absorbed in it as to be without a sense of pleasantry, or to be offended at his favourite topics being treated lightly. I one day met him in the Street, as I was hastening to the House of Lords, and told him, I was sorry I could not stop, being rather too late to attend an appeal of the Duke of Hamilton against Douglas." "I thought (said he) their contest had been over long ago." I answered, "The contest concerning Douglas's filiation was over long ago; but the contest now is, who shall have the estate." Then assuming the air of "an ancient sage Philosopher," I proceeded thus: "Were I to predicate concerning him, I should say, the contest formerly was, What is he? The contest now is, What has he?—" Right, (replied Mr. Harris, smiling,) you have done with quality, and have got into quantity."

bathing.

nothing, cured Augustus, by an imprudent use of the same medicine killed his heir. This induced the Roman senate to make laws for regulating the baths, and preventing the numerous evils which arose from an imprudent and promiscuous use of those elegant and fashionable pieces of luxury. But as no such laws exist in this country, every one does that which is right in his own eyes, and of course many must do wrong.

People are apt to imagine that the simple element of water can do no hurt, and that they may plunge into it at any time with impunity. In this, however, they are much mistaken. I have known palsies and apoplexies occasioned by going into the cold bath, fevers excited by staying too long in it, and other maladies so much aggravated by its continued use, that they could never be wholly eradicated. Nor are examples wanting, either in ancient or modern times, of the baneful consequences which have arisen also from an injudicious application of the warm bath; but as warm baths are not so common in this country, and are seldom used but under the direction of a physician, I shall not enlarge on that part of the subject.

Immersion in cold water is a custom which lays claim to the most remote antiquity: indeed it must have been coeval with man himself. The necessity of water for the purposes of cleanliness, and the pleasure arising from its application to the body in hot countries, must very early have recommended it to the human species. Even the example of other animals was sufficient to give the hint. By instinct many of them are led to apply cold water in this manner; and some, when deprived of its use, have been known to languish, and even to die. But whether the practice of cold bathing arose from necessity, reasoning, or imitation, is an inquiry of no importance; our business is to point out the advantages which may be derived from it, and to guard people against an improper use of it.

The cold bath recommends itself in a variety of cases; and is peculiarly beneficial to the inhabitants of populous cities, who indulge in idleness, and lead sedentary lives. In persons of this description the action of the solids is always too weak, which induces a languid circulation, a crude indigested mass of humours, and obstructions in the capillary vessels and glandular system. Cold water, from its gravity as well as its tonic power, is well calculated either to obviate or remove these symptoms. It accelerates the motion of the blood, promotes the different secretions, and gives permanent vigour to the solids. But all these important purposes will

be more essentially answered by the application of salt water. This ought not only to be preferred on account of its superior gravity, but likewise for its greater power of stimulating the skin, which promotes the perspiration, and prevents the patient from catching cold.

It is necessary, however, to observe, that cold bathing is more likely to prevent, than to remove obstructions of the glandular or lymphatic system. Indeed, when these have arrived at a certain pitch, they are not to be removed by any means. In this case the cold bath will only aggravate the symptoms, and hurry the unhappy patient into an untimely grave. It is therefore of the utmost importance, previous to the patient's entering upon the use of the cold bath, to determine whether or not he labours under any obstinate obstructions of the lungs, or other viscera; and where this is the case, cold bathing ought strictly to be prohibited. A nervous asthma, or an atrophy, may be mistaken for a pulmonary consumption; yet, in the two former, the cold bath proves often beneficial; though I never knew it so in the latter. Indeed, all the phthical patients I ever saw who had tried the cold bath, were evidently the worse for it.

In what is called a plethoric state, or too great a fulness of the body, it is likewise dangerous to use the cold bath, without due preparation. In this case there is great danger of bursting a blood-vessel, or occasioning an inflammation of the brain, or some of the viscera. This precaution is the more necessary to citizens, as most of them live full; and are of a gross habit. Yet, what is very remarkable, these people resort in crowds every season to the sea-side, and plunge into the water without the least consideration. No doubt they often escape with impunity, but does that give a sanction to the practice? Persons of this description ought by no means to bathe, unless the body has been previously prepared by bleeding, purging, and a spare diet.

Another class of patients who stand peculiarly in need of the bracing qualities of cold water, is the nervous. This includes a great number of the male, and almost all the female inhabitants of great cities. Yet even those persons ought to be cautious in using the cold bath. Nervous people have often weak bowels, and may, as well as others, be subject to congestions and obstructions of the viscera; and in this case they will not be able to bear the effects of the cold water. For them, therefore, and indeed for all delicate people, the best plan would be to accustom themselves to it by the most pleasing and gentle

the degree. They ought to begin with the temperate bath, and gradually use it cooler, till at length the coldest proves quite agreeable. Nature revolts against all great transitions; and those who do violence to her dictates, have often cause to repent of their temerity.

Wherever cold bathing is practised, there ought likewise to be tepid baths for the purpose mentioned above. Indeed it is the practice of some countries to throw cold water over the patient as soon as he comes out of the warm bath; but though this may not injure a Russian peasant, we dare not recommend it to the inhabitants of this country. The ancient Greeks and Romans, we are told, when covered with sweat and dust, used to plunge into rivers, without receiving the smallest injury. Though they might often escape danger from this imprudent act, yet their conduct was certainly contrary to all the rules of medicine; as I have known many robust men throw away their lives by such an attempt. I would not however advise patients to go into the cold water when the body is chilly; as much exercise, at least, ought to be taken as may excite a gentle glow all over the body, but by no means so as to overheat it.

To young people, and particularly to children, cold bathing is of the last importance. Their lax fibres render its tonic powers peculiarly proper. It promotes their growth, increases their strength, and prevents a variety of diseases incident to childhood. Were infants early accustomed to the cold bath, it would seldom disagree with them; and we should see fewer instances of the scrofula, rickets, and other diseases, which prove fatal to many, and make others miserable for life. Sometimes, indeed, these disorders render infants incapable of bearing the shock of cold water, but this is owing to their not having been early and regularly accustomed to it.

It is however necessary here to caution young men against too frequent bathing; as I have known many fatal consequences result from the daily practice of plunging into rivers and continuing there too long.

The most proper time of the day for using the cold bath is no doubt the morning, or immediately before dinner: and the best mode, that of immersion head foremost. As cold bathing has a constant tendency to propel the blood and other humours towards the head, it ought to be a rule always to wet that part first. By due attention to this circumstance, there is reason to believe, that violent headaches, and other complaints, which frequently proceed from cold bathing, might be often prevented.

The cold bath, when continued too long, not only occasions an excessive flux of humours towards the head, but chills the blood, cramps the muscles, relaxes the nerves, and wholly defeats the intention of bathing. Hence, by not adverting to this circumstance, expert swimmers are often injured, and even sometimes lose their lives. All the beneficial purposes of cold bathing are answered by one single immersion; and the patient ought to be rubbed dry the moment he comes out of the water, and should continue to take exercise for some time after.

When cold bathing occasions chilliness, loss of appetite, listlessness, pain of the breast or bowels, a prostration of strength, or violent headaches,* it ought to be discontinued.

Though these hints are by no means intended to point out all the cases where cold bathing may be hurtful; nor to illustrate its extensive utility as a medicine; yet it is hoped, they may serve to guard people against some of those errors into which from mere inattention they are apt to fall; and thereby not only endanger their own lives, but bring an excellent medicine into disrepute.

[To be continued.]

* When I heard of the celebrated Mr. Colman's illness, and that it had happened at Margate, I immediately suspected the cause; and mentioned my suspicion to some medical friends; but as none of them could inform me concerning the real circumstances of his case, I should have taken no notice of it, had not the following Letter in the London Chronicle struck my attention.

To the P R I N T E R.

"SIR,

"Having seen in your own and other London papers, serious accounts of Mr. Colman's illness, I, who have attended him during the whole time, think it but justice to him and his many friends, to give you a plain and true account of his case and present situation.

"Mr. Colman's disorder was a combination of the gout and palsy, the last of which was occasioned by his unduly bathing in the sea at an improper period, which struck in the gout; the consequences, as might be expected, soon became very serious, and his situation extremely dangerous, &c.

MARGATE, Nov. 5, 1785.

(Signed) JOHN SILVER, Surgeon."

Written by the late Dr. GOLDSMITH.

A School in the polite arts properly signifies, that succession of artists which has learned the principles of the art from some eminent master, either by hearing his lessons, or studying his works, and, consequently, who imitate his manner either through design, or from habit. Musicians seem agreed in making only three principal schools in music; namely, the school of Pergolese in Italy, of Lully in France, and of Handel in England: though some are for making Rameau the founder of a new school, different from those of the former, as he is the inventor of beauties peculiarly his own.

Without all doubt, Pergolese's music deserves the first rank: tho' excelling neither in variety of movements, number of parts, or unexpected flights, yet he is universally allowed to be the musical Raphael of Italy. This great master's principal art consisted in knowing how to excite our passions by sounds, which seem frequently opposite to the passion they would express: by slow solemn sounds he is sometimes known to throw us into all the rage of battle; and even by faster movements, he excites melancholy in every heart that sounds are capable of affecting. This is a talent which seems born with the artist. We are unable to tell why such sounds affect us: they seem no way imitative of the passion they would express, but operate upon us by an inexpressible sympathy; the original of which is as inscrutable as the secret springs of life itself.

To this excellence he adds another, in which he is superior to every other artist of the profession, the happy transitions from one passion to another. No dramatic poet better knows to prepare his incidents than he: the audience are pleased, in those intervals of passion, with the delicate, the simple harmony, if I may so express it, in which the parts are all thrown into fugues, or, often are barely unison. His melodies also, where no passion is expressed, give equal pleasure, from this delicate simplicity: and I need only instance that song in the *Serva Padrona*, which begins, *Lo conosco a quell' occhelli*, as one of the finest instances of excellence in the duo.

The Italian artists, in general, have followed his manner; yet seem fond of embellishing the delicate simplicity of the original. Their style in music seems somewhat to resemble that of Seneca in writing, where there are some beautiful starts of thought; but the whole is filled with studied elegance, and unassuming affectation.

Lully, in France, first attempted the improvement of their music, which in general resembled that of our old solemn chants in churches. It is worthy remark, in general,

that the music of every country is solemn, in proportion as the inhabitants are merry; or, in other words, the merriest sprightliest nations are remarked for having the slowest music; and those whose character it is to be melancholy, are pleased with the most brisk and airy movements. Thus in France, Poland, Ireland, and Switzerland, the national music is slow, melancholy, and solemn: in Italy, England, Spain, and Germany, it is faster, proportionably as the people are grave. Lully only changed a bad manner, which he found, for a bad one of his own. His drowsy pieces are played still to the most sprightly audience that can be conceived; and even though Rameau, who is at once a musician and a philosopher, has shewn, both by precept and example, what improvements French music may still admit of, yet his countrymen seem little convinced by his reasonings; and the *Pont-neuf* taste, as it is called, still prevails in their best performances.

The English school was first planned by Purcell: he attempted to unite the Italian manner, that prevailed in his time, with the ancient Celtic carol and the Scotch ballad, which probably had also its origin in Italy; for some of the best Scotch ballads (the Broom of Cowdenknows for instance) are still ascribed to David Rizzio. But he that as it will, his manner was something peculiar to the English; and he might have continued as head of the English school, had not his merits been entirely eclipsed by Handel. Handel, though originally a German, yet adopted the English manner: he had long laboured to please by Italian composition, but without success; and though his English oratorios are accounted inimitable, yet his Italian operas are fallen into oblivion. Pergolese excelled in passionate simplicity: Lully was remarkable for creating a new species of music, where all is elegant, but nothing passionate or sublime: Handel's true characteristic is sublimity: he has employed all the variety of sounds and parts in all his pieces; the performances of the rest may be pleasing, tho' executed by few performers; his require the full band. The attention is awakened, the soul is roused up at his pieces; but distinct passion is seldom expressed. In this particular he has seldom found success: he has been obliged, in order to express passion, to imitate words by sounds, which tho' it gives the pleasure which imitation always produces, yet it fails of exciting those lasting affections which it is in the power of sounds to produce. In a word, no man ever understood harmony so well as he; but in melody he has been greatly exceeded.

A COMPARISON between LAUGHING and SENTIMENTAL COMEDY.

BY THE SAME.

THE Theatre, like all other amusements, has its fashion and its prejudices; and when satiated with its excellence, mankind begin to mistake change for improvement. For some years, Tragedy was the reigning entertainment; but of late it has entirely given way to Comedy, and our best efforts are now exerted in these lighter kinds of composition. The pompous train, the swelling phrase, and the unnatural rant, are displaced for that natural portrait of human folly and frailty, of which all are judges, because all have sat for the picture.

But as in describing nature it is presented with a double face, either of mirth or sadness our modern writers find themselves at a loss which chiefly to copy from; and it is now debated, whether the exhibition of human distress is likely to afford the mind more entertainment than that of human absurdity?

Comedy is defined by Aristotle to be a picture of the frailties of the lower part of mankind, to distinguish it from Tragedy, which is an exhibition of the misfortunes of the great. When Comedy therefore ascends to produce the characters of princes or generals upon the stage, it is out of its walk, since low life and middle life are entirely its object. The principal question therefore is, whether in describing low or middle life, an exhibition of its follies be not preferable to a detail of its calamities? Or, in other words, which deserves the preference, The Weeping Sentimental Comedy, so much in fashion at present, or the Laughing and even low Comedy, which seems to have been last exhibited by Vanburgh and Cibber?

If we apply to authorities, all the great masters in the dramatic art have but one opinion. Their rule is, that as Tragedy displays the calamities of the great; so Comedy should excite our laughter by ridiculously exhibiting the follies of the lower part of mankind. Boileau, one of the best modern critics, asserts, that Comedy will not admit of tragic distress.

*Le Comique, ennemi des soupis et des pleurs,
N'admet point dans ses vers de tragique
douleurs.*

Nor is this rule without the strongest foundation in nature, as the distresses of the mean by no means affect us so strongly as the calamities of the great. When Tragedy exhibits to us some great man fallen from his height, and struggling with want and adversity, we feel his situation in the same manner as we suppose he himself must feel, and our

EUROP. MAG.

pity is increased in proportion to the height from whence he fell. On the contrary, we do not so strongly sympathize with one born in humbler circumstances, and encountering accidental distress: so that while we meet for Belsharius, we scarce give halfpence to the beggar who accosts us in the street. The one has our pity; the other our contempt. Distress therefore is the proper object of Tragedy, since the great excite our pity by their fall; but not equally so of Comedy, since the actors employed in it are originally so mean, that they sink but little by their fall.

Since the first origin of the Stage, Tragedy and Comedy have run in distinct channels, and never till of late encroached upon the provinces of each other. Terence, who seems to have made the nearest approaches, yet always judiciously stops short before he comes to the downright pathetic; and yet he is even reproached by Cæsar for wanting the *vis comica*. All the other Comic Writers of antiquity aim only at rendering folly or vice ridiculous, but never exalt their characters into buskined pomp, or make what Voltaire humourously calls a *Tradesman's Tragedy*.

Yet, notwithstanding this weight of authority, and the universal practice of former ages, a new species of Dramatic composition has been introduced under the name of *Sentimental Comedy*, in which the virtues of private life are exhibited, rather than the vices exposed; and the distresses rather than the faults of mankind make our interest in the piece. These Comedies have had of late great success; perhaps from their novelty, and also from their flattering every man in his favourite foible. In these plays almost all the characters are good, and exceedingly generous; they are lavish enough of their *sin* money on the stage, and though they want humour, have abundance of sentiment and feeling. If they happen to have faults or foibles, the spectator is taught not only to pardon, but to applaud them, in consideration of the goodness of their hearts; so that folly, instead of being ridiculed, is commended, and the Comedy aims at touching our passions without the power of being truly pathetic: in this manner we are likely to lose one great source of entertainment on the stage; for while the Comic Poet is invading the province of the Tragic Muse, he leaves her lovely sister quite neglected. Of this, however, he is no way solicitous, as he measures his fame by his profits.

But it will be said, that the theatre is

formed

formed to amuse mankind, and that it matters little, if this end be answered, by what means it is obtained. If mankind find delight in weeping at Comedy, it would be cruel to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure. If those pieces are denied the name of Comedies; yet call them by any other name, and if they are delightful, they are good. Their success, it will be said, is a mark of their merit, and it is only abridging our happiness to deny us an inlet to amusement.

These objections, however, are rather specious than solid. It is true, that amusement is a great object of the Theatre; and it will be allowed, that these Sentimental pieces do often amuse us; but the question is, Whether the True Comedy will not amuse us more? The question is, Whether a character supported throughout a piece with its ridicule still attending would not give us more delight than this species of bastard Tragedy, which only is applauded because it is new?

A friend of mine who was sitting unmoved at one of these Sentimental pieces, was asked, how he could be so indifferent. "Why," truly," said he, "as the hero is but a tradesman, it is indifferent to me whether he be turned out of his Counting-house on Fish-Street-Hill, since he will still have enough left to open shop in St. Giles's."

The other objection is as ill grounded; for though we should give these pieces another name, it will not mend their efficacy. It will continue a kind of *mulish* production, with all the defects of its opposite parents;

and marked with sterility. If we are permitted to make Comedy weep, we have an equal right to make Tragedy laugh, and to set down in blank verse the jests and repartees of all the attendants in a funeral procession.

But there is one argument in favour of Sentimental Comedy which will keep it on the Stage in spite of all that can be said against it. It is, of all others, the most easily written. Those abilities that can hammer out a Novel, are fully sufficient for the production of a Sentimental Comedy. It is only sufficient to raise the characters a little, to deck out the hero with a ribband, or give the heroine a title; then to put an insipid dialogue, without character or humour, into their mouths, give them mighty good hearts, very fine cloaths, furnish a new set of scenes, make a pathetic scene or two, with a sprinkling of tender melancholy conversation through the whole, and there is no doubt but all the ladies will cry, and all the gentlemen applaud.

Humour at present seems to be departing from the Stage, and it will soon happen that our Comic players will have nothing left for it but a fine coat and a long. It depends upon the audience whether they will actually drive those poor merry creatures from the stage, or sit at a play as gloomy as at the Tabernacle. It is not easy to recover an art when once lost; and it would be but a just punishment that when, by our being too fastidious, we have banished humour from the Stage, we should ourselves be deprived of the art of laughing.

THE LONDON REVIEW; AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

The Structure and Physiology of Fishes explained and compared with those of Man, and other Animals. By Alexander Monro, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Illustrated with Figures. Folio, 21. 2s. Elliot, Edinburgh, and Robinsons, London, 1785.

DOCTOR Monro, in a short introduction to this curious and elaborate work, informs the reader, that a variety of circumstances having occurred to him in examining the structure of fishes, some of which had been entirely overlooked, and others imperfectly

described by authors, he thought an account of them would be equally acceptable to the Physician and the Naturalist, more especially as they relate to points of chief importance in the animal economy.

After giving a definition of the generic term

term of fishes, which comprehends the *Nantes Pinnati* as well as the *Pisces* of Linneus, he begins with tracing the blood from the heart and its return to that organ: he next makes some cursory observations on the organs of secretion, proceeds to give an account of their absorbent system, and concludes with some observations on their brain, nerves, and the organs of their senses. The Doctor's chief example among the *Nantes Pinnati* is the *raia*, or skate; among the *Pisces* of Linneus, the *gadus*, or cod-fish, though he occasionally throws further light on the subject by describing parts of other fishes.

The first chapter contains a description of the heart, vessels, and circulation of the blood in fishes. In all the fishes the Doctor has dissected, he has, he says, found but one heart, consisting of one auricle, and one ventricle; and that from the latter one artery is sent out, which is entirely spent on the gills. That from the gills, therefore, the returning blood passes to all the other parts of the body, without the intervention of a second heart, as in man.—The method in which the Doctor has here expressed himself is incorrect; as at first it seems to signify that man has two hearts: a trifling transposition would have removed the difficulty.

After tracing the blood from the heart to the gills, and from thence back to the heart, he proceeds to draw several conclusions, of which we shall only mention the following, viz. "That the circulation of the blood being carried on in the cartilaginous fishes in the same manner as in the osseous, or pisces of Linneus, and the whole mass of blood passing through their gills, they *must* breathe regularly and uninterruptedly, to furnish blood to the brain and other organs, or they *cannot* possess the *pulmo arbitrarius*, as is supposed by Linneus; so that there appears no just reason for classing them with the amphibia."

In the third chapter, which treats of the glandular organs and secreted liquors of fishes, the Doctor observes, that the surface of fishes, especially such as live in the sea, is defended by a quantity of viscid slime, poured out in the osseous fishes by the branches of two ducts placed upon their sides, which are continued upon the head and upper jaw; and others of a similar nature are added upon the under jaw. In the skate our accurate anatomist discovered an elegant serpentine canal between the skin and muscles, at the sides of the five apertures into the gills. From the principal part of this duct, in the belly of the fish, there are not above six or eight outlets; but from the upper part, near the eyes, there are upward of thirty small ducts sent off, opening on the

surface of the skin. The liquors secreted into the cavities of the cranium, pericardium, and abdomen, are next considered. Of those secreted into the organs of digestion, the Doctor remarks, that as these animals are cold, it is more evident than in man, that the gastric liquor acts as a menstruum upon their food. "In all of them, he says, the liver is large, and of course the secretion of bile copious; in all, organs are found which pour out liquors, similar, probably, in their effects to those of our pancreatic liquor. In the skate, the pancreas is similar to the human.* In the sturgeon an organ is found, resembling in its internal structure the intestinula cæca, which in the osseous fishes supply the place of the pancreas, the whole enclosed in a muscle, evidently intended to express its contents."

Speaking of the secretions of the male organs of generation Doctor Monro observes, that the structure of the milt in the osseous fishes appears to be very simple; but that in some of the cartilaginous ones, as the skate, the apparatus appears more complex than in man; for in place of the testicle, a substance is observed, composed partly of white matter like the milt, and partly of small spherical bodies. From these an epididymis is produced, chiefly composed of convoluted tubes, terminating in a serpentine vas deferens; the under part of which is greatly dilated, and forms, as in birds, a considerable receptacle, or vesicula seminalis.

Contiguous to the outer side of the dilated end of the vas deferens, he found a bag of considerable size filled with green liquor, which is discharged into the same funnel with the semen, and probably at the same time with it.

*The Doctor here takes occasion to consider the opinion of certain anatomists, who contend, that the organs commonly called vesiculæ seminales, are not receptacles of the liquor secreted by the testes, but organs capable of secreting from their inner surface a prolific liquor, which is mixed with that from the testis. To such the description of the vesicula abovementioned containing the green liquor will probably, he thinks, appear a full confirmation of their new doctrine, founded on two observations. First, that on examining the liquor of the vesiculæ seminales of a man immediately after death, it was found different in its appearance from the semen discharged by a living person. Secondly, that a considerable time after castration, geldings and oxen had been found capable of generating. In answer to this, the Doctor observes, that although the liquor of the vesiculæ seminales differs in colour from the semen

men as usually discharged, because it is then mixed with the white and viscid liquor of the prostate gland; yet it agrees with that in the vasa deferentia, as nearly as cystic bile does with the hepatic. That in the next place, it is extremely probable that the semen may remain in the vesiculæ seminales of a castrated animal for a considerable time; but that supposing it possible to prove, that at the time of castration there was not a drop of semen in the vesiculæ seminales, and yet that afterwards the animal was capable of generating, it would not follow from this, that the vesiculæ were not the receptacles of the liquor secreted in the testicle. The utmost amount of the conclusion would be, that the vesiculæ seminales, or terminations of the seminal ducts, were capable of secreting the same liquor as the beginnings of these ducts in the testes. Instances of castrated animals generating, are moreover so very rare, as to render it improbable that the vesiculæ possess such a power. The Doctor therefore concludes, that the common theory, which supposes the vesiculæ to be the sole or chief receptacles of the semen, is well founded.

The last section of this chapter treats of the swimming-bladder in fishes. On this subject the Doctor contents himself with stating a few facts and queries, leaving the chief circumstances to be determined by more extensive examination and experiments. It has been long known, he says, that in the flat fishes there is no swimming-bladder; and in a few long-shaped fishes, as in the mackerel, he has also found it wanting. It is likewise known, that in many fishes the air-bag communicates by a duct with the œsophagus. On examining this matter, he found in a surgeon a round hole nearly an inch in diameter in the upper and back part of the stomach, by which it communicates with a very large air-bag. In the salmon he found a hole so large as to admit readily the largest-sized goose-quill, leading directly through the coats of the œsophagus into the air-bag. In the pike, in different kinds of carp, in the *perca-arenarea*, in the conger, different ducts of considerable length lead from the œsophagus into the air-bag; and if, as in the carp, there are two air-bags, the duct leads to the posterior bag, from which there is a passage into the anterior. From these circumstances he concludes, that the air found in the swimming-bladder passes into it through the abovementioned ducts. And they seem well suited for the purpose: for, as in the common horizontal situation of the fish, their beginning is at the upper part of the stomach, it is easy to conceive that the air which they take in at their mouth when they ascend, or that which may by some more latent process be

disengaged from the water, is applied to these ducts: and that the fish, by an instinct of nature, distinguishes the irritation of air from that of water, and propels the air into the air-bag, but excludes the water.

But in the cod and haddock, though the air-bag is very large, and its sides remarkably strong, yet the Doctor was not able to discover any communication of it with the mouth, œsophagus, stomach, or intestines. The air-bag was not enlarged by blowing into the alimentary canal, nor could it be emptied without bursting it. Further, on the inner side of the air-bag of the cod, haddock, &c. was found a red coloured organ, the surface of which is very extensive, composed of a vast number of leaves or membranes doubled; but in those fishes where the air bag communicates with the alimentary canal, this red body is either very small and simple in its structure, as in the ginger eel, or entirely wanting, as in the surgeon, salmon, carp, &c. Hence he thinks it reasonable to suppose, that the air may be secreted from this red body, somewhat in the way it seems to be secreted into the swimming-bladders of aquatic plants, or perhaps into the air-bag of the egg of a bird as the chick grows.

This, however, our anatomist leaves as a mere hypothesis, persuaded that most readers will rather suppose that the cod, haddock, &c. have an air-duct, which has as yet escaped observation.

To such, continues he, another question will occur, viz. What is the use of the red body? Does it, like the gills, receive somewhat useful, or discharge somewhat hurtful to the animal? And, are we to suppose that the air-bag not only serves to render the body of the fish specifically lighter, but also that the air received into it is of benefit to the constitution, by adding somewhat useful, or by taking up somewhat noxious?

The next two chapters contain a description of the system of lymphatic absorbent vessels in fishes, and experiments and observations thereon. From these experiments, which were chiefly made on the *Nantes Pinna*, because in them the lymphatics, owing to their cylindrical shape and toughness, were more easily traced than in the *Pijees*, the Doctor found that the distribution of the lymphatic system is universal in them; that the red veins are, in proportion to their arteries, as large in fishes as in man or quadrupeds, and yet their blood contains few red particles; and that these particles are in a great measure excluded from the vessels of their muscles, and of many other parts: from which he concludes, that their colourless as well as their red arteries terminate in their red veins.

By injecting penetrating liquors into the arteries and lymphatic veins of fishes, he found it impossible to make these liquors pass from the arteries into the lymphatics, or from the lymphatics into the arteries, except when there was a laceration of these vessels; yet he repeatedly injected their red veins from their arteries. Hence the lymphatic veins do not seem to be the continuation of the lymphatic arteries in fishes; or we are led to suppose that, as they do not assist directly in circulating the blood, they must be of use by absorbing fluids from the surface, and from the different cavities of their bodies.

By a variety of experiments he discovered, that it was possible to give a decisive ocular proof, by observing the effects of injecting fluids from the trunks into the small branches of the lymphatic veins, of the truth of the doctrine, that the human valvular lymphatic veins are a system of absorbents.

From the circumstance of very large and numerous lymphatics being dispersed upon the gills of the skate, and the additional one that fishes soon die when put into water from which the air has been extracted, and yet that such water is capable of washing off exhaled matter from the gills, and of taking up phlogiston readily, the Doctor is led to suppose, that the gills or lungs not only discharge hurtful matter, but serve also to take in from the air, which is mixed with the water, *some* necessary for life; the precise nature of which experiments do not yet enable us to specify.

We may, however, observe, that the colour and quantity of the red particles of the blood, and the heat of animals, are connected with the mode of their respiration; and that it is as conceivable that the crassamentum of blood immersed in serum, and enclosed in a bladder, or that blood circulating in the lungs of a living animal, may receive or attract subtle matter from the atmosphere, as that it may discharge such into it.

The sixth chapter contains observations on the lymphatics of the spleen in fishes, and on the uses in general of that organ. In the

succeeding chapter he establishes his claim to the first discovery of the existence of the lacteal and lymphatic system in birds and amphibious animals, as well as in fishes, in opposition to the pretensions of the late Mr. Hewson. But for this we must refer to the work itself.

Chap. viii. treats of the brain, and organs of the senses in fishes. The brain of fishes, the Doctor observes, is sensibly smaller in proportion to their body, than in the mammalia or in birds; yet the nerves it sends off are as large in proportion to the several organs as in those two classes. In it is found the like principal division into brain and cerebellum; and these are hollow, or have ventricles within them. In the gados, our anatomist found spheroidal bodies between the dura and pia mater, and covering the greater part of their nerves, like a coat of mail, in their course towards the organs to which they are destined. After these few general observations on the brain, the organs of the senses, particularly the nose, the ear, and the eye (for on those of the touch and taste there can be but little or no room for remark) are the objects of our acute observer's enquiries.

In all fishes, he remarks, external openings for smell are very evident, generally two on each side in the osseous fishes, which on each side of the head lead to a complex organ, the surface of which is of considerable extent; and upon them a pair of large or olfactory nerves terminates. In some fishes, as in the haddock, he observed that the olfactory nerve, in its course between the head and nose, passes through a cineritious hall resembling the cineritious matter connected in our body to the olfactory nerve within the cranium. He therefore infers, that there can be no doubt that they enjoy the sense of smelling: but there is great reason to believe, that, suited to their surrounding element, they are much more sensible of odorous bodies dissolved in water, and applied by its medium, than we should be, if the application of the object was to be made to our organ of smell by the same medium.

[To be continued.]

A Philosophical, Historical, and Moral Essay on Old Maids, by a Friend of the Sisterhood. In 3 vols. 8vo. London, T. Cadell, 1785.

(Continued from P. 39.)

THE superior claims of ancient Virgins to ingenuity and patience being fully established, the Essayist proceeds to shew that their pretensions are equally well founded with regard to clarity, the remaining characteristic of the sisterhood. When nature (he observes) has bestowed on the autumnal maiden a constitutional fund of benevolence, and fortune has blessed her with

wealth, her condition is highly favourable to the exercise of beneficent virtue. Unencumbered with that load of household care and parental solicitude which is apt to cramp the munificence of the married dame, and to confine it within the circle of a single family, her kindness and liberality will be often found to indulge themselves in a more ample field.

As example is beyond precept, our author according

according to custom illustrates his opinion by the history of *Charieffa*, whom an easy fortune and unexampled benevolence rendered, perhaps, the very happiest old maid that ever existed. To the book itself we must refer our readers for a full view of this highly finished picture, which is beautifully contrasted with that of her sister *Erinnis*, and content ourselves with giving only a few striking features.

"The patrimonial fortune of *Charieffa* was 16,000*l.* which had been much increased by some considerable legacies. The prudent regulation of this income not only supplied her with all the usual comforts of affluence, but furnished her with the exalted pleasure of conferring happiness on a selected number of industrious poor. She possessed, in the most eminent degree, a cheerful simplicity of heart, inexhaustible benevolence, and unaffected piety. By the constant yet modest exercise of these admirable qualities *Charieffa* secured to herself not only more felicity, but even more public regard and attention than was obtained by some single ladies of her neighbourhood, who were undoubtedly her superiors in the attractive endowments of beauty, opulence, and wit.

"There was a period in her life at which some of her uncandid neighbours conjectured that the subtle vice of avarice was beginning to infect her; she suddenly parted with her chariot, and reduced her establishment, without assigning her reasons for conduct so surprising. In a few years she resumed her equipage, and re-commenced her usual style of living, with as much or rather more splendour than ever. This still more engaged the attention of the neighbourhood; and the very people, who on the former alteration had accused her of avarice, now exclaimed, that she was either seized with the frenzy of extravagance, or was endeavouring to allure an husband. It was, however, proclaimed upon her death, by the worthy family, of a deceased merchant, that, under the promise of the most absolute secrecy, she had allotted to his assistance, during the years of the above-mentioned retrenchment, a full moiety of her income, by which generous exertion she had supported him through some most cruel and undeserved distresses, enabled him to retrieve his circumstances, and preserve his family from impending ruin."

Having finished the history of this truly amiable woman, the author makes the following sensible observations. "It was undoubtedly the warm and genuine spirit of Charity, in the scriptural, comprehensive sense of that word, which gave so strong an effect to the simple character of this excellent

person. Indeed, in the formation of her character, it seemed as if nature had determined to shew how far her own powers were sufficient to make a woman both amiable and happy, without borrowing any assistance from art. I once, indeed, heard it remarked by an ancient spinster in the neighbourhood, who, tho' infinitely more opulent, was not half so well respected, that *Charieffa* had a weak understanding.—But if to avoid all the little jealousies, suspicions, and bickerings of ordinary spirits; if to conciliate universal regard, without practising the ingenuous arts of hypocrisy and adulation; if to pursue and relish the most innocent and rational pleasures with moderation and gratitude; if to discharge the most essential duties with regularity devoid of ostentation; if, in short, to enjoy and to distribute the valuable tho' transitory happiness of this world, and at the same time to secure the permanent and inestimable felicity which is announced to us by the promises of Heaven; if, I say, to do all this may be considered as a proof of wisdom; Envy herself must allow that *Charieffa* was one of the wisest as well as most fortunate of women.

"No example, continues our author, can be presented to the sisterhood, which they may follow with greater ease, or with superior advantage: for tho' few ancient virgins may possess such comfortable affluence, yet they may, with a much humbler revenue, possess and discover the same generous felicity of spirit. Nature is equally indulgent to every rank in life. As in her vegetable kingdom, she has kindly made the sweetest of flowers the most common; so in the moral world, she has placed the lovely virtue which conduces most to human happiness, equally within the reach and cultivation of the rich and poor. Benevolence may be considered as the rose, which is found as beautiful and as fragrant in the narrow border of the cottager, as in the ample and magnificent garden of the peer. The truth of genuine charity is not estimated by the weight of what she gives; and the mite of the indigent old maid, like that of the poor widow, may be superior in real merit to the most splendid donation. Charity is a theme, on which the sublimest spirits have so often and so ably discoursed, it is a virtue of such acknowledged value and lustre, that to speak further in its praise may appear like an attempt

—————"to gild refined gold,
"Or add a perfume to the violet."

Yet after all the admirable things that have been written on this lovely president of the angelic virtues, it remains, the author thinks, for him to shew, why charity may with singular propriety be recommended to that

fair and tender community, of which he has, he hopes with no offensive arrogance, professed himself the pastor.

"The unhappiness of ancient virgins," he says, "often arises from a certain vacuity of heart, which is frequently the natural consequence of their peculiar situation. I have sometimes considered the bosom of an old maid as a kind of cell, in which it was intended that the lively *bee Affection* should treasure up its collected sweets; but this bee happening to perish, before it could properly settle on the flowers that should afford its wealth, the vacant cell unluckily became the abode of the *drone Indifference*, or of the *wasp Malignity*.—To speak in less figurative language:—the want of proper objects to engage and employ that fund of tenderness, which nature seldom fails to bestow on the female frame, may render the joyless, unconnected spinster both troublesome to her acquaintance, and a burthen to herself. Of all the different kinds of want, I apprehend that which originates in the heart, must be the most depressing. The pains of disappointed hunger and thirst are undoubtedly great; yet a destiny far more deplorable than that of Tantalus would be assigned to that being, (if we may suppose such a being to exist) who, with a spirit full of generous and kind affections, should never be allowed to indulge itself in a single act or expression of generosity or kindness. Now the solitary yet benevolent old maid, who has no husband to love, no child to idolize, and, perhaps, no friend to esteem, would be almost reduced to the dreary and miserable condition which I have here imagined, were not charity, who has the power of supplying even the tenderest relations, and of giving children to the childless—were not charity both perfectly able and perpetually ready

To fill the void left acting in the breast.

It is the privilege of charity to possess one signal advantage over some of the most eminent passions and virtues of the human spirit. Ambition, love, and friendship, are not only subject to mortification and disappointment, but cannot even exist without the assistance of time and chance. But charity is by no means the offspring or the slave of accident, and all her designs are permanent and certain.

It is possible that a heart which nature has rendered capable of the most tender and sublime attachment, may wander through the wilderness of human life, without tasting the sweets of either love or friendship. But a charitable spirit tho' confined to the most narrow and barren field of action, may find even there abundance of objects to call forth, and to reward the most salutary and

delightful exertions. I exhort, therefore, the solitary old maid—who may be considered as the inhabitant of a wilderness, where the flowers of love are utterly withered, and those of friendship very thinly scattered—to make charity her favourite and constant companion.—She who does, will infallibly find, in the delight arising from such intercourse, an adequate and lively substitute for all the more precarious pleasures, of which the caprice of chance may have cruelly deprived her."

The author here meant, he informs us, to have closed this part of his work; but a friend just then entering his study, obliged him with a full and frank opinion on what he had written; and after some animating compliments on the design of his work in general, pointed out to him, that there appeared to him a deficiency in this part of the Essay; that the author had done ample justice to the sisterhood in many instances; that he had successfully combated the vulgar error, that every old maid was a mortified being, whom the want of attractions, or the influence of accident, had reduced to an involuntary, woeful condition; had by argument and example shewn, on the contrary, that the ancient virgin might be cheerful and happy, completely contented with a state she had deliberately chosen; but that still, as their advocate, he ought to celebrate some characters, who, without any tincture of Romish superstition, had devoted themselves to a life of virginity, from the pure and sublime motives of friendship and affection; and that he was ready to supply him with two signal instances of such a generous sacrifice, in the characters of Angelica and Meletina. These characters are accordingly introduced, and drawn in the warmest colours; and the author concludes this part of his work with the remark, "That two members of such engaging excellence are alone sufficient to ennoble any community; and I flatter myself, the mild lustre of their characters will reflect a degree of glory on the sisterhood, and raise it considerably in the estimation of the world." Perhaps, if a just chronicle of old maids had been kept since the creation, it would have presented to us many similar examples of tender magnanimity.

In order, as he expresses himself, to rival the curious researches of our present most celebrated antiquarians, and in the wide field which he has chosen to leave no bush or bramble unexplored, the author proceeds to examine if there ever existed an antediluvian old maid: he next offers conjectures concerning old maids among the Jews, the Egyptians, and some other nations of antiquity; on the old maids of Greece, on the vestals, and other old maids of Rome

before

before the christian æra. He then takes notice of the infinite increase of old maids since that period, and quotes some of the most early christian authors who have *touch'd* on virginity, such as Tertullian, St. Cyprian, &c. and gives considerable extracts from the saints who have written panegyrics upon it, particularly St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory Nazianzen, this name-sake of Nyssa, St. Ambrose, St. Chrysostom, St. Jerom, &c. &c. &c. But tho' this part of the work undoubtedly affords the author an opportunity of displaying his reading, and intimacy with the works of the Fathers, yet we must candidly confess it afforded us, and will, we may venture to assert, afford the generality of his readers much less satisfaction than other less elaborate, tho' more interesting parts of this admirable Essay.

The remainder of the fifth part contains an account of some miracles ascribed to monastic virgins; of the decline and fall of monastic virginity; of some monastic old maids distinguished by literary talents; of some old maids of the new world, and of the reverence paid to them by our northern ancestors.

The sixth and last part gives several passages in English poets concerning virginity; treats of the medical influence ascribed to it, and of the various devices supposed to ascertain it. The reader is also presented with a curious discussion of the *delicate* and *important* question,—“Which is the more eligible for a wife, a widow, or an old maid?” in which the author has displayed his usual vivacity and penetration. From among his various arguments in favour of the sisterhood, we shall only mention the following, truly characteristic of his style. “The widow is a piece of warped wood, which the most skillful workman may find himself unable to shape as he wishes; but the old maid is the pliant *virgin wax*, which follows with the most happy docility every *serious* design, every *ingenious* device, every *sportive whim* of the modeller.”

The chapter concludes with an extract from an epistle of St. Jerom to a widow of the name of Ageruchia, containing an account

of a wedding between a man who had had twenty wives, and a woman who had buried her twenty-second husband.

The last article is a sermon, supposed to be delivered in a dream, the text of which is taken from the 38th verse of the 11th chapter of Judges: “She went with her companions, and bewailed her virginity.” On awaking from his reverie, the author tells us, he looked wistfully around, and, instead of a kind and honest old maiden on each side of him, was surprized to find St. Basil's discourse on Virginity on his left hand, and towards the right an exhausted bottle of Port.

We cannot better conclude our account of these entertaining and improving volumes, which have afforded us much satisfaction, than in the author's own sensible and modest, tho' expressive and epigrammatic words.

“Frank and gentle spirits, who are willing to be pleased let me request and advise you to consider this chequered production with that uniform good-nature and satisfaction which the author has endeavoured to promote, and sincerely wishes you to preserve, not only through these pages, but in turning over every new leaf of your separate lives, whatever you may chance to find its contents!—Let me caution you against one possible error in your judgment of this performance! Do not, I intreat you, suppose that these little volumes were written with an idle ambition of trying what supposed wit and learning could produce on a subject not very *promising*! Do not, I conjure you, rank my Essay on Old Maids with the famous Meditation on a Broomstick! I flatter myself, it is far superior to that celebrated production, in the merits of the aim proposed, though not in those of execution. I am willing to hope that my design will be thought to possess the charm of originality; but I cannot presume to think that I am entitled to any such commendation for the conduct of my performance, since I most candidly confess, that it bears a very striking resemblance to many other *Philosophical Essays* by ending in a DREAM.

The Errors of Innocence. 5 Volumes. London. Robinsons. 1786.

THIS novel, which is said to be written by a lady, is far above the general run of such productions. The author, if a female, has shewn herself thoroughly acquainted with high life, and need not fear, what she modestly alledges in her preface as a reason for omitting the declaration of her sex in the title-page, “that her work will suffer in the eyes of the judicious from such a declaration.” To guard against, or to suppress those caprices and pursuits, which, tho' felt without shame, and indulged without remorse, frequently lead to error, and progressively to vice, is undoubtedly commendable. This our author professes to have been her aim, and we think

she has successfully exerted her endeavours for that purpose, by endeavouring to direct the understanding to that mental regulation, from an inattention to which arise half the turbulent passions that corrode the blessings and imbitter the pleasures of life. We, however, think, that like most other ladies, the author has been fond of amplification, and that three volumes might have contained every thing interesting in the business. Nor does she stand in need of the poet's advice—*nec Deus interfit*—as in many instances she contrives knots sufficient to puzzle the whole body of heathen divinities to untie.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. I. & II. 8vo, 12s. Boards. 1785. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 35.)

Remarks on the different Success, with Respect to Health, of some Attempts to pass the Winter in high Northern Latitudes. By John Aikin, M. D. Read 16 January, 1782.

THIS is a very valuable paper on the cause and prevention of the *scurvy*, for which we refer the reader to the preceding pages of this and our last number.

An Essay on the Pleasure which the Mind receives from the Exercise of its Faculties, and that of Taste in particular. By Charles de Polier, Esq. Read 27 Feb. 1782.

It would be difficult to analyse this admirable paper and elegant composition! What a loss to this Society—what a loss to society at large, is the death of this excellent writer! † What a knowledge of the English language, and the writers in it, was possessed by this young foreigner.

On Economical Registers. By J. Wimpey. Read 13 March 1782.

The Registers which this ingenious schematist seems to wish to be kept, are such as would answer the following questions: What may be the amount of the circulating cash in the kingdom? What is the state of its population? Has it increased or decreased within the last fifty years? Have the many and great improvements in Agriculture rendered the prices of provisions, &c. proportionally cheaper? and what is the increase of quantity on an average for half a century back compared with preceding times?—But what he dwells upon more particularly is the state of population; with some thoughts on the annual growth and consumption of *corn*. Our Author's scheme for ascertaining the state of population, and for identifying the individuals of society, is new, and at least *ingenious*; and whether or not it might be prudent or practicable to carry it into execution in *this* country, we think it might be introduced, with many beneficial effects, into the police of the West-India Islands.

"The question of population, whether it increases, or is upon the decline, is not to be ascertained with any tolerable degree of exactness, without an actual enumeration of all the people in the Island. This may be thought a work of too great extent and trouble, to be attempted. So it would, indeed, if it were to be effected by one, or a few persons. But how very easy would it be, if performed by the parish officers? They, by the duty of their office, are obliged

to have a compleat list of all those, who are rated towards the relief of the poor; and another, of all those who are the objects of such relief. A list of those who are not in either of those classes, would cost the officers of any parish very little trouble. Consequently, the number in each class, and the sum total of the whole might be obtained with as little trouble, as the numbers in each class, and the sum total, could be obtained by the officers of any respective parish.

"If such lists were correctly taken every two, three, four, or five years, the state of increase, or decrease, might be precisely known, with little or no expence to any body. Of such lists might be formed a kind of General Directory; containing the names, addition, number, ages, and sex, of all the families in Great Britain. Thus, in Manchester,

N. R. Hatter, ¹² 3, 3 males, 4 females;
4, 12, 3 males, 4 females;
that is, four under twelve, and three above; three of them males, four females. Let any one carry his ideas through the street he lives in, or is familiarly acquainted with, and he will see, with how much ease he may acquire a knowledge of all these particulars, respecting every family in it; and, by a similar practice, on a general plan, a precise knowledge may be obtained of every family in the nation.

"Perhaps it would be too adventurous, to attempt to recommend a knowledge thus acquired to some practical uses, to which it seems capable of being applied, with a prospect of the most beneficial effects.

"A very great part of those who have no other means of subsistence but the spoils and depredations committed upon the public, are, in their manner of living, a kind of citizens of the world, without character or description, fixed habitation, residence or connection, by which they may be traced as to their mode of subsistence. And how desirable soever it may be to bring them into broad day-light, that every man may have his eye upon them, yet in a country where the blessing of liberty is deservedly in such high esteem, fears are awakened, suspicions alarmed, jealousies excited, lest any incroachment should be made on the liberty of the subject, under the specious but deceitful appearance of public good.

"Were this a proper place, I would endeavour to give the true idea of genuine liberty, in which that of the individual should

† For an extract from this Paper see Page 77, & seq.

perfectly accord with the safety and happiness of the state. Like the base of a pyramid, it should be erected on a large extended bottom, its centre of gravity coinciding with its centre of magnitude, which nothing could shake or overturn, till its materials should be crumbled into one common ruin. At present, I think it seems to stand, like Fortune on the summit of a globe, whose descent on one side, is into the region of anarchy and licentious confusion; on the other, of tyranny and slavery, from both which I hope we shall ever escape.

"I will beg leave, however, to throw out a few hints. They may suggest the means of preventing some, and of detecting others, in the pursuit of practices, which are the bane of society, and a disgrace to humanity.

"Let us suppose, then, that complete lists have been taken of every family in Great Britain, of men, women, children, servants, and lodgers. That every town and village were obliged to provide a sufficient number of Medals made of copper, about an inch and half diameter, with the name of the town, county and year, inscribed round the margin. That every person, above twelve years of age, should be obliged when they went above a certain number of miles from home, to wear it about them, that they might be able to prove satisfactorily, who they are, and from whence they come. Across the piece, should be engraved the name, the profession, or address, and the age of the person, at the date of the impression. By this means, every person would have it in his power to confirm the account he might give of himself, by an incontestible voucher; and every suspicious person, wherever he might happen to appear, should be liable to be taken before the nearest civil officer, where he should produce his medal, and answer all proper questions, or be liable to be committed by any one of his Majesty's justices of peace. The want of a medal should be deemed a suspicious circumstance, and the person should be retained in safe custody, till he could obtain sufficient proof of the place of his residence from the parish officers, or from some one of them.

"If any labouring-man, handicraft-man, artificer, or workman of any sort, shall come as a stranger into any town, and ask employment, the person who employs him shall first demand a sight of his medal, take a copy of its inscription, and by the first post send a letter of advice to the officers of the parish he came from. And in neglect or contempt of such advice, he shall be liable to a penalty sufficient to compel its strict observance.

"Upon this plan, should any servant,

day-labourer, or workman of any sort, abscond from his place of abode for any misdemeanour or trespass he had committed, he could not proceed many days unapprehended; for no person should be suffered to entertain a stranger above one night, without taking a copy of his medal, and sending advice to his parish. A man could not then run away, desert his family, and throw them as a burden on the parish, because detection would immediately pursue him, bring him back in disgrace, and inflict an adequate punishment upon him.

"Were such a plan to be prosecuted with vigour, it would be a sufficient bar to every attempt of thievery and roguery, for impunity in which the delinquent ultimately depended upon desertion. No man in his senses could depend upon a means for his security, in which he knew beforehand it would be impossible for him to succeed. Desertion is the dernier resort of every villain. When he finds himself suspected, he instantly runs his country, and endeavours to secrete himself at a distance, in places to which, as he imagines, suspicion is least likely to pursue him. But under this regulation, whither could he fly? Let it be whither you please, if he produces his medal it betrays him; if he does not, it raises a suspicion which justifies his detention, till he is fairly cleared of all suspicion."

On the Pleasure which the Mind in many Cases receives from contemplating Scenes of Distress. By T. Barnes, D. D. Read April 1782.

This singular writer—singular both as to ideas and the manner of communicating them,—has here employed his "*servant or labourer*," Imagination, with considerable success, in investigating the movements of this extraordinary gratification! Having established, on good ground, the reality of the enjoyment, and having enumerated a variety of springs of action which stimulate the human mind to this, at best *painful pleasure*,—the Doctor concludes his essay with the following recapitulation:

"To curiosity, then—to sympathy—to mental exertion—to the idea of our own security—and to the strong feelings occasioned by viewing the *actions* and *passions* of mankind in interesting situations, do we ascribe that *gratification*, which the mind feels from the survey of many scenes of sorrow. We have called it a pleasure; but it will approach towards, or recede from *pleasure*, according to the *nature* and *proportion* of the ingredients, of which the sensation is composed. In *some* cases, pain will predominate, in others, there will be exquisite enjoyment.

"The

“The *final cause* of this constitution of the human mind is probably, that by means of this strong sensation, the soul may be preserved in continual and vigorous motion—that its feelings may be kept lively and tender—that it may learn to practise the virtues it admires—and to assist those to whom its sympathy *can* reach—and that it may thus be led, by these social exercises of the heart, to soften with compassion—to expand with benevolence—and generously to assist in every case, in which assistance can be given. An end this sufficient

——“To assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to man.”

Observations on Blindness, and on the Employment of the other Senses to supply the Loss of Sight. By Mr. Bew. Read 17th April 1782.

This well-written paper at once evinces the good sense and humanity of its author, who has here enumerated a variety of striking instances wherein the loss of sight has been in a wonderful manner supplied by the exertions of the mind, assisted by the other senses.

A Treatise on Saltpetre, by James Maffey, Esq.

Saltpetre, whether we consider it as an article of commerce, or as an article necessary to our political existence, is of the utmost importance to these kingdoms; every effort, therefore, tending to produce an internal supply may be deemed public-spirited. The author of the paper before us is not a mere theorist in the business of saltpetre-making: he particularizes an instance of his own practice; which, tho' not successful, would naturally lead him to consider the subject with greater attention, and enable him to draw juster conclusions respecting it than mere theoretical reflection would probably have done. After pointing out various causes of miscarriages in this country, and removing a material obstacle, the scarcity of wood-ashes, (by substituting pot-ash in the stead) our public-spirited author proceeds:

“This difficulty being got over, we trust nothing will remain, but to give such an account of the practical method of making saltpetre as may be relied on, and be sufficiently explicit, to prevent our falling into any errors.

“The saltpetre-makers in Paris chiefly make use of the rubbish of old houses, the ruins of old vaults and cellars, &c. This they reduce to a coarse powder, and having screened it, proceed as follows.

“They provide a number of small open tubs, which they prefer to large ones, upon account of their being more easily moved, and

emptied of the materials. These they place upon stillages, about two feet high, and in such a manner that one vessel may receive the ley, that runs from two of them. In each tub, near the bottom, is fixed a spigot and faucet, and, to prevent the wood-ashes from clogging up the latter, a parcel of the round earth is thrown in first, and the ashes upon it. They then add the remainder of the earth in the proportion of two bushels of the latter to one of the former. They throw the earth in lightly, that the water may more readily pass through it, and they hollow it at the top, that it may more conveniently receive it.

“They have different numbers of these tubs, but generally twenty-four, which they place in three rows, eight in each; and into each tub they throw three bushels of wood-ashes, and six of earth. Ten demiqueus* of water being passed through the first row of eight tubs, is poured upon the second, and afterwards upon the third; and now the first row of eight tubs being emptied of the earth and ashes, is replenished with fresh materials, and the ley, which has passed through the three rows of eight tubs, is passed through this likewise.

“Having thus passed through four rows of eight tubs, and being reduced to two demiqueus by the absorption of the materials, it is carried to the boiler under the name of *le Cais*.

“Such is the process when a new work is erected; in an old one, only six demiqueus of water are passed through the three rows of eight tubs, which are filled with fresh materials every day.

“The lixivium is carefully skimmed, during the boiling, and when it is so far advanced, that a pellicle begins to appear upon the surface, a workman is constantly employed, with a perforated ladle, to take out the marine salt, which now begins to form and fall to the bottom of the boiler. This being thrown into a whisket, drains into the boiler again. When the lixivium is so far evaporated, that a drop of it will congeal upon a piece of cold iron, it is taken out, and thrown into a tub, for the remainder of the marine salt, and other dregs, to settle; and, after standing about half an hour, it is drawn off, whilst yet warm, into shallow copper pans, and set in a cool place for the saltpetre to crystallize.

“The produce of this operation is generally about one hundred and thirty pounds of a brown sort of saltpetre, which is sold to government for three-pence halfpenny per pound, and carried to the arsenal to be refined.

A demiqueu, as far as we can learn, contains about ninety gallons.

“ The liquor remaining in the basons, when the saltpetre is crystallized, is called *Eau Mere*, or mother water, and is poured upon the earths in small quantities, when disposed in the tubs for elixivation; though some makers think it best to dilute it with water, and percolate it through a fresh bed of wood-ashes. The earths, when discharged from the tubs, are thrown aside to dry under an hovel, and when dry, are spread, about a foot thick, to receive the scummings, *eau mere*, putrid urine, or any other putrid liquor they can get to throw upon them, and in a few months, we are told, are fit for use, a second time, particularly if now and then turned over.

“ To improve the colour of this saltpetre, and to cleanse it still more from the marine salt, two thousand weight is thrown into a large boiler, with one demiquen of water, in which it dissolves, and in the course of the boiling, another demiquen is added by pailfuls, which, every time it is thrown in, raises a thick scum that is carefully removed. And now, the evaporation being pretty far advanced, and the marine salt taken out as before, a large pitcher of whites of eggs, or of a solution of isinglass or English glue, is poured in, and well stirred up in it, which raises a thick black scum, and is taken off with it. But, before the whites of eggs, &c. are thrown in, the boiling liquor is cooled, by adding a pailful of cold water. The lixivium being thus clarified, is treated as before.

“ The *eau mere* of this operation, being boiled again, yields a saltpetre of the same colour with the first; and some saltpetre goes through a third operation of the same kind to give it a greater degree of purity.

“ The basons in which the ley is set for the saltpetre to crystallize, are closely fitted with wooden covers, to prevent the too free entrance of the air, which, by cooling the liquor too soon, would not admit the crystals to form of so large a size.

“ The crystallization is generally completed in two or three days; and about one fourth part is supposed to be lost in residuum.

“ Such is the method of making saltpetre in Paris, as transmitted to us by those whose knowledge and veracity cannot be called in question; in which we can find no mystery, or difficulty, or any expence that can reasonably deter us from engaging in undertakings of this kind. The English will, in all probability, be obliged to employ other earths than the rubbish of old houses, which is the case with all our neighbours that do not live in large and populous towns; of which earths, we flatter ourselves, we have given a full description. And here we cannot help observing one encouragement which an adventurer in this way will always have, viz. that what-

ever materials he may lay together for this purpose, if they do not answer his end, as a saltpetre-maker, will always find their value with the farmer.

But does it follow, that if they do answer to the saltpetre-maker, they are lost to the farmer? If it does, or if the quality of the materials be essentially injured as manure by the process of extracting nitre, it may be well for the community that the art has not been able to gain a footing amongst us. However, in the metropolis, and in some few other very large towns, it is highly probable that saltpetre-making might be practised with profit and with propriety; but if by the process, the quantity or the quality of manure be much lowered, we hope for the sake of agriculture, and the welfare of the community, that nothing but natural necessity will ever introduce into the country a practice which appears to be inimical to country productions; and that the English farmer will never be led to imitate “ the peasants of France and Germany, in scraping together the muck and offal of their farm-yards, and throwing them under open sheds” for the purpose of saltpetre-making.

An Attempt to shew that a Taste for the Beauties of Nature and the Fine Arts has no Influence favourable to Morals. By the Rev. Samuel Hall, A. M. Read 15th May 1782.

This well-meaning essayist enters the lists against some of our first-rate champions in taste and literature.—Shaftesbury—Hutcheson—Kaims and Percival are in their turn attacked, and with considerable adroitness. He holds out as evidences of the justness of his cause, “ the irritability of a Pope and a Gray,”—“ the voluptuousness of a Montague and a Chesterfield,”—and the lust, ostentation, pride, and cunning of the celebrated Medici;—and concludes his well-written essay with the following liberal sentiments.

“ From these, and numberless instances of refined depravity which modern times will furnish, one might almost be tempted to conclude, that the effects of taste are so far from being favourable to virtue, that they have rather a pernicious tendency. But I mean not to bring such a heavy charge against a faculty, which, connected with reason and religion, will, doubtless, enlarge the sphere of our innocent enjoyments. I wish only to disprove the affirmative of the proposition, and shew, that taste cannot reasonably be considered as a moral principle of action: that, unassisted by reason and good sense, it becomes subservient to the purposes of folly and extravagance; and that, connected with a base and sensual heart, it unhappily serves to embellish guilt and gloss over the deformity of vice.

“ Let

" Let taste, however, be cultivated, as the source of many elegant pleasures : but let it ever be cultivated in subordination to sound morality. Taste can ill supply the want of moral discipline. Where there is no superior principle to check the assaults of an alluring temptation, the heart must fall an easy prey. A truly virtuous character, set off by a just taste, is not only engaging, but even beneficial to mankind : while, on the contrary, a vicious character, however distinguished for taste and elegance, becomes only the more finished hypocrite, or the more exquisite voluptuary. In a word, let virtue form the base and the shaft of the column ; and I have not the least objection, that taste should furnish the foliage, and ornament the capital.

Observations on the Use of Acids in Bleaching of Linen. By Dr. Eason. Read 7th of August 1782.

The intention of this short paper is to recommend, to the whiteners of linen, the use of the muriatic instead of the vitriolic acid, which lodging a selenitic matter in the cloth, is, as the Doctor conceives, injurious to it : whereas " when muriatic acid is used, no selenite is formed. Whatever quantity of earthy matter is dissolved by it is easily washed out by pure soft water, and the cloth having a soft silky feel seems to strengthen this conjecture ;" adding, " that as the muriatic acid is now sold at three pence per pound, and the common vitriolic acid at four pence halfpenny, and as the muriatic acid will in proportion, acidulate a larger quantity of water than the vitriolic, besides the great probability of its answering better in whitening of cloth, the bleachers in this part of the world would do well to give it a fair trial."

Conjectural Remarks on the Symbols or Characters employed by Astronomers to Represent the several Planets, and by the Chemists to express the several Metals, in a Letter to Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. &c. By Martin Wall, M. D. Praelector of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. Read 9 Oct. 1782.

We cannot refrain from observing, that we think this learned Professor might have returned the compliment paid him by the Manchester Society in proposing him as an honorary Member, better than by presenting this *truly philosophical* Society with a dissertation which is *truly speculative*, and which serves to establish no one fact ; nor even enables us to form one probable conjecture ; unless we may venture to conclude, from the attention which appears to have been bestowed upon it, that its Author is not merely a man of great learning, but that he must be at the same time—a man of great leisure.

Remarks on the Knowledge of the Ancients, By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. Communicated by Dr. Percival. Read 10 Oct. 1782.

These Remarks are intended as additions to those of Mr. Dutens on the same subject. The following are the subjects of our Author's remarks.

1. Water which has been boiled is more easily frozen than water that has not undergone that operation.
2. The production of cold by the evaporation of fluids.
3. The solution of water in air.
4. The reason why the air near the earth is more heated than it is in higher situations.
5. The sudden concretion of hail-stones.
6. The separation of air from water by freezing the latter.
7. The property of water in preserving its level.

These several subjects our Author contends (and supports his allegation with strong evidences) were understood by the Ancients, notwithstanding they have been held out as modern discoveries. The character of the Ancients has undoubtedly suffered through their supposed ignorance of the last mentioned property of water and other fluids.—The Doctor's remarks on this subject are as follow :—

" It is often imagined, that the fact, of water rising to its level in pipes, was a modern discovery ; but it appears to be by no means so : and that the Aqueducts built at such vast expence for the conveyance of water, were not constructed for want of knowing that pipes would answer a similar purpose, but from the persuasion, that the water, in pipes of lead especially, was less wholesome, than water conveyed in an open channel. This appears very clear from the following passage in Palladius. " Si quis montis interjectus occurrerit, aut per latera ejus aquam ducemus obliquam, aut ad aquæ caput speluncas librabimus, per quarum structuram perveniat. Sed si se vallis interferat, erectas pilas, vel arcus usque ad aquæ justa vestigia construemus, aut plumbeis fistulis clausum deici patiemur, et explicata valle consurgere. Ultima ratio est, plumbeis fistulis ducere, quæ aquas noxias reddunt." Vitruius expresses the same, though in terms rather more obscure ; and Piny gives particular directions on the subject."

An Enquiry concerning the Influence of the Scenery of a Country on the Manners of its Inhabitants. By the same. Read 23 Oct. 1782.

An admirable thought ! and we confess that we expected much from this paper. But instead of its being, as we reasonably expected

expected to have found it, a simple enquiry carried on upon principles founded in nature, and strengthened by established facts, it turns out to be little better than a chaos of quotations—or at best a series of scattered notions, gleaned from all nations and languages,—founded on Aristotle and supported by Mr. Harris!

A. Tribute to the Memory of Charles de Pöher, Esq. By Thomas Percival, M. D. Read 13 Nov. 1782.

An elegant Enlogium on the death of the Author of the Essay on the Pleasures of the Mind, &c. from which we have given an

extract in page 77. This amiable young man, we learn, was the son of a Swiss Clergyman of high preferment; was educated in Germany; studied at the University of Gottingen; served in a Swiss regiment in the French service, and afterwards in a provincial regiment of Lausanne; became connected with Lord Tyrone, as Tutor to his sons; three of whom he brought over to England in 1779, and fixed them at a school in Manchester. He died in Ireland, at the seat of the Earl of Tyrone, Oct. 18, 1782, aged 29 years.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Travels in the Two Sicilies by Henry Swinburne, Esq. in the Years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. Vol. II. 4to. P. Elmsly, 1785.

[Concluded from Page 448 of Vol. VIII.]

MR. SWINBURN, after his return to Naples from Puglia, devoted the cooler days of the ensuing summer and autumn to excursions in the neighbourhood of that city. But as this country has already been described by several authors, and the present article has already been unavoidably extended beyond our usual limits, we must content ourselves with mentioning only some of the most remarkable objects that engaged our traveller's attention.

His first trip was to the island of Capri, about 18 miles south of Naples, at the entrance of the gulph; a spot that reunites such a variety of beauties and advantages, as must render it to a man of an indolent and philosophical turn of mind, a most eligible situation, being admirably calculated for meditation and retirement.

On his departure from this island, the Author was overtaken by a storm, and obliged to take shelter in a cavern under the royal Palace of Procida, situated on an island of that name, formerly the property of John of Procida, a man celebrated in the annals of the 13th century, for having undertaken to revenge himself and his countrymen on the *Provençals*, who under Charles of Anjou had reduced both Sicilies to slavery, and destroyed the house of Swabia. Having settled his plan for destroying the French, he was unwearied in his exertions to accomplish it. Under a variety of disguises he insinuated himself into the private meetings of the Sicilians, where by his discourses he fed the fire of discontent, till he saw the proper moment for blowing it up into a flame: at length, at his nod, all Sicily rose in arms at the sound of the fatal evening bell on Tuesday, March 30, 1282, and almost every Frenchman perished, in that massacre known in history by the name of the *Sicilian Vespers*.

From Procida Mr. Swinburne went to Ischia; he next gives an account of the tomb of Scipio and his villa at Cumæ,—Lake Fusarn,—the Promontory of Miteno,—the Mare Morto,—the Piscina Mirabile,—the ruins of Baia,—Monte Nuovo and Lake Averno, which he thus describes:

"A shady walk conducted me between Monte Nuovo and a thicket of reeds to the banks of Avernus. This lake is circular, hemmed in by an amphitheatre of hills on every side except the break by which I approached it; distinctive marks of a volcanic crater.

"The landscape, though confined, is extremely pleasing; the dark blue surface of these unruffled waters, said to be 360 fathom deep; strongly reflects the tapering groves that cover its sloping inclosure; shoals of wild fowls swim about, and king's fishers shoot along the banks. A large octagon temple in ruins advances majestically to the brink; its marble ornaments have long since been removed, but its form and size still render it a noble object. It was, probably, dedicated to the infernal gods, to whose worship these solemn scenes were formerly consecrated. Black aged graves stretched their boughs over the watery abyss, and with impenetrable foliage excluded almost every ray of wholesome light; mephitic vapours ascending from the hot bowels of the earth, being denied free passage to the atmosphere, floated along the surface in poisonous mists. These circumstances produced horrors fit for such gloomy deities; and a colony of Cimmerians, as well suited to the rites as to the place itself, cut dwellings in the bosom of the surrounding hills, and officiated as priests of Tartarus. Superstition, always delighting in dark ideas, early and eagerly seized upon this spot, and hither she led her trembling votaries to celebrate her

her dismal orgies; here she evoked the manes of departed heroes—here she offered sacrifices to the gods of hell, and attempted to dive into the secrets of futurity. Poets enlarged upon the popular theme, and painted its awful scenery with the strongest colours of their art. Homer brings Ulysses to Aver-nus, as to the mouth of the infernal abodes, and in imitation of the Grecian Bard, Virgil conducts his hero to the same ground.

“After a long reign of undisturbed gloom and celebrity, a sudden glare of light was let in upon Aver-nus; the horrors were dispelled, and with them vanished the sanctity of the lake; the rage of Agrippa brought its forests to the ground, and gave room for all its malignant effluvia to escape. The virulence of these exhalations is described by ancient authors as very extraordinary; modern writers, who only know the place in its clearest state, charge these accounts with exaggeration; but I think them intitled to more respect; for even now the air is feverish and dangerous, as the pained faces of the vine-dressers, who succeeded the Sybils and the Cammerians in the possession of the temple, most ruefully testify.

“This lake at present abounds with tench; the Lucrine with eels. The change of fortune in these lakes is singular. In the splendid days of Imperial Rome, the Lucrine was the chosen spot for the brilliant parties of pleasure of a voluptuous court; they are described by Seneca as the highest refinements of extravagance and luxury; now, a slimy bed of rushes covers the scattered pools of this once beautiful sheet of water, and the dusky Aver-nus is now clear and serene, offering a most alluring surface and charming scene for similar amusements.”

Our author next visited Puzzuoli,—the temple of Serapis—the Lake of Agnano—Nisida—Posilipo—the tomb of Sannazarius, a man deservedly esteemed as a patriot and as a friend. Men of letters have often been taxed with a versatility of principle, which leads them too easily to abandon the unfortunate, and turn their homage towards the rising power. This poet, at least, was above the temptation; his works breathe a spirit of generous attachment to his benefactors, the ill fated Princes of Arragon. While the Secretary and confidant of Alphon-sus and Ferdinand was pronouncing an adulatory harangue before the triumphant conqueror Charles the Eighth, King of France, Sannazarius was giving the most undoubted proofs of his gratitude by selling his estate to supply the exigencies of his friend and patron, Frederick the Second; he became the voluntary companion of his exile; shared with him the weight of woe,

and with persevering tenderness administered comfort to him, till death kindly released the wretched Prince from sorrows he had not merited. Theo Sannazarius returned to Naples, and spent the remainder of his life in literary occupations and the pleasures of society, possessed of the love and esteem of all ranks of citizens. He wrote some Piscatory Idyls, which Mr. Swinburne defends against the objections of the critics, and asserts that they contain a most lively description of nature, without running into the thread-bare similes and metaphors, with which, he says, all Bucolic poetry has been patched up since the days of Theocritus.

After taking notice of Virgil's tomb, and the ponds of Pollio, Mr. Swinburne gives a description of Naples, its municipal government and history, and draws a comparison between its ancient and present inhabitants. From the slight mention made of Naples by ancient writers, our author infers that its inhabitants long lived in obscure tranquillity, a happy though not a glorious situation; for where no complaints are made, no disturbances heard of, peace and abundance may be supposed to reign; and thence takes occasion to make the following just remarks.

“Great misfortunes as often as great successes raise nations to a rank in history, that entitles them to the notice of posterity. Victory and dominion did not, perhaps, procure to the Roman people a larger share of felicity than they would have tasted, had they remained the free but undistinguished possessors of their original confined territory. In that case, their name would not have been pre-eminent in the history of the great revolutions of the world; but their blood would not have flowed in proscriptions, nor would their liberties have been trampled on by Emperors the most worthless of mankind. It is far from my intention to depreciate the value of generous ambition, and active spirit; on the contrary, I doubt whether any public prosperity can be lasting, without military exertions. Philosophical content and moderation may insure to private men an uncommon proportion of that imperfect sum of happiness, which alone is within our contracted reach; but if they predominate long in national councils, will inevitably lull the state into pernicious apathy. Every political body is so surrounded with rivals and enemies, and such is the necessity of motion in human affairs, that if they do not advance they must retrograde. A people of philosophers, if such a one could be formed, must either sink rapidly into vicious indolence, ending in confusion and slavery, or very soon be re-involved in the busy vortex of enterprises which alone can preserve it from corruption.”

The present inhabitants of Naples, our author observes, are much inclined to superstition. The violence of their passions, and the enthusiasm of their character is such, that they are easily seduced beyond the bounds of sober reason, in matters of mystery and metaphysics. They however balance the account by the vigorous and successful resistance they have made against every attempt to introduce the Inquisition among them. A very visible diminution, he says, has taken place, within the memory of man, in the enthusiasm of the Neapolitans for their favourite Saint Januarius; and that the power which the church had over the laity has lost much ground since the expulsion of the jesuits; but that still, "great is the empire which zealous or artful men exercise over the minds of the populace," for whom scarce any imposition is too gross.—These, and a number of similar liberal remarks which frequently occur in this work, plainly evince, that the author, though a member of the church of Rome, is totally divested of that bigotry and those contracted ideas which too often appear in its members in matters of religion, though otherwise men of sense and learning.

Towards the end of September Mr. Swinburne set out upon a tour to Pæstum and the coast of Amalfi. From among the many interesting descriptions given by our entertaining traveller in this excursion, we can only give his account of a *Palombiera*, or station for netting wild pigeons; a diversion most eagerly pursued by the inhabitants, who dedicate this season of the year to feasting and merry meetings.

"They assemble," he says, "in parties, and if any stranger chances to stray to their rendezvous, give him a most cordial welcome. I am not in the least surprised at their passionate fondness for this sport, as I found it extremely bewitching, keeping the attention constantly alive by expectation; the situations where the toils are spread are incomparably beautiful, the air is pure and balsamic, and every thing around breathes health and satisfaction.

"When the periodical flights of stock-doves return from the northern and western parts of Europe to gain warmer regions for their winter abode, the fowler repairs to the mountain and spreads his nets across the intermediate hollows, the passes through which the birds take their course, to avoid unnecessary elevation in their flight. These nets are hung upon a row of large trees planted for the purpose.—The branches being very thick and close at top, and the bole lofty and bare, a great opening is left below for the toils, which reach the ground, and by means of pulleys, fall in a heap by the least effort.

Sometimes they are extended upon poles that exceed the height of the trees. At a small distance is a lofty circular turret, upon which a man is stationed to watch the approach of the game. As he commands a free view over all the country, and practice has made his sight as acute as that of the lynx, he describes the birds at a wonderful distance. The doves advance with great velocity, but the alert watchman is prepared for them, and just as they approach his post, hurls a stone above them with a sling; upon which the whole flock, whose fears have birds of prey for their great object, supposing the stone to be an enemy of that kind ready to pounce on them, dart down like lightning to avoid the blow by passing under the trees; but there they rush into the jaws of death by dashing against the net, which instantly drops, and so entangles them, that not one of them can escape the active hands of the fowler."

From Amalfi Mr. Swinburne made an excursion, and rowed along the shore to a Tunny-fishery, of which he gives the following description.

"The nets are spread over a large space of sea, by means of cables fastened to anchors, and are divided into several compartments. The entrance is always directed, according to the season, towards that part of the sea from which the fish are known to come. A man placed upon the summit of a rock high above the water, gives the signal of the fish being arrived; for he can discern from that elevation what passes under the waters infinitely better than any person nearer the surface. As soon as notice is given that the shoal of fish has penetrated as far as the inner compartment, or the chamber of death, the passage is drawn close, and the slaughter begins.

"The Tunny belongs to Linneus's Scomber among the Thoracici, and enters the Mediterranean about the vernal equinox, travelling in a triangular phalanx, so as to cut the waters with its point, and to present an extensive base for the tides and currents to set against, and impel forwards. These fish repair to the warm seas of Greece to spawn, steering their course thither along the European shores, but, as they return, approach the African coast; the young fry is placed in the van of the squadron as they travel. They come back from the East in May, and abound on the coast of Sicily and Calabria about that time.

"In Autumn they steer northward, and frequent the neighbourhood of Amalfi and Naples; but during the whole season stragglers are occasionally caught.

"When taken in May, they are full of spawn, and their flesh is then esteemed unwholesome

wholesome, apt to occasion head-achs and vapours; the melts and roes are particularly so at that season. To prevent these bad effects, the natives fry them in oil, and afterwards salt them. The quantity of these fish consumed annually in the Two Sicilies almost exceeds the bounds of calculation. From the beginning of May to the end of October it is eaten fresh, and all the rest of the year it is used salted. The most delicate part is the muzzle. The belly salted was called *Tarantellum*, and accounted a great delicacy by the Romans; its present name is *Sura*. The rest of the body is cut into slices, and put into tubs."

Having finished his excursions in the vicinity of Naples, our traveller early in December 1777 sailed from Naples for Sicily, and after being tossed about two days and one night, was by a brisk gale carried into the harbour of Palermo, a few minutes before a storm arose that would infallibly have driven them out to sea.

Palermo seen from the sea, exhibits a most noble spectacle. Its extensive bay is confined by a circle of mountains of various elevations and forms, and the steeples, cupolas, and towers of the city rise in the plain that extends from their foot, and lines the shore. Towards the west, a thick grove spreads along the beach to the port and lighthouse, where a forest of masts hides the base of the huge insulated rock called Monte Pellegrino. On the east side well cultivated grounds ascend gradually to Cape Azazran, that shuts in the gulf.

Palermo is walled round, almost in a circular form, and is supposed to contain 102,000 souls, exclusive of ecclesiastics of every denomination and sex, and all officers and servants belonging to the crown, the church, and the magistracy. The city is well lighted with reflecting lamps; and in wet weather moveable wooden bridges are provided for crossing the keouels, which then become rapid torrents. Its churches are rich in silver, gems and marble, but their stile of building and decoration is barbarous.

Among the remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Palermo, is a remarkable piece of Saracenic architecture, called *La Torre Zizza*, supposed to have been built in the ninth or tenth century. Except the insertion of a window and a coat of arms, no alterations seem to have been attempted in this edifice by modern hands; it is a square stone tower, three stories high, of regular courses of masonry, not at all decayed by age: on each stone of the battlement is a letter hitherto unexplained, but probably belongs to some alphabet used by the Saracens. This villa, tho' almost coeval with the Mosque at Cordova, differs widely from it in the character of its

EVROPEAN.

architecture: the windows of *La Zizza* are long, and rounded at the top in the old Saxon manner, instead of being pointed or arched in the form of a horse-shoe. The inside is decorated with thin arches and frosted ceilings hanging down in drops. A fountain plays in the hall, and in summer preserves a fine temperature of air.

On quitting Palermo, Mr. Swinburne travelled westward down the Vale of Colli, thronged with country-houses. This defile brought him to the sea-shore. The first opening presented a view of Carini, pleasantly situated in a fertile territory about a mile from the strand. Continuing his route round the bay of Carini, he ended his day's journey of twenty four miles at La Favorato. From this place he travelled up high rocky land impending over the sea, and after a long ride in a southern direction turned towards the bottom of the deep bay of Castellamare, formed by the Capes of Sferro Cavallo and San Vito, when leaving the sea shore and penetrating into the country, which is very hilly, after a ride of twenty-one miles he arrived at Alcama. The next stage was through a hilly deep road, to Calatamora, a large but ugly town. From thence he proceeded to a place called Barbara, the site of Segesta or Segesta, founded by the Trojans.

"Nothing could be more judiciously chosen than the situation of Segesta; it lay upon a ridge of hills gently sloping towards the north, sheltered on the southern and eastern quarters by high rocky eminences, at the foot of which two roaring brooks, winded their course and embraced the city.

"The walls appear in many places. The form of its theatre is discernible. On the brow of a lofty rock impending perpendicularly over the river, and at the eastern extremity of the city, is to be seen a most noble well-preserved monument of ancient magnificence: on this bold cliff rises a Doric temple of thirty-six columns, all, except one, perfectly entire. This edifice is a parallelogram of 162 feet by 66."

From Calatamora Mr. Swinburne went to Castellaneta, through the Vale of Meduni to Scaccia, from thence to Ribera, where he was most hospitably received and entertained by an old Baroness, a widow lady, and her son and daughter; and proceeding by Monteleone arrived at Girgenti, which occupies the mountain that overlooks the vale in which the principal part of the ancient city of Agrigentum stood. After giving a compendious sketch of its origin and history, our traveller notices the ruins that remain of its ancient splendor. Among the curiosities belonging to the cathedral, a clumsy building, patched up by barbarous architects with va-

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rious discordant parts, in which the Norman style is injudiciously blended with modern imitations of the Grecian orders, is an Etruscan vase of rare size and preservation. There are also some golden pateras of extreme rarity, similar to one purchased at Girgenti by Sir William Hamilton, and by him deposited in the British Museum.

The author has also given an accurate description of the building commonly called the Temple of Concord, the Tomb of Thero, and the Temples of Esculapius and Castor and Pollux, but for these we must refer our readers to the book itself.

From Girgenti Mr. Swinburne continued his journey to Syracuse, through the worst roads in Sicily, the clayey soil being so tenacious that the horses and mules were scarce able to draw their legs out of the mud. After passing through Palma and Terranova, the former a spot possessing more points of rural elegance than any our author met with in his tour, he was obliged on account of the late rains to take a round-about way over the high country, through a sandy forest of cork-trees. The prospects on every side were grand. Towards the west lay an immense plain, bounded by a gloomy chain of mountains, while the *Val di Noto* extended on the right like a long peninsula. He now for the first time discovered Etna, towering above all the intermediate mountains, white with snow, and throwing out from its summit a constant but feeble stream of smoke.

He next arrived at Calatagerone, a royal city, containing about 17,000 inhabitants, living by agriculture, and the making of potter's ware. Leaving Calatagerone, the traveller crossed a plain of arable land, surrounded by bare hills in tillage, and passing the ancient city of Mineo, slept at Palagiano.

Lentini, once a city of note, but now a poor ill-built solitary town, was the next object of our author's attention. Soon after leaving it he descended to the beach near an ancient monument, called *L'Agulin*, or Needle, supposed to have been erected by Marcellus in commemoration of his conquest of Syracuse. After riding four miles, he came to a ridge of high rocks running from east to west, and shutting up the plain entirely. Having gained the summit, by an ascent cut through the rock, he had a full view of Syracuse and its environs. The ancient city was of a triangular form; the circuit of it, according to Strabo, amounted to 2.2 English miles. It contains at present about 18,000 inhabitants. The buildings in any other situation might be thought tolerable, but to an observer who reflects on the ancient Syracusan architecture and upulence, they must appear mean. The cathedral, which was

the temple of Minerva, is now dedicated to our Lady of the Pillar. The church is made out of the old building; its exterior dimensions are 185 feet in length and 75 feet in breadth. There are also some remains, though not remarkable, of the temple of Diana. Near the quay, which is small, is a large pool of water, defended from the sea by a wall, and surrounded by houses on every other side. This is the celebrated Fountain of Arethusa, the mistress of the constant Alpheus.

Among the many curious vestiges of antiquity found in the environs of Syracuse, the large Latomize on the skirts of Neapolis is not the least extraordinary.

"It consists," says Mr. Swinburne, of a very spacious court, or area, round which runs a wall of rock of great height, so artfully cut as to cause the upper part to project very visibly out of the perpendicular line, and thereby defeat every attempt to climb up. Near the summit of the rock is a channel which conveys part of the waters of the aqueduct to the city, and can with ease at any time be stopped and turned into the Latomize. In the centre of the court is a huge insulated stone, and upon it the ruins of a guard house: vast caverns penetrate into the heart of the rocks, but the excavation that seems most worthy of our notice, and gives name to the whole place, is that in the north-west corner, called the Ear of Dionysius. It is 18 feet wide, and 58 high, and runs into the heart of the hill in the form of a capital S; the sides are chiseled very smooth, and the roof coved, gradually narrowing almost to as sharp a point as a Gothic arch: along this point runs a groove, or channel, which served, as is supposed, to collect the sounds that rose from the speakers below, and convey them to a pipe in a small double cell above, where they were heard with the greatest distinctness; but this hearing place having been too much opened and altered, has lost its virtue. There is a recess, like a chamber about the middle of the cave, and the bottom of the grotto is rounded off. It is impossible, after an attentive survey of this place, to entertain a doubt of its having been constructed for a prison and a listening place: rings are cut out of the angles of the walls, where no doubt the more obnoxious criminals were fastened. The echo at the mouth of the grotto is very loud; the tearing of a piece of paper made as great a noise as a smart blow of a cudgel on a board would have done; a gun gave a report like thunder that vibrated for some seconds, but farther in these extraordinary effects ceased. I have read in a Sicilian author of the last century, that an eminent musician

musician composed a canon for two voices, which when sung in this cavern appeared to be performed by four."

From Syracuse Mr. Swinburne continued his route to Mount Etna, but after ascending to a great height was prevented from reaching the summit, by the snow which hid certain rocks. On his descent he visited the celebrated chestnut-tree, called the *Castagno de cento Cavalli*, being, it is supposed, capable of sheltering a hundred horse under its boughs. It consists of a trunk, now split to the surface of the earth, but united to one body at a very small depth below. The trunk forms five divisions, the exterior surface of which is covered with bark, but none has yet grown on them inside, and they all turn towards one common centre. The in-

terstices are at different extents; one of them is wide enough for two coaches to drive a-breast: the circumference of this surprising tree is at one inch above the ground 196 feet on the outside.

After visiting Messina and Tripea, our traveller returned to Naples, after having completed by sea and land a tour of 914 computed miles. The pleasing manner in which this instructing and agreeable writer has drawn up this account, has afforded us no common share of entertainment. By blending historical facts and lively anecdotes with picturesque description, he has so united the useful with the agreeable, as to render his work equally acceptable to every class of readers, whether information or amusement be the object of their pursuit.

A Review of Some Interesting Periods of the Irish History. 8vo. Whieldon. 1786.

THE periods our author considers, are those of Elizabeth, Charles I. James II. and William III.

In that of Elizabeth he severely censures the conduct of that celebrated Queen in establishing the Reformation in Ireland, which he contends was unjust, impolitic, and proceeded from the worst motives. He observes, that in the early part of her reign, by the kind maxims she adopted, the establishment of a strict equality of justice, and the undistinguishing protection then first granted to the Irish clans, she made their fierce tempers brook the restraints of society, and their insurrections were no more. But her caprice for uniformity of worship, made her fondly hope to establish in Ireland by the sword, those doctrines which conviction and interest both conspired to diffuse in England. In England, he says, "a number of ecclesiastics had embraced the opinions of Luther and Calvin, and propagated them with that zeal which so particularly distinguished the times. In Ireland, the few ecclesiastics whose learning could entitle them to remove the veil of sacred reverence, had received at Rome the early bias of a prejudiced education. While in a country where there was no public University; where we have little reason to suspect, and no monuments to prove the existence of philosophy and literature; where a language unknown to the rest of Europe cut off all intercourse with the surrounding nations, and internal wars left little room for reflection; it is natural to conclude, that implicit reverence would be given to their spiritual guides however unlettered, and that bigotry the constant companion of ignorance would prevail. In England, says our author, the great shared the spoils of the abbies, and were thus pledged to support the Reformation. In Ireland this was not the case: no

part of the abbey lands was bestowed on the Irish Chieftains; the whole was divided among the nobility of the English Court, and thus the deep-rooted antipathy of the natives against the English name was confirmed.

In such circumstances, Elizabeth instead of pursuing lenient measures, or endeavouring to convince their understandings, had recourse to force, and by persecution forced them to insurrection.

In the second period, he considers the state of Ireland immediately previous to the civil war, when the famous Earl of Strafford was Governor, whom he represents as the most arbitrary despot and oppressive tyrant that ever governed a kingdom. After giving a long list of the enormities he committed during his administration, he says, despair and distress drove them to imitate the successful enterprises of their fellow subjects, and seek from arms that justice they could not otherwise expect. The horrors of the massacre however he denies. According to him, "a chimerical project to seize the castle of Dublin and cause a rising in the North, the local and tumultuary insurrection of a rabble, have been blended into one well-digested system of massacre and desolation." Few or no cruelties were committed by the Chieftains, except by Sir Phelim O'Neil, who at his execution solemnly declared, that they were committed by his soldiers without his privacy. He then retorts the charge of cruelty upon the English, who, he says, it might easily be proved, were guilty of the very same violence with which they calumniate the Irish Catholics.

In his third period he vindicates the Irish for rising in favour of James II. a prince to whom they were attached by his professing the same religion with themselves, and who united the blood of Milesius with that of Alfred.

Such are the heads of this pamphlet. The author seems an able and shrewd advocate for his countrymen; but the narrow compass to which he has confined his work, has made him frequently assert without giving his

proofs, and the reader is left at liberty to chuse whether he will give his assent or dissent. Possibly, however, this may only be a prelude to a larger work, where those interesting subjects will be more fully elucidated.

Mr. Mainwaring's Address to the Grand Jury of Middlesex in September 1785. 4to.

THIS is a publication upon a subject on which all men talk, and many have written of late, with great persuasion that they are perfectly competent to decide. Mr. M.'s situation intitles him to a more serious attention; he ought to be better qualified than the generality of men to give his opinion; and, after the measures that had been taken to reform the body of Justices, something was expected from the Chairman in their defence.

But, surely, never was there a more singular defence than the present. Mr. M. stood forth in parliament as the opponent of the *Police Bill*: he makes an attack upon that bill in the present Charge, and tells the Justices, that there is no need of altering the present laws. But this apparent defence of the Justices is followed by such pointed remarks on their conduct, as lead one to think that the Chairman is not very warmly disposed in favour of his brethren. He tells us, that the present disorders are entirely owing to the inactivity of the Justices, and to nothing else.

The principal part of his Charge is taken up in pointing out the instances in which they are negligent. He exhorts them to enforce the Vagrant Act, and to watch the licensing of public houses; and tells them, if they will attend to those two great objects, the public will need no Police Bill.

We cannot help remarking, that four months and more have passed since Mr. M. made this Charge, and the Justices have done nothing.—We, therefore, would ask Mr. M. himself, whether he now retains the opinion he held in September? and whether he does not think, as well as the rest of the world, that the Justices, after all his warning, must be given up as incorrigibles?

It seems to us, that this Charge is one of the best arguments to shew, that a Reform is wanting, and the friends of the intended Police Bill are much obliged to Mr. M. for furnishing them with so authentic a testimony as this in its favour. We are glad to say this little in Mr. M.'s praise, as we are not able to add any thing in his behalf as an author.

Cary's Actual Survey of Middlesex on a Scale of an Inch to a Mile, wherein the Roads, Rivers, Woods and Commons, as well as every Market Town, Village, &c. are distinguished, and every Seat shewn with the Name of the Possessor, preceded by a General Map of the County, divided into its Hundreds. To which is added an Index of all the Names contained in the Plates. 8vo. Cary.

THE design of this work is so amply set forth in the title-page, that there needs no further explication of it to the reader; at the same time its utility must be manifest. The difficulty of finding in a large map a place with whose situation we are not acquainted, every man must have experienced; and if the traveller be on horseback, it is for the most part impossible for him to find it, or to trace out the road from or to it; but by this plan both are rendered easy, the roads being laid down in pages, to which you are referred by the index, and the form of the work makes it much more convenient than that of a map, the opening of which and keeping it displayed on the road is always troublesome, and would even be found entirely impracticable, if constructed on so large a scale as an inch to a mile.

The execution of the work is much superior in elegance to any that we have hitherto seen; and it appears, from collating it with those before published, greatly to surpass them in correctness as well as copiousness. Many turnpike-roads are here laid down which in others are not distinguished as such. Gentlemen's parks are marked with the names of their possessors, and, as far as we can judge, with accuracy and precision. Upon the whole, we think it a most useful pocket companion for the traveller, so far as it goes; and we wish the author encouragement sufficient to induce him to give us the other Counties of England upon the same plan; a performance which would be of the greatest advantage to all whom business or pleasure induces to travel.

A Compendium of useful Knowledge, by Dr. John Trusler. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Baldwin.

TO the now wearied endeavours of this eminent Divine, how much is every branch of literature indebted! In this instance, the Doctor has however outdone him-

self, having comprised all that a young man ought to know, to enable him to speak on every general subject, in a small duodecimo.

Rajah Kisna, an Indian Tale. In 3 Vols. London. P. Mitchel. 1786.

NONSENSE in an Eastern dress.

English Classics, being select Works of Addison, Pope and Milton, adapted to the Perusal of Youth of both Sexes, at School. To which are prefixed Observations on the several Authors. By J. Walker, Author of Elements of Education, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robinsons.

THIS selection, which whilst it guards the imagination of youth against the introduction of improper ideas, at the same time affords a compendium of useful knowledge, taken from the works of the first English writers, does great credit to Mr. Walker's judgment, which is displayed with additional

advantage in the pertinent remarks he has added on the authors whose works he has abridged. It is upon the whole a work admirably calculated at once to improve the morals and instruct the minds of youth, and as such well deserving the attention of those to whose care they are entrusted.

Florio, a Tale for fine Gentlemen and fine Ladies: and the Bas Bleu; or Conversation: Two Poems. 4to. 3s. T. Cadell, 1786.

THE reputation of Miss More, the author of these two Poems, though already sufficiently established as a Poet, will receive no inconsiderable increase from this publication, which abounds in keen yet delicate satire. The *Tale* is well told, and the characters are drawn in a masterly manner. The *Bas-Bleu* we are informed in an Advertisement prefixed, owes its birth and name to the mistake of a foreigner of distinction, who gave the literal appellation of the *Bas-bleu* to a small party of friends, who had been sometimes called by way of pleasantry the *blue stockings*. For our readers amusement we have selected the following humorous description of a *fine gentleman's* studies, or modern reading.

"Yet tho' so polish'd Florio's breeding,
"Think him not ignorant of reading;
"For he, to keep him from the vapours,
"Subscrib'd at *Horsbarn's*; saw the Papers;
"Was deep in *Poet's-corner* wit,
"Knew what was in *Italics* writ;
"Explains'd fictitious names at will,
"Each gutted syllable could fill;
"He studied while he dress'd, for true 'tis

"He read compendiums, extracts, beauties,
"Abreges, dictionnaires, recueils,
"Mercuries, journaux, extraits, and feuilles:
"No work in substance now is follow'd,
"The chemic extract only's swallow'd.
"He lik'd those literary cooks
"Who skim the cream of other's books,
"And ruin half an author's graces,
"By plucking hans mots from their places;
"He wonders any writing sells,
"But these spic'd mushrooms and moreells;
"His palate these alone can touch,
"Where every mouthful is *bonne bouche*."

Nor is the Poet less severe or laughable at the expence of the *Scavon Piere*.

"——— A modish epicure;
"Tho' once this word, as I opine,
"Meant not such men as live to dine,
"Yet all our modern wits assure us,
"That's all they know of *epicure*:
"They fondly fancy that repletion
"Was the *chief good* of that fam'd Grecian,
"To live in gardens full of flowers,
"And talk philosophy in bowers,
"Might be the notion of their founder,
"But they have notions vastly sounder."

The Recess, a Tale of other Times. By the Author of the Chapter of Accidents. 3 Vols. T. Cadell, 1786.

THE Heroines of this tale are the *supposed* twin daughters of Mary Queen of Scots, by the unfortunate Duke of Norfolk, who fell a sacrifice to his attachment to that unhappy Queen. The eldest of these ladies, after having passed the earlier part of life with her sister in a subterraneous recess, from which these volumes are entitled, by a singular accident meets with Lord Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite, to whom she is married. The younger by a no less extraordinary circumstance engaged the affections of the Earl of Essex, Leicester's successor in Elizabeth's esteem. Both these attachments are equally productive of misery to all parties. Lord

Leicester is treacherously killed in the arms of Matilda; and Essex, with less violation of historic truth, lies on the scaffold: Ellinor lost her senses, and Matilda, after a variety of most melancholy events, returns to England with her daughter Mary. With this descendant of the Queen of Scots Henry Prince of Wales is supposed to become enamoured; but finding her attached to Somerset, dies of disappointment, or is poisoned. Matilda after discovering herself to her brother James I. is hurried away with her daughter to a castle of Somerset's, where they are detained prisoners; and Mary at length falls a victim to the Countess's jealousy. The mother

ther after recovering her liberty, retires to France, whence, previous to her death, she writes the above account. This is merely an outline of the general business, which is filled up with numberless episodes, each more melancholy than the other. Many of the characters are well drawn, and the whole is extremely interesting; but it is such an uninterrupted series of misery without one intervening ray of comfort, as cannot fail to affect too strongly hearts "enriched with sensibility and refined by experience." It has

An ACCOUNT of the CIRCUMSTANCES which attended the DEATH of ROUSSEAU.
[Illustrated by an elegant ENGRAVING.]

IN the afternoon of Wednesday, July 1, 1778, ROUSSEAU took his usual walk with his *little governor*, as he called him: the weather was very warm, and he several times stopped and desired his little companion to rest himself (a circumstance not usual with him), and complained, as the child afterwards related, of an attack of the colic; which, however, was entirely removed when he returned to supper, so that even his wife had no suspicion of his being out of order. The next day he rose at his usual hour, went to contemplate the rising sun in his morning walk, and returned to breakfast with his wife.

Some time after, at the hour she generally went out about her family business, he desired her to call and pay a smith that had done some work for him; and charged her particularly to make no deduction from his bill, as he appeared to be an honest man; preserving to the last moments of his life, those sentiments of probity and justice which he enforced by his example, not less persuasively than by his writings. His wife had been out but a few minutes, when returning she found him sitting in a straw chair, and leaning with his elbow on a nest of drawers.

"What is the matter with you, my dear? says she: do you find yourself ill?"

"I feel, replies he, a strange uneasiness and oppression, besides a severe attack of the colic."

Madame Rousseau, upon this, in order to have assistance without alarming him, begged the porter's wife to go to the chateau, and tell that her husband was taken ill. Madame de Girardin, being the first whom the news reached, hurried there instantly, and as that was with her a very unusual hour of visiting Rousseau, she, as a pretext for her coming, asked him and his wife, whether they had not been disturbed in the night by the noise made in the village.

"Ah! madam," (answered Rousseau, in a tone of voice that declared the feeling he had for her condescension) "I am perfectly sensible of your goodness, but you see I

been observed that *pain* is only *pleasure* carried to excess; the feelings, however, arising from sensibility are in this instance wound up to such a pitch as to leave not even a trace of pleasure on the mind. We by no means intend the above remark as a censure; we only wish that in future our fair Author would mix a little more of *l'allegro* in her productions, and adopt another motto instead of

"———Præcipe lugubres"
"Cantus."

"I am in pain, and to have you a witness of my sufferings, is an addition to them; and both your own delicate state of health, and the natural tenderness of your heart, unfit you for the sight of other people's sufferings. You will do me a kindness, and yourself too, Madam, by retiring and leaving me alone with my wife for some time."

She returned therefore to the chateau, to leave him at liberty to receive without interruption such assistance as his colic required, the only assistance, in appearance, which he stood in need of.

As soon as he was alone with his wife, he desired her to sit down beside him.

"Here I am, my dear; how do you find yourself?"

"The colic tortures me severely, but I entreat you to open the window; let me once more see the face of nature: how beautiful it is!"

"My dear husband, what do you mean by saying so?"

"It has always been my prayer to God, (replied he with the most perfect tranquillity) to die without doctor or disease, and that you may close my eyes: my prayers are on the point of being heard. If I have ever been the cause of any affliction to you; if by being united to me, you have met with any misfortune, that you would otherwise have avoided, I entreat your pardon for it."

"Ah, it is my duty (cried she all in tears) it is my duty, and not yours, to ask forgiveness for all the trouble and uneasiness I have occasioned to you! But what can you mean by talking in this manner?"

"Listen to me, my dear wife. I feel that I am dying, but I die in perfect tranquillity: I never meant ill to any one, and I have a right to reckon upon the mercy of God. My friends have promised me never to dispose, without your consent, of the papers I have put into their hands; the Marquis de Girardin will have the humanity to claim the performance of their promise.

“ wife. Thank the Marquis and his lady on
 “ my part; I leave you in their hands, and I
 “ have a sufficient reliance on their friend-
 “ ship, to carry along with me the satisfac-
 “ tory certainty, that they will be a father
 “ and mother to you. Tell them I request
 “ their permission to be buried in their gar-
 “ den, and that I have no choice as to the
 “ particular spot. Give my *souvenir* to my
 “ little Governor, and my botany to Made-
 “ moiselle Girardin. Give the poor of the
 “ village something to pray for me, and let
 “ the honest couple whose marriage I had
 “ settled, have the present I intended to
 “ make them. I charge you, besides, parti-
 “ cularly, to have my body opened after my
 “ death, by proper persons, and that an ex-
 “ act account of the appearances and dissec-
 “ tion be committed to writing.”

In the mean time the pains he felt in-
 creased; he complained of shooting pains in
 the breast and head. His wife being no
 longer able to conceal her affliction, he for-
 got his own sufferings to console her.

“ What, (said he) have I lost all your af-
 “ fliction already; and do you lament my
 “ happiness, happiness never to have an end,
 “ and which it will not be in the power of
 “ men to alter or interrupt? See how clear
 “ the Heavens look, (pointing to the sky, in a
 “ kind of transport that seemed to collect
 “ all the energy of his soul) there is not a

“ single cloud. How pure and serene is this
 “ day! O how grand is nature! See that
 “ sun, whose smiling aspect calls me: he-
 “ hold yourself that immense light. There,
 “ is God; yes, God himself who opens for
 “ me his bosom, and invites me at last to
 “ taste that eternal and unalterable peace
 “ which I had so eagerly desired.”

At these words he fell forwards, drag-
 ging his wife down along with him. At-
 tempting to raise him, she found him speech-
 less and without motion. Her cries brought
 all within hearing to her assistance; the bo-
 dy was taken up and laid on the bed. At
 that moment I entered, and taking his hand,
 I found it still a little warm, and even ima-
 gined his pulse beat; the shortness of the
 time in which the fatal event had taken place,
 the whole having passed in less than a quarter
 of an hour, left me a ray of hope. I sent
 for the neighbouring surgeon, and dispatched
 a person to Paris for a Physician, a friend
 of Rousseau's, charging him to come with-
 out a moment's delay. I called for some
alkali volatile *sulphur*, and made him smell
 to, and swallow it repeatedly, all to no ef-
 fect. The consummation so delightful to
 him, and so fatal to us, was already com-
 pleted, and if his example taught me how
 to die, it could not teach me to bear his loss
 without regret.

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE following is the humble Address
 of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual
 and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Die Martii, 24 Januarii, 1786.

“ *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and
 loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
 poral, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to
 return your Majesty our humble thanks for
 your most gracious Speech from the throne.

“ Impressed with the fullest conviction of
 the blessings which result from a state of ge-
 neral peace, it affords us great satisfaction to
 be informed that the disputes which appeared
 to threaten an interruption to the tranquillity
 of Europe, have been brought to an amica-
 ble conclusion; and that your Majesty con-
 tinues to receive from foreign powers the
 strongest assurances of their friendly disposi-
 tion towards this country.

“ Earnestly interested in whatever may
 contribute to the strength and splendour of
 the nation, and the wealth of your Majesty's
 subjects, we cannot but be deeply sensible
 of the advantages which must be derived

from the extension of trade, the improve-
 ment of the revenue, and the increase of
 the public credit.

“ The promotion of the common interest
 and prosperity of all your Majesty's subjects,
 was the object of those resolutions which we
 humbly laid before your Majesty in the last
 session of parliament, as the foundation of a
 permanent and equitable adjustment of the
 commercial intercourse between Great Britain
 and Ireland; but no effectual stop having
 been taken in consequence of them by the
 parliament of Ireland, the progress of that
 measure, however salutary, cannot properly
 become the subject of our present considera-
 tion.

“ We humbly entreat your Majesty to be
 persuaded, that the vigour and resources of
 the country, which, with heart-felt satisfac-
 tion, we observe are so fully manifested in
 its present situation, cannot fail to excite a
 still more active attention to the important
 objects of national concern, which your Ma-
 jesty is pleased to recommend to our conside-
 ration; and particularly to such measures as
 may

may be necessary to give further security to the revenue, and to promote and extend, as far as possible, the general industry of our country."

Jan. 30.

This day the Lord Chancellor, after reporting his Majesty's Answer * to their Address, adjourned the House till Monday. His Lordship then went in procession, accompanied by their Graces the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Salisbury, Ely, Bangor, Gloucester, Exeter, and Rochester, with three other Bishops, and one temporal Lord, to Westminster Abbey, and heard a sermon preached on the occasion of King Charles's martyrdom by the Right Rev. Dr. Hurd, Lord Bishop of Worcester, from the 2d chapter of the first Epistle of Peter, ver. 16.—"As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as servants of God."

His Lordship began with a short view of the establishment of Christianity, proving by its precepts, that it tended to the establishment of civil and religious Freedom. He said, "the Gospel wrote to the cultivation of Liberty;" but as "no word was more fascinating to the common ear," so none had been more abused in the exercise of its true meaning. To prove this, he took a view of former times, antecedent to the establishment of Christianity, and from thence to the Reformation; shortly but clearly pointing out how the word *liberty* had been used, as a cloak to cover the designs of those who actually intended its destruction. He stated the variety of struggles it underwent, both in this country and in others, and particularly how it had been attacked under the mask of religion; an attack that drove the supporters of the Protestant faith into foreign countries, by the true religious and civil liberties of England being overthrown by church dominion. This, his Grace said, gave scope to "Independence," under whose broad wing above 1000 different sects were formed," until at last one was formed on the most factious principles, and under the most insidious mask, which insulted the Crown, and evaded the Constitution. This unconstitutional claim to independence was followed by a melancholy event. The power acquired by rebellion created a civil war; and the bloody scene of putting the Sovereign to death was "cloathed with public trial and public condemnation." The mask of religious Freedom was then dropped—it was of no further use to the wearers—they had accomplished their purposes, and wanted the disguise no longer. His Lordship here expatiated on the perversion of the principles of the best constitution that ever was formed—on the evil effects of exceeding the bounds pre-

scribed by law to the exercise of our civil as well as religious liberties. Many, he said, were the proofs to be adduced in support, that the most fatal consequences always attend every attempt at innovation on what are the true principles of Liberty. They either terminate in Democracy, or they end in absolute Monarchy. Two periods of the history of this Kingdom plainly demonstrated the fact; the arbitrary system in one King, which soon drove him from his Throne; and the fanatic Democracy of the people, which in a former reign imbrued their hands in the blood of their Sovereign. His Lordship drew a very affecting picture of the contrast here, and in elegant language established his premises, that departing from civil and religious liberty, as established by law, was the certain road to National destruction.—Under religious Liberty, improperly applied, Deism was openly acknowledged—Atheism was publicly avowed—Free-thinking had no latitude;—and Free-writing was carried to the extreme.—The preservation of civil and religious Liberty was a rock on which the salvation of this country depended—the abuse of it was the certain weapon to destroy us. Public policy, and private interest, required us to guard these blessings; and by protecting the Constitution according to the established law, secure peace, prosperity, and happiness to ourselves. Every spirit of innovation should be checked. We should combat all hazardous attempts at Reformation, as so many insinuating schemes to rob us of our true and essential political welfare.—We should never permit the exercise of such plans; for Liberty has often been, and may again be used as a cloak to cover the worst designs against our freedom.

Feb. 6.

Lord Ducie took his seat for the first time; his Lordship was introduced between Lord Scarisale and Lord Rodney.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved, that the thanks of this House be given to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, for the sermon by him preached on the 30th of January last, in the Abbey Church, Westminster.—Agreed to.

Feb. 8.

Lord Effingham presented a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—the same was accordingly read the first time.

An order was made by their Lordships not to receive any reports from the Judges on private Bills, after the 17th day of April next.

Feb. 10.

Read a third time and passed the American and Newfoundland Trade Bill, without opposition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

LORD COURTOWN reported, that his Majesty had been waited on, pursuant to their order of yesterday, to know when he would be attended by this House with their address of thanks*, and his Majesty appointed this day, at two o'clock, at St. James's.

Went up with their address.

JAN. 27.

The Speaker reported to the House the answer that had been made by his Majesty to their address, which was as follows :

" Gentlemen,

" I thank you for this very loyal address.

" I receive with great satisfaction the assurances of your disposition to enter with zeal and industry into the consideration of those important and salutary objects which I have recommended to your attention."

Ordered that no petitions for private bills be received after the 3d of March.

One of the Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the City against the shop-tax.

Ordered that the renewed petitions for undue elections of last session be delivered in, and read in the order they were appointed to be heard : Honington, 14th of February, Sir George Yunge and Sir George Collier sitting members ; a petition of Governor Johnstone for Leicester, 16th February ; and the petition of the Electors at the same time.

A petition of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. and ——— Alves, Esq. and of the Electors of Seaford, 21st of February.

A petition of Mr. Flood and Mr. Parsons for the same place, and at the same time.

A petition of Mr. Gordon, and of the Electors of Nairne, on the 23d of March.

JAN. 30.

A Sermon was preached in St. Margaret's Church on occasion of the day, before the Speaker and several members, from the 7th chapter of John, 12th verse, by the Rev. Dr. Heathcote.

JAN. 31.

The thanks of the House were ordered to be given to the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, for his sermon preached before them yesterday in St. Margaret's Church.

Received and read petitions from Bath, Thirsk, Exeter, Sheffield, and Liverpool, against the shop-tax.

Mr. Marsham, in consequence of a former notice, addressed the House, relative to the laws which now exist for the regulation of the militia in England.—He reverted to the year 1757, the period in which that

constitutional establishment for the defence of this country was introduced, at the general request of the nation, who looked upon the employing of Hanoverian regiments for the internal defence of the country, as a reflection upon the character and courage of the nation ; the event of which was acknowledged to have merited the public confidence. At the conclusion of this late war, the evident utility of the militia entitled them to the thanks of the legislature ; an acknowledgement, which, though that respectable body was as equally entitled to at the conclusion of the last war, as at the former period, yet by some means it was not made. The motion he was going to submit to the House, obviated every imputation on the present, whose cheerful concurrence in favour of the regulations he was going to offer, he flattered himself he might reckon upon.—He then proposed many regulations for the internal management of the corps, touching serjeants and drummers ; two of the latter he would have allotted to each of the flank-companies, and one to each battalion company.—We decline at present following him through all the regimental ordinances he proposed, upon which he assured the House, he had the approbation of the most experienced and intelligent officers. One object, he said, he had in the bill, which would relieve many people who had large families from being forced into the service, which was, to exempt such as had more than one child, and abridging the duration of the service to those who were liable to be called on. He proposed also some regulations as to substitutes, and concluded with moving,—“ That leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and bring into one, all the laws in force relative to the militia of that part of Great Britain called England.”

Mr. Pye seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt bestowed many encomiums on the Hon. Mover of the bill, for the attention and disposition he shewed to qualify and improve the laws which concerned the constitutional and meritorious bulwark of the nation's internal defence, the militia ; he also applauded the indefatigability and information with which the subject was brought forward, but he would in this stage of the business premise, that the reliance he had on, and respect for that necessary establishment in this country, would induce him carefully to guard against any thing that might militate against the utility of that corps. As some of the regulations intended by the bill now moved

* The Address is omitted, as being merely an echo of the King's Speech, as well as almost verbatim with that of the Lords, which we have inserted.

for went to cause a saving, he must applaud the motive in the first instance; but any saving which would diminish the importance of the militia, he would positively forego, rather than impair their existence.

Mr. Marsham assured the House, he was so fully apprized of the utility and importance of the militia, that rather than infringe an iota on their utility, he would decline interfering at all. But as his views had a contrary direction, he said, he did not mean but that they should assemble once a year.

All sides of the House acquiesced in this declaration; when the question being put, that leave be given to bring in a bill, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Marsham and Mr. Pye were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.—Adjourned.

FEB. 1.

Received and read a petition from Manchester, and also a petition from Southampton, against the shop-tax.

FEB. 2.

Received and read a petition from Bristol against the shop-tax.

The Secretary at War rose in his place, and proposed to bring forward the army estimates on an early day next week.

The Speaker said it was not customary to bring on that business so early in the session.

Sir George Yonge, however, seeming to press the subject,

Lord Surrey took it up, and observed, that he saw no reason for postponing a business of such general importance until late in the session, when so few gentlemen were in town that it was often impossible to make a house. He therefore trusted the Right Hon. Gentleman's intimation would be fulfilled as soon as he could make it convenient for himself.

Mr. Rolle, just as the House was adjourning, begged to know from the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any thing was this session to be done with the waste lands, as he intended, if nothing of that kind was proposed by Government, to move something on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer signified, that, in the course of the session, it was very probable something relating to the waste lands might be brought on.

Mr. Rolle did not seem satisfied with this answer, but wished the House might be at a certainty with respect to the time and nature of the business, otherwise he should think it his duty to submit to the consideration of the House such a plan for the disposition of those lands, as might tend to the general benefit of the community.

FEB. 3.

Received and read a petition from Preston, against the shop-tax.

FEB. 6.

A petition from Birmingham was presented against the Shop Tax. Another from Cirencester. Another from Leeds. Another from Middlesex, by Mr. Alderman Wilkes. Another from Southwark, by Mr. Thornton. Another from Westminster, by Lord Hood; upon which Mr. Fox said, that however his constituents might differ on political points, yet they had but one opinion as to the tax in question; that the petition was signed by 4500 respectable inhabitants; and that the magnitude of the object called for immediate redress.

Mr. Sawbridge next presented a petition from the shopkeepers of the City of London, which was also signed by several thousand inhabitants; on which he observed, that as his constituents prayed to be heard by counsel, he should make a motion for that purpose in due time.

In a Committee of Supply moved, That the sum of one million be granted to his Majesty, towards paying off and discharging the Exchequer Bills made out in pursuance of an act made in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for raising a certain sum of money by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1785."

That the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds be granted to his Majesty, towards paying off and discharging the Exchequer Bills, made out in pursuance of an act, intitled, "An Act for raising a further sum of money by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1785."

That the sum of one million be granted to his Majesty, towards paying off and discharging the Exchequer Bills made out in pursuance of an act of the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for raising a sum of money by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1785."

The Hon. Mr. Marsham could not help re-calling the attention of the House to what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) last Tuesday, relative to a subject which had interested the attention of many respectable and able characters, as well as his own. He meant the laws now in being respecting the militia. He had on that occasion expressed his sentiments very fully. He had moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending and reducing into one act, all the acts relating to the militia in that part of Great Britain called England. His motion had so far met with the concurrence of the House, that leave had been granted to bring in the bill. The sentiments, however, which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman on that occasion, and the reserve of opinion which

which he had maintained relative to some of the new regulations which were intended to be adopted, he owned, embarrassed and staggered him considerably. He, in particular, had declared, that he had formed a decided opinion with respect to the propriety of calling out the militia every year. This regulation, however, he considered not only in consequence of his own investigations of the subject, but also in consequence of the opinion of others, founded in military experience, to be so essential to the plan proposed, and so necessary to the discipline and respectable maintenance of the militia, that it could on no account whatsoever be disposed with. If, therefore, there was a total difference of opinion, here the matter might as well be dropped, and, on this account, it was a question with him whether he should proceed farther in the business. The statutes at present enjoined the annual discipline of the militia, though there was no formal act of parliament establishing a fund for defraying the expence which must necessarily be incurred, by calling them out yearly. It would, therefore, surely be better to allow matters to remain as they were, than to hazard, by an attempt to mend, the total destruction of an important regulation, which at present had at least the shadow of an existence. He wished for these reasons to be possessed of the Right Hon. Gentleman's clear and decided opinion on this important and essential point, before he should form any resolution whether he should proceed in the business or not.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not help expressing some surprize, as well as some regret, on account of the sentiments which the very respectable member had adopted with regard to his conduct relative to his proposed reform of the militia laws. He was aware that there was at present no question before the House, and that this point therefore was not formally under discussion; but he hoped the House would indulge him so far as to allow him to vindicate his procedure to the Hon. Gentleman, whom he knew was at all times devoted to the interests of the public, and to whom he reckoned himself peculiarly indebted on the present occasion, for the zeal and industry he had employed in putting on a better footing what he should always consider to be the best constitutional defence of the nation. The Hon. Gentleman seemed inclined to relinquish all further prosecution of his plan, because on a former occasion he had asserted that he was not sufficiently well acquainted with all its circumstances to declare how far it should meet with his support. Such was the Hon. Gentleman's argument. But was it fair, was it conclusive? Because he, an

individual in that House, had declared that he had not obtained sufficient information relative to the particulars of the plan projected, so as to give it his immediate concurrence, was the Hon. Gentleman to abandon it altogether, or to deprive him, as well as others, who might entertain similar doubts, of having the matter fully debated, and by public discussion of forming a decided judgment on the point? He was persuaded that the Hon. Gentleman would, on review, see the fallacy of his argument, and instead of arraigning him for opposing a measure of supposed general utility, allow him at least the ordinary means of acquiring knowledge with regard to it.

The particular point on which he had not made up his mind, and on which others as well as himself had entertained their doubts, and wished for information, respected the public finance. It was, no doubt, his opinion, that the militia, if called out annually, would be better disciplined than if called out only once in five years.———But it was a point of doubt with him, whether the expence (and the expence must be considerable) attending the regulation, if adopted, would not exceed its utility; and whether the money appropriated to this end, might not, in many other ways, be better and more wisely applied for the purpose of strengthening the general defence of the country. In all matters of finance, with regard to every object of plausible and speculative utility, to the execution of which the expenditure of the public money was necessary, it became him to act, not with precipitancy, but with caution. To arraign him of being unfriendly to a scheme, because he was anxious that its principle should be investigated and discussed, or to decline bringing it forward, because he had not the folly to approve of it without examination, was a species of reasoning, and a mode of conduct which he felt difficult to reconcile with the well known understanding of the patriotic gentleman. But abstracted from these considerations, he was apprised that several members had frequently entertained their doubts on other grounds respecting the expediency of the intended measure. They wished as well as he did, that the point might be discussed; and he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not deprive them of an opportunity of obtaining every information in their power previous to their forming decided opinions on the subject.

Mr. Marham did not consider the Right Hon. Gentleman's reserve of opinion, with respect to a point of so much consequence, as a thing of light concern. The reserve of which he complained, was not that of an individual, but of the minister of the country.

In this view it was formidable. The regulation in question he considered as of the greatest consequence. Several Militia Officers, with whom he had conversed, declared it to be so. He could not therefore think, by the projection of any new scheme, of hazarding its being abolished altogether. He called the attention of the Right Hon. Gentleman to what he had already stated. The annual muster of the militia was at present prescribed by statute. No money indeed was appropriated for accruing expenses. The House of Commons held the purse of the nation; but he should think it an encroachment on the authority of the whole legislative body, were they to refuse granting money for the purpose of carrying into execution an act of parliament. He hoped, therefore, the Right Hon. Gentleman would not consider his argument in that irrational light in which he had described.

Mr. Minchin rose; but the Speaker observing that there was no motion before the House, he sat down.

Immediately after Mr. Minchin had sat down, a motion was made—"That this House do now adjourn."—This called up

Lord Surrey, who expressed his surprise at finding, that though business of importance was daily expected, the House adjourned every day between three and four o'clock. If the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of his Majesty's council, was too much employed to turn his thoughts to every branch of the public business, he ought to rest satisfied with his great office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not to retain also that of Prime Minister. It was to be lamented, he said, that though the House of Commons held the purse of the nation, and consequently a very important rank in the constitution, there was in that House only one single Cabinet Minister, though the House of Lords had the happiness of possessing five or six Cabinet Ministers. Every thing considered, he was of opinion that the Commons ought to have at least one Secretary of State for a Member, and not be left with so great a disproportion of confidential ministers as it experienced at present.

No notice having been taken by the minister, or any one else, of Lord Surrey's observations, the question of adjournment was put and carried.

FEB. 7,

Mr. Duncombe presented a petition from the Shopkeepers of York, praying that the Act imposing a Tax on Retail Shops might be repealed.

Lord Mahon presented a petition to the same effect from the Shopkeepers of Wycombe in Bucks, as did another Member from the Shopkeepers of Durham.

Mr. Pitt said he should detain the House but a few minutes—it was for the purpose of giving notice, that he should, as soon as the estimates and accounts could be got ready, lay before Parliament the state of the Finances of this Country. The public, he knew, expected it with impatience, and therefore he should endeavour to satisfy them as soon as possible. Before this could be done, there were several accounts to be produced, which had been moved for, but which were not yet made up. When these were produced, he should be able to state, in one point of view, what the actual state of our finances was, and how far we should be able to assist the Sinking Fund, an object from which there were high expectations. This statement of our finances was to be formed from a number of distinct accounts, which accounts would be in a short time produced. —After having stated the state of the finances, he meant to refer the consideration of the whole to a select Committee, the enquiry of which would take up but a little time before they made their report, after which he should move for the account to be printed. He mentioned this matter to satisfy the impatience of the House on this important subject.

FEB. 8.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The order of the day being read for going into a Committee of the whole House, for taking into consideration the army estimates,

The Secretary at War rose and moved, that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. Minchin rose to oppose the motion, on the ground that he could not, with his ideas of consistency, vote for the army estimates, while the militia, the natural and constitutional defence of the country, stood as it then did. It was absurd to talk of economy in the pitiful saving of the expence; in his opinion the public money could not be applied more properly, and a few thousands might be the means of saving millions afterwards. He would however consent to withdraw his opposition, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be explicit enough to declare his intention with regard to the militia, on those points on which he had said in a former debate that he had not yet made up his mind—or if the Right Hon. Gentleman should not then be prepared on that subject, that he would agree to such a reduction of the standing army, as would employ one third of the militia for the duty of guards and garrisons in Great Britain.

Mr. Steele observed, that as the discussion of the subject of the militia would probably occupy a considerable portion of the time of the House, and that it might not come on till the end of the session, it was rather a new ground of argument for the Hon. Member to assign as a reason

a reason why he would not vote for the army estimates. His Right Hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) had said nothing that could justify such a declaration. Though he did not pledge himself to support the bill which was proposed to be introduced, that was no proof that he meant to oppose it, and therefore he did not see that upon that ground the Hon. Member ought to oppose the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr. Minchin said a few words in explanation of his argument; he did not mean that the consideration of the army estimates should be postponed till the whole business of the militia was gone through; he only wished the Minister to declare whether it was his intention to support it or not.

Mr. Pitt was silent.

Lord North rose and observed, that however the question before the House might be considered with regard to the business of that day, yet it had some weight with him as being a dangerous precedent. In his opinion it was a point of order of infinite consequence, and unless there was some strong reason assigned for breaking through the usual practice of the House in similar cases, he would oppose the motion. His Lordship then explained what had been the general usage when he was in office, which was, that while the army estimates were upon the table, the ordinary of the navy was voted before they were taken into consideration.

The Secretary at War said he did not expect his motion to have been opposed on the grounds which had been urged. He was not an enemy to rules, nor did he wish to trench on the customary forms of the House. He begged, however, to inform those gentlemen who had taken up the argument with so much warmth, that the estimates had then been a week on the table. They were laid before the House on Thursday last, and though Saturday and Sunday were not sitting days, yet they were very good days for reading papers. He therefore hoped the House was satisfied that he had no intentions of taking them by surprise.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his surprise at the arguments which had been urged by the gentlemen on the other side of the House; they seemed to be the efforts of a vigorous opposition. A noble Lord had complained but a few days ago of the great delay of public business, and of the grievous hardship of the House rising at four o'clock. There was then a full House, and gentlemen, he believed, were fully prepared on the subject to come before them. With regard to the point of form, the noble Lord who had spoken last, had begged the question; he had not assigned any reason why the

estimates should have been on the table more than a week; and was not that day the seventh from Thursday last? The spirit of the rule certainly was, that the House should not be taken by surprise, and surely no man could say that such was the intention.

He then adverted to the business of the militia, and repeated what he had said on a former day on that subject. He did not feel himself presumptuous enough to take the lead on that business, but he would listen with all the attention he was master of to the arguments of those who were better judges than himself. He felt himself under the greatest obligations to those gentlemen who had investigated and digested the plan for the future regulation of the militia, but he desired to retain his opinion till the matter came before the House. He professed himself to be a friend to the militia, and he believed he was warranted in saying, that he was its hereditary friend. He confessed he was anxious to make this understood, as some gentlemen had been assiduous to impress the House with a belief that he was an enemy to the militia, and they had no other ground for this than that he had presumed to doubt of the propriety of mustering them annually.

Mr. Fox begged leave to trouble the House with only a very few words on the subject of the present conversation. A minister ought to have been ashamed, as he should undoubtedly in that capacity, to have declared, that his mind was not made up on a point that affected the constitutional defence of the kingdom. It was an essential part of that public and ostensible business which belonged to the high situation occupied by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Pyle rose in the midst of the debate, when the Militia Bill that had been intended to have been brought in by Mr. Marham was the topic of discussion, and declared, if it would afford satisfaction to the House, he would bring in the bill.

Mr. Rose said, he should only beg that the clerk might read the precedent, which had been so often called for by the gentlemen on the other side of the House. It was taken from a period when the noble Lord was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It showed that in the year 1771, the supplies were voted only four days after the estimates were on the table.

Mr. Grenville hoped what had just happened would teach the gentlemen on the other side of the House to be less confident in their assertions, as the precedent now produced clearly proved, that no such order as had been contended for had in fact any existence.

Several

Several other members spoke, but the House became clamorous for a vote, and the gallery was cleared. The question passed, however, without a division.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Gilbert having taken the chair,

The Secretary at War moved the following resolutions:—

"That 17,638 men be granted to his Majesty for guards and garrisons for the year 1786."

"That 647,005*l.* be granted for maintaining the same."

"That 6,358*l.* be granted for the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishments, of six regiments of foot belonging to, and paid by the latter, serving out of Ireland in the Plantations, &c. &c."

"6,409*l.* for the pay of General and Staff Officers in Great Britain."

"24,378*l.* for defraying the charge of half-pay to reduced or superannuated officers."

"8,230*l.* for the pay necessary to be advanced to the troops serving in the East-Indies."

"9,320*l.* for allowances to the Paymaster-General, and the Secretary at War, for Exchequer fees and poundage."

"11,409*l.* for pensions to widows of commissioned officers."

The question was put severally on the different resolutions, and carried without a word of debate.

The chairman then left the chair of the committee.

FEB 10.

Received and read a Petition from Worcester against the shop tax.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report from the Committee of Supply of the army, which was agreed to unanimously.

Captain Luttrell presented the Ordnance Estimates for the current year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, standing at the bar, informed the House, that he had it in command from his Majesty, to lay before them the opinion of the land and sea officers appointed to take into consideration a plan for fortifying the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth. He accordingly delivered the opinion in writing, and an order was made that it should lie on the table.

Mr. Courtenay said, he hoped that the Minister would have no objection to the printing of these papers; he therefore moved that they should be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that so far from having any such objection, he rose to second the motion. As he was then upon his legs, he begged leave to say a few

words for the information of the House. It was in the recollection of gentlemen, that a plan of fortification having been submitted to them last year, a sum of 50,000*l.* had been voted in the committee of supply towards carrying the plan into execution: but it appearing afterwards to be a matter of doubt with many very respectable members, whether such system of fortifying the dock-yards ought to be adopted or not, the effect of the vote was suspended, and the money was not laid out. The ordnance estimate for the current year was for 300,000*l.* but should it appear to the House, that the fortifications ought not to be carried on, then they would vote this year only 250,000*l.* and direct that the 50,000*l.* voted last year, but not expended, should be applied to the use of the ordnance; and thus, by the votes of this year and of the last, the sum of 300,000*l.* wanted for the current service of the ordnance would be completed. On the difference of opinion that had taken place relative to the system of fortifications laid before Parliament, his Majesty was pleased to appoint a board of general and naval officers, to take that subject into consideration. They had it in instruction to take a view of the dock-yards, and enquire whether it was possible so to cover them by sea, by a judicious disposal of a naval force, as to put them in a state of perfect security. Whether, if that could not be done, they might be so protected by the encamping of land-forces, as to be completely secure against attacks. Or, finally, whether they could be effectually covered both by naval and land forces, without fortifications. They were then to enquire, should they deem fortifications absolutely necessary, whether the plan proposed by the Master-general of the Ordnance was such as would give perfect security to the dock-yards; and, lastly, whether the estimate of the expence was the most reasonable that could be looked for. In obedience to their instructions, these gentlemen had examined the yards and places adjacent, and had given it as their decided opinion, that they could not be sufficiently secured without fortifications; that the old works, even if finished, would prove insufficient for their defence; and that the plan of the noble Duke at the head of the Ordnance, was such as promised complete security to the dock-yards, and could be defended by the smallest number of men. With respect to the estimate of the expence, they had taken the opinions of committees of engineers on the spot, and submitted them afterwards to the consideration of the board of engineers at the Tower; and the result of their determination was, that the estimate was the most reasonable and moderate that could be expected. He did not

mean to say, that the general and naval officers employed in this affair, had been unanimous in every point; there certainly was a difference of opinion on some few points; and those who dissented from the majority were as able and as respectable officers as any of those that composed it; but their resolution upon the general plan was unanimous, and decidedly not only in favour of the opinion that fortifications were absolutely necessary for the defence of the dock-yards, but that the ordnance plan adopted by the Master-General was the best that could be devised.

Gen. Burgoyne rose, and said, he hoped that Mr. Pitt would not have any objection to a motion for an address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that such parts of the report might be laid before the House as might be made public without danger to the State. He said he would make it on Thursday next, declaring, at the same time, that he would leave it entirely to the discretion of the servants of the Crown to lay before the House such extracts, and no others, as by them should be thought communicable, without injury to the public.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he could not bring himself to believe that the House would consent to call for the production of papers that might be attended with alarming consequences to the public.

Mr. Dempster observed, that without due information on the subject, he could not say how he should vote on the question of the fortifications. Understanding nothing of the military or naval art, he believed he should not derive from the production of the report the information he wanted. The information by which alone he could be enabled to form an opinion respecting the fortifications, he expected from the Committee, of which the Right Hon. Gentleman had given notice some days ago, that was to enquire into the state of our finances. Should the surplus in the Treasury be found to be very great, then he might be induced to vote that some part of it should be appropriated to the erection of works to cover the dock-yards: but he had much rather see it applied, particularly should it be small, in extinguishing some part of the national debt; that we might at last establish such order in our finances, as would enable us to meet another war, whenever we should have that calamity to encounter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer differed so far from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke before him, that he did not think the propriety or impropriety of erecting fortifications round our dock-yards, depended at all on the *quantum* of surplus that should be found in the Exchequer. He agreed, indeed,

that our existence depended on restoring order to our finances; but not more so than in protecting those dock-yards, the seeds of our navy, and consequently of our national prosperity. He should not, therefore, be less ready to fortify them, though the surplus in the Exchequer fell short of 500,000*l.* nor more ready if it should be found to exceed 800,000*l.*

The question for printing the ordnance estimates was put.

Mr. Courtenay, finding the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not consent to the production of the Report of the General and Naval Officers, said he wished to move for a paper, which he believed the Right Hon. Gentleman would readily consent to produce; and that was, a copy of the commission and instructions to those officers how to proceed in their enquiries. There was one fact which he wished to have officially authenticated: It was this—The Board of Officers had been instituted for the particular purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the Master-General of the Ordnance, whose office was in fact put into commission. Now, it would appear very extraordinary, if the very person whose conduct and plan were the actual subjects of enquiry, should not only be appointed a member of the board, but even constituted the president, and consequently vested with a casting voice in points where his own conduct and character were at stake. He then moved an Address to the King for the commission under the authority of which the land and sea officers had sat.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declining a debate on the question this day, as it would anticipate that of Thursday next, contented himself merely with moving the order of the day, in order to get rid of Mr. Courtenay's motion.

The question was now called for, and carried for the order of the day, so that Mr. Courtenay's motion was lost.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; when Mr. Brett, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, moved, that just the same number of seamen that had been voted last year (18000) be granted to his Majesty, for the service of the present year; and that 4*l.* per man per month be granted to maintain them.—The motion passed without a word of debate, and the House having been resumed, adjourned.

FEB. 13.

John Maddocks, Esq. took the oaths and his seat for Westbury.

A petition from Alton was presented against the shop-tax.

MILITIA.

MILITIA.

Mr. Pye brought in his Militia bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Vyner rose to make a motion, the purport of which he said was only to oblige Members to do that duty to their constituents and to the nation at large which became them, and indeed only that which they virtually became bound to do when they took their seats in that House. He then adverted to the great sum which gentlemen were already apprised would be required this year for the ordnance estimates. In his opinion, that was a matter of so much importance to the country in general, as to merit the fullest deliberation of its representatives in Parliament. He then moved, that this House be called over on this day three weeks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that a Call of the House could only be justified by more essential reasons than those which had been given by the honourable Member who made the motion. In his opinion, the public business which he had mentioned did not demand a general call of the House. There was no novelty in the demand which would be made this year for defraying the expences of the fortifications—the money then proposed had in fact been voted two sessions ago, and the subject was again agitated last year, when it was thought proper to defer the further consideration of it. The Board of General Officers which had been appointed to investigate and enquire into the propriety and utility of the plans proposed, was a matter of such public notoriety, that no gentleman could possibly say he was ignorant of it, and it was in consequence of the report of that Board approving of the plan in general, that the money was to be demanded; there could therefore be no intention of taking the House by surprise, as he had some days ago given notice that the ordnance estimates would be moved for on Monday next, and he foresaw great inconveniency in postponing the consideration of them to a more distant day. For these reasons he certainly would oppose the motion.

Mr. Martin declared himself to be no friend to the fortifications—they must of necessity occasion an increase of the standing army, of which every friend to his country ought to be jealous. On this account the motion should have his support.

Mr. Fox said, that if ever there was a question which could justify a Call of the House, the question relative to the fortifications was one of the most important, and one as to which there prevailed much serious difference of opinion. For his part, he was

one of those who expected that it would not be renewed; at least it would have been but decent had the House been sooner apprised of it. The expence of the proposed plan of fortification, he observed, was perhaps that which was less known than any other part of it. He begged gentlemen to consider, that when the system was once adopted, it must be pursued, and the question was not whether the sum proposed ought or ought not to be voted, it was the commencement of a plan which would involve posterity in its consequences, and entail upon the nation endless expence. Considering it in that view, it was the duty of the House to call together all its members.

Mr. Pitt persisted in his former opinion, that the business of the ordnance estimates was not of that magnitude or importance as to render a Call of the House necessary.

Mr. Vyner spoke a few words in explanation: after which the question was put, and the House divided, when the numbers were,

Ayes	—	54
Noes	—	100

Majority against the motion —46

CONCLUSION OF THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Mr. Fox rose, and acquainted the House, that from the silence of the House on all sides, from the tranquillity which reigned within doors and without, on the subject of the Westminster Election, he might now be permitted to say, that it was concluded. He would not wantonly revive the debates which it had occasioned. But surely he might be allowed to consider it as a circumstance not a little flattering to himself, that notwithstanding the influence which had been used to crush his interest, the chicane and vexatious management which characterised the whole opposition to his election, all the plans and exertions of his enemies to disappoint his desire of representing the city of Westminster had not succeeded. He now therefore stood up in his place to make his election; and though he regarded the borough which had done him the honour of returning him with much gratitude and respect, he resigned his seat for Kirkwall, that he might sit as member for Westminster.

Lord Hood thought it did the city of Westminster much credit, that they had sat down at last in quiet acquiescence with the result of that very troublesome and intricate business. For, in his mind, the ablest, the most indefatigable Committee that ever tried a contested election, must have been extremely puzzled to come to a decision in this. And where so much ambiguity remained, nothing could be more laudable than the moderation of all parties.

[To be continued.]

P O E T R Y.

HYMN of CALLIOPE:

At the Close of a Poem entitled

"GIBILTERRA SALVATA,"

By the Marquis IPPOLITO PINDE-
MONTE, Noble Venetian.Translated by Mrs. PIOZZI, late
Mrs. THRALE.

WHAT laurels for thy sons suffice,
Britain, the generous, brave,
and wife!
Who lifts more high her towery head,
As gathering tempests round her spread!
'Tis thus the hound-chas'd lion turns,
And with increasing fury burns;
The Hydra thus Herculean strength con-
founds,
While heads succeed to heads, and heal her
hard-dealt wounds.

'Twas not in vain the voice from high,
Resounding thro' our nether sky,
Defenceless Britain taught to dare,
And fix the sea her seat of war;
Till Asia's prostrate pomp was seen
Bending before old Ocean's Queen;
For such was all-controlling Heaven's
command,
Who sways by force the sea, with laws shall
rule the land.

But Fame must fade, and Power must
cease,
On all but thee, sweet fainted Peace!
Smiling in silvery robes, I see
Her white wand stretch'd o'er all but
thee.
Must then thy flame contracted blaze,
Or lend to lesser lights her rays?
It must; but Poets' piercing eyes explore,
And see how inbred worth compensates fo-
reign power.

Where slowly turns the southern pole,
And distant constellations roll,
A sea-girt continent lies hurl'd,
That keeps the balance of the world;
But fisted fogs and hoary frost
Defend th' inhospitable coast,
Which, veil'd from sight, eludes the pilot's
care,
And leaves him fix'd in ice, a statue of
despair.

But difficulties then repell'd,
Shall Britons quit fair Honour's field?
No! Soon beneath th' Antarctic sky
Their sails shall swell, their standards fly;
Softened with arts unknown before
The savage on the sea-beat shore;
And teach him to lament that hero's doom
Who first their lands descry'd, and seiz'd
them for his tomb.

EUPH. MAC.

To that third world the wond'ring
Muse,
Britannia, thy brave Chief pursues,
When, with possessive step, the sand
He proudly prints at thy command;
Second to none, let this be dear,
Nor weep the Western Hemisphere;
By Poets promis'd, and by Fate prepar'd,
Here fix thy mild domain, here reap thy just
reward.

Meanwhile, when Retrospection lends
Her glass to view long parted friends,
And the forsaken parent sees
With sighs her distant colonies;
Direct the tube, 'twill shew for thee
Realms scatter'd thro' immensity:
For so Urania dictated to Fame,
That new-discover'd stars should wear thy
George's name.

What if those happier regions hold
No silver bright, nor burnish'd gold,
Nor Commence thence could hope
return,
By flying navigators borne,
Tho' taught by France they gaily dare,
Upheld thro' atmospheric air,
Art's solid treasures wait thy equal mind,
In vain by Ocean's belt from age to age
confin'd.

If rolling worlds like ours below,
Or light-dispensing suns they glow,
May we not justly call them thine,
Britannia? thro' whose glass they shine,
When in the moon thy piercing eye
Unhop'd-for objects can descry?
To thee those objects every power must
yield,
As won by Wisdom's worth on Luna's argent
feld.

Italia first (for thus my heart
The pleasing tale delights to impart),
Italia first essay'd to soar,
And dar'd the dangerous truth explore;
In vain the sceptre quits her hands,
While Fate her envied power withstands,
And, quench'd on earth her once distin-
guish'd flame,
Scatters in empty space her second air-built
name.

So Destiny the youthful tread
Of earlier eastern nations led,
So sunk their glory, quench'd their light,
That dazzled once the wond'ring sight:
Much, Albion, yet we hope from thee,
Tho' others boast the pencil free,
Each softer art with more success display,
Or range more num'rous hosts in battle's
firm array.

R

Mean-

Meantime to Glory's ardent chace
Still animate thy hardy race ;
Hunt Science thro' her last retreats,
And rifle her of all her sweets ;
O'er Arts and Arms extend thy reign,
And cover with thy fleets the main ;
Soft Pleasure's all-seducing paths despise,
With pristine vigour warm, with rough ex-
perience wise.

S O N G,

By Mr. PIOZZI, late Mrs. THRALE.

WHEN Jove call'd a Council fair Flo-
rence to name,
His consort stood foremost in fight of her
claim ;
To tempt him with dignity, virtue, and grace,
She promis'd a princess of Catalan race :
Jove could not refuse, but distress'd by delay,
Saw Destiny triumph o'er merit and sway.
Now Venus stept forward, not doubting to
move
His partial affections by beauty and love ;
Each charm she display'd, but th' inflexible
fire
Bid her leave her best statue and quickly retire,
Content o'er gay Venice her empire to hold,
By custom unbridled, by laws uncontroul'd.
This sentence encourag'd pale Dian to dare,
But bashfulness check'd, and her spirits
despair ;
Now banish'd to Britain, well pleas'd she
resides
Near Loddon's cool current, and Thames's
green sides ;
Her crescent o'er Windsor's fam'd turret
displays,
And Modesty listens to Chastity's praise.
Next Pallas protested, that if they'd submit
To her, they should never be wanting in wit ;
She talk'd of Petrea, her favourite son,
Said Greathead should finish what he had
begun ;
Then nam'd his two friends ;—but there Jove
stopt her tongue,
Or the goddess had lengthen'd till midnight
her song.
Young Flora meanwhile from her unfading
brow
Composing a garland, let fall a few flow'rs ;
The bright British Nymph who now wears
them can tell,
Nor she chose to reside on the spot where
they fell :
The Roses still serve to adorn her fine hair,
And Florence was call'd so from Flora the
fair.

S O N G,

By — MERRY, Esq.

WHEN Winter chills the dreary plain,
And binds the floods in crystal chain,
If chance a transient sun-beam chear
The heav'nly maid I most revere,

* A small town situated on the summit of a mountain in the vicinity of Florence ; it was the Fœtus of the antients, of which there are yet some remains.

How I have wish'd that beam to be
For her who never thinks of me !

When burning Summer's heats arise,
And languid nature drooping lies,
If chance a passing gale might bring
The cooling fragrance of the spring,
How have I wish'd that gale to be
For her who never thinks of me !

The morning dew that wets the rose,
Its blooming tints more lovely shews ;
So on that angel face appears
The pearly lustre of her tears,
When others woe she weeps to see ;
But O ! she never thinks of me.

The trav'ler on some mountain's side,
Who dreads the dangers yet untry'd,
Amid the night's bewild'ring noon
Enraptur'd views the rising moon ;
So I rejoice the form to see
Of her who never thinks of me.

Where'er her mournful footsteps go,
My thoughts attend in silent woe ;
When clad in smiles her charms appear,
My ravish'd soul is ever near ;
Nought can my vanquish'd fancy see
But her who never thinks on me.

When round the youths in transport gaze,
And love forbids the power of praise ;
While she with artless mien beguiles,
And sweetly wounds with fatal smiles ;
Her triumphs still I'm fond to see,
Altho' she never thinks of me.
Then go, fair hope ! for ever go,
Here will I nourish dearest woe ;
For sorrow's self can sweets impart :
Sweet ev'ry pang that rends the heart ;
And sweet to die 'twill surely be,
For her who never thinks of me !

O D E to W I N T E R.

By the Same.

O Welcome to my soul, congenial pow'r !
Rough Winter, hail ! I love thy hoary
locks,
Thy tempest-breathing sighs,
The deluge of thy tears.
The forest shrinks beneath thine iron rod,
And the sad herds a faithless shelter seek,
Where the time-moulder'd tow'r
Hangs tott'ring o'er the plain.
They raise their wistful eyes that seem t'up-
braid
The ruthless season ; while the raven cries,
From solitary tree,
With hoarse and mournful note.
High Fiesole*, of the bright mantle spoil'd,
That once he wore with Flora's brede
adorn'd,
In many a low'ring cloud
Enwraps her sullen breast.
Nor longer Arno winds a stealing course
Through laughing meads, but on swift ed-
dies borne,

His rude discordant tide
 Rolls to the Western deep.
 This is my fav'rite hour of bliss severe,
 To me more grateful than the gaudy time,
 When vocal Spring awakes
 Her gaily painted flowers ;
 Than when red Summer glares with sultry
 gaze
 On the parch'd hills ; or fallow Autumn
 . throws
 His golden treasure round,
 And drains the purple vine.
 Amidst the dreary Appenines I hear
 The tumbling rocks increase the torrent's
 roar ;
 And the wide ranging wolf
 Howl on the mountain's side ;
 While Echo starting from her icy bed,
 Mimics the uproar wild, and Fancy comes
 In pilgrim robe array'd,
 And waves her magic wand,
 Lo ! at her call the fairy visions rise,
 That calm the sense of woe ; Remembrance
 brings
 The mirror of the past,
 And sober reason reigns.
 Where are the jocund hours of wanton
 mirth,
 That late beguil'd my youth ? where are the
 friends
 That join'd the choral lay,
 When life's fair morn began ?
 Perchance they chase the fleeting pleasures
 still,
 Nor cast one thought on him who listens here
 To the wild storm, and woos
 Grim midnight to his arms.
 Then welcome to my soul, congenial power,
 Rough winter, hail ! I love thy hoary locks,
 Thy tempest-breathing sighs,
 The deluge of thy tears.

The SNOWBALL, a CANTATA.

By CUTHBERT SHAW,

RECITATIVE.

AS Harriet, wanton as the sportive roe,
 Was pelting Strephon with the new-
 fall'n snow,
 Th' enamour'd youth, who'd long in vain
 admir'd,
 By ev'ry look and ev'ry gesture fir'd,
 While round his head the harmless bullets
 fly,
 Thus breathes his passion, prefac'd with a
 sigh :

AIR.

Cease, my Charmer, I conjure thee,
 Oh ! cease this pastime, too severe ;
 Tho' I burn, snow cannot cure me,
 Fix'd is the flame that rages here.
 Snow in thy hand its chillness loses,
 Each flake converts to glowing fire,
 Whilst thy cold breast all warmth refuses ;
 Thus I by contraries expire.

RECITATIVE.

At humble distance thus to tell your pain,
 What shou'd you meet but coldness and dis-
 dain ?
 Reply'd the laughing Fair.--Observe the snow,
 The Sun retir'd, broods o'er the vale below ;
 But when approaching near he gilds the day,
 It owns the genial flame, and melts away.

AIR.

Whining in this love-sick strain,
 Strephon, you will sigh in vain ;
 For your passion thus to prove,
 Moves my *Pity*, not my *Love*.

Phœbus points you to the prize,
 Take the hint—be timely wise ;
 Other arts, perhaps, may move,
 And ripen *Pity* into *Love*.

SIX SONNETS.

I.

LOVE.

WHAT mean these pains that rend my
 throbbing breast ?
 Why does my blood in such wild motion
 flow ?
 By woes like these are maniac souls op-
 press'd ?
 Or are they pangs that dying sinners know ?
 No—'tis fond Love that rends my trembling
 heart,
 The lawless tyrant of the youthful mind ;
 From Delia's eyes I felt his fatal dart ;
 My soul no more its wonted peace can
 find.
 Is she not all my wishes can desire ?
 Does not bright beauty deck her angel face ?
 Does not fair virtue all her thoughts inspire,
 And give perfection to each polish'd grace ?
 I feel the force of Love's celestial fire,
 All other passions to its sway give place.

II.

ABSENCE.

ADIEU, ye shades, that witness'd once my
 love !
 Adieu, ye flowers, my Delia's blooming
 care !
 The goddess now hath left her sacred grove,
 And ye are chang'd to scenes of sad despair.
 The shrine remov'd, your hallow'd honours
 cease,
 The shades were sacred which fair Delia
 lov'd ;
 Then all was Beauty, every song was Peace,
 And the fair Deity my vows approv'd.
 But now she seeks the City's crowded scene,
 And I am left with fruitless sighs to
 mourn ;
 I trace each haunt where she and love
 have been,
 With restless unavailing passion torn ;
 No more my breast can feel its sweet serene,
 Till thou, dear sister of my soul, return.

R 2

III. To

III.

TO ZEPHYR.

Thou sweet attendant on gay Summer's reign,
 O breathe thy fragrance thro' this silent grove!
 Then speed thy flight to R——d's smiling plain,
 And bear these numbers to the maid I love.

Tell her how pensive pass my lonely hours;
 Absent from her, what anguish rends my breast;
 In vain bright June displays her blooming flowers,
 In vain the warblers soothe the soul to rest.
 For other youths the flowers with radiance shine;
 And the sweet warblers pour a welcome song;
 The meads are gay to ev'ry eye but mine:
 Sighing I leave the pleasure-loving throng,
 And all the Country's charming scenes resign,
 Musing on her the lonely shades among.

IV.

DESPAIR.

WELCOME, ye groves, whose solemn scenes inspire
 Sad mournful thoughts, that suit my woe-ful state:
 No cheerful landscape does my soul desire,
 But shades that wear the colour of my fate.
 No more among my friends with joyous air,
 I tune the song to pleasing notes of love;
 No more I tend the footsteps of my Fair,
 Nor in the dance with sprightly pleasure move.
 Fair Delia's scorn destroys my wonted rest;
 On me she frowns; but on Alexis smiles;
 Welcome Despair!—no more this frantic break
 Must feel the bliss of love's delightful toils;
 No more my lips must to her lips be press'd,
 In union sweet, that ev'ry care beguiles.

V.

HOPE.

WHY was thy form with so much beauty spread,
 Eclipsing those who once mine eye thought fair?
 The lily's white, the rose's living red,
 Shine in thy face, and breathe their sweetness there.
 In that soft breast, where all the virtues dwell,
 Can hard unkindness gain a lurking-place?
 Must I in vain mine ardent passion tell,
 And seek in vain the lovely Delia's grace?

No!—in that bosom gentle Love resides,
 And sweet Humanity inhabits there;
 What need my vessel fear the 'whelming tides,
 When Venus guides me with her silver star?
 Secure, my bark in Hope's fair haven rides,
 Despair's wild waves I've left at distance far.

VI.

CONTENT.

NO more my breast shall heave incessant sighs,
 Content beneath my humble roof shall dwell;
 Consenting glances steal from Delia's eyes,
 And her soft bosom's secret meaning tell.
 Hymen, with speed the silken bands prepare;
 Ye laughing Loves, the myrtle garland twine;
 Let scatter'd roses scent the ambient air,
 And haw'ring Joys surround the sacred shrine.
 Then radiant, with the radiant sun, arise:
 The Graces wait attendance meet to pay;
 Venus herself from Cytherea flies
 To crown the triumph of thy nuptial day:
 Then shall she own none worthier beauty's prize,
 E'er felt the power of Love's imperial sway.
 H. S.

On a LADY's forfeiting her GLOVE,
 and refusing to comply with the Terms
 for having it restored.

WHAT dost thou ask? Restore thy glove!

I can't, indeed, my dearest love,
 It was so justly forfeited, you know:
 How can you think so much amiss
 To give a sweet, a tender kiss
 To one who always lov'd you so.

It gives me pain to hear you tell
 That other gloves will do as well,
 To screen your lovely hands from cold or heat:

Unless that you can tell me where
 To find a lady quite as fair,
 Or that can give a kiss as sweet.

'Tis sure ungracious to deny,
 When 'twere a merit to comply
 With easy, gentle terms, as love can grant.
 Be then the forfeiture obey'd,
 I shall a happy man be made,
 'Tis all I wish, 'tis all I want.

Then to the kind propitious Power,
 That rules the festive frolic hour,
 My gratitude shall be address'd,
 For thus disposing of your glove,
 And with a kiss from her I love,
 Making me so completely blest'd.

V E R S E S

By GEORGE GRAY, Esq.*

MY friends, throw busy cares away,
 And dedicate to mirth the day;
 All sober dullness I despise,
 'Tis folly to be always wise.
 Behold this bright nectareous grape,
 'Tis Bacchus in his earthly shape:
 He'll pour delight thro' ev'ry vein,
 Then o'er my senses let him reign.
 Observe the ills of sober life,
 'Tis all ambition, knav'ry, strife;
 But those in Bacchus' fetters bound,
 Were never yet dishonest found.
 When with the rosy God I'm charg'd,
 I feel each faculty enlarg'd:
 Such joys his influence can create,
 He makes me happy, good, and great.
 For pomp, for riches, what care I?
 Such empty bawbles I defy;
 Of lordly titles I've no need;
 When rich in wine I'm rich indeed.
 As for the King and Commonwealth,
 No Statesman, yet I drink their health;
 But to no Government I'm bound,
 Save his who bids the toast go round.
 No cruel nymph shall vex my heart,
 Tho' once I play'd the lover's part;
 But since I've fairly scap'd the chain,
 Hang me if e'er I'm caught again.
 Should Love unruly passions rouse,
 I'll borrow some kind neighbour's spouse;
 For husbands now are understood
 To marry for the public good.
 Give me no friend but him whose soul
 Expands with the capacious bowl;
 Unguarded then his heart is shewn,
 Open and gen'rous like my own:
 In social mirth our time we'll pass,
 Our pleasures rising with each glass,
 Till with our joys fatigu'd; and then
 We'll only part to meet again.

We have been favoured with a Copy of the following Poem, which has been handed about in manuscript, in the first circles—It is said to be the production of a Baronet of the Revenue Board, in Ireland.

ANACREON AND STELLA.

Addressed to a noble Duke in Ireland.

AS poor Anacreon bleeding lies,
 From the first glance of Stella's eyes,
 Too weak to fly—too proud to yield,
 Or leave an undisputed field,

He rallies, rests upon his arms,
 And reconnoitres all her charms;
 Vainly he fancies that by peeping
 Thro' all the beauties in her keeping,
 He may in such a store collect
 The healing balm of one defect,
 One feeble part—one faulty spot,
 That Nature's framing hand forgot,
 Or left in mercy a defence
 Against her wide omnipotence,
 Which spares philosopher nor sage,
 Nor tender youth—nor cautious age,
 He view'd her stature tow'ring high,
 The liquid lustre of her eye;
 The various wonders of her mouth,
 Diffusing sweetness like the South,
 Where everlasting raptures grow,
 Where violets breathe, and roses glow,
 Where pearls in splendid order meet,
 And tune the lisp of accents sweet.
 As pebbles shed their silver beam,
 Brighten and harmonize the stream,
 He view'd the whole array of charms,
 The waving plumes and polish'd arms;
 He look'd thro' ev'ry rank and file,
 Thro' ev'ry grace and ev'ry smile.
 Where shall I go some fault to find?
 Have I no refuge in her mind?
 Can't I one healing error trace,
 To cure the mischiefs of her face?
 One tax—one countervailing duty,
 To balance her account of beauty?
 One sable tobie, balmy fault,
 One impropriety of thought,
 To lend its medicinal aid,
 And heal the wounds her eyes have made?
 Presumptuous thought! I view'd once more
 The blaze that dazzled me before,
 And saw those very eyes impart
 A soul that sharpens every dart;
 With ev'ry rich endowment fraught,
 The tender care, the gen'rous thought;
 The sense of each exalted duty,
 That mingled worth with ev'ry beauty;
 And a prevailing wish impress'd,
 To make all happy, and one bless'd;
 Her heart thro' ev'ry feature spoke,
 There was a virtue in each look;
 The whole was gentleness and love,
 Her arrows feather'd with the dove;
 And ev'ry glance that charm'd the sight,
 Was as benevolent as bright.
 Finding no possible retreat,
 I yield contented to my fate;
 I unreluctant drag the chain,
 And in the passion lose the pain:

* This gentleman was, at one period, of the Council in Bengal, and possessed a fortune to the amount of 60,000l. which he dissipated in England. He returned to the East-Indies about the year 1777, and died at Madras in a state of poverty about three years afterwards. He published in 1770, "A Turkish Tale," in Five Cantos, 12mo. printed for Becket and De Hondt.

For her sweet bondage is so light,
And all her fetters are so bright,
That, vain and vanquish'd, I must own,
I cannot wish to lay them down;
Nor idly struggle to be free,
Nor change my lot for liberty.

E P I G R A M.

In the last wretched moments of the famous
Duke of BUCKINGHAM's life, 'at the
Black Horse alehouse, in Empingham,
he called to the landlord with great vehemence
for a pot of ale—when the brutal
fellow bawled out from a back room,
"Your Grace is in a plaguy hurry; I'll
come as soon as I have fed my pigs."—
This circumstance suggested the following
Epigram;

"SOME ale! some ale!" th' impetuous
Villiers cries;
To whom the surly landlord thus replies:
"Plague on your Grace! you treat me like a
dog:
"I'll serve your Lordship—when I've serv'd
my hog."

To the Hon. Mr. PRATT, on his Marriage
with Miss MOLESWORTH.

DEAR Pratt! to that incurious age
Let me your thoughts recall,
When, poring o'er the poet's page,
You thought it fiction all.
Then mortals' and immortals' charms
Appear'd alike ideal,
Your bosom felt no soft alarms,
Nor seem'd their raptures real.
Fair Venus by the Graces dress'd,
And by the Loves attended,
All vanish'd; nor disturb'd your rest,
When once your task was ended.
To range the woods in order due,
Was then your studious toil;
'Twas mine, with critic care to shew
The beauties of their style.
But what can formal Pedants teach?
How vain are all their ruckal
Subjects there are, beyond the reach
Of schoolmen, and of schools.
What Venus and her Cestus mean,
What Hebe's dimpled cheek,
In Molesworth's form can best be seen,
Her manners best can speak.
What seem'd wild dreams of Poet's brains,
You now as truth admire;
Love's Argument always best explains
What Love did first inspire.

A FRENCH MAXIM in PROSE.

LA Marriage est une chose tres serieuse; on
ne peut pas trop penser: Heureux qui
pense tout sa vie!

IMITATED in ENGLISH VERSE.

"WIFE? or, No Wife?"—A serious
doubt indeed!

We cannot pause too long ere we proceed.
Trice happy *He* that ponders on a wife;
Who pauses long, and pauses all his life!

E P I G R A M,

Said to be written by a celebrated musical
Lady, who lately visited Bath.
To the ORGANIST of St. Peter and Paul
in Bath, on hearing his Voluntaries.

WHY, gentle *Joty*, why for ever make
Two Saints such martyrs for Religion's
sake?
Shall pious Aldermen still *snore* in—C,
And Death no close contrive, to change thy
key?
Let some blest'd string from David's holy
harp,
Well tun'd to execute—in flat or sharp,
With gentle strain—transpose thy soul to
Heav'n,
And peace to Paul and Peter: here be giv'n.
SAPPHO.

E P I G R A M,

On seeing Mr. COLMAN* carried into his
post-chaise by two servants, at Bath, after
reading in the Papers that he had entirely
overcome the paralytic attack on his left
side at Margate.

POOOR Coley quite well again? Would it
were true!
But *fall's* a most obstinate critic,
And his *left side*, still doom'd *Dr. Margate* to
rue,
Bears the print of a stroke paralytic.
But Bath and sage * Harrington soon shall
prevail,
And to London he'll go sound and tight!
Where his patient restor'd honest * Hervey
shall hail,
With his *left*, like his *other side*, right.
AMBO-DEXTER.

On a COUNTRY 'SQUIRE,
Buried in the Poets Corner, Westminster-
Abbey.

BENEATH this stone there lies a skull,
Which when it breath'd was won-
d'rous dull,
But now 'tis dead and doom'd to rot,
This skull's as wise (pray is it not?)
As Shakespeare's, Newton's, Prior's, Gay's,
The wits, the sages of their days.

* His present Physicians.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

P R O L O G U E

To the HEIRESS*,

Written by the

Right Hon. RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

AS sprightly sun-beams gild the face of day,

When low'ring tempests calmly glide away,
So when the poet's dark horizon clears,
Array'd in smiles, the Epilogue appears.
She, of that house the lively emblem still,
Whose brilliant speakers start what themes
they will;

Still varying topics for her sportive rhymes,
From all the follies of these fruitful times;
Uncheck'd by forms, with slipshod hand
may eul.

Prologues, like Peers, by privilege are dull;
In solemn strain address th' assembled Pit,
The legal judges of dramatic wit,
Confining still, with dignify'd decorum,
Their observations—to the Play before 'em.

Now when each bachelor a helpmate lacks,
(That sweet exemption from a double tax)
When laws are fram'd with a benignant plan
Of light'ning burdens on the married man,
And Hymen adds one solid comfort more
To all those comforts he conferr'd before;
To smooth the rough laborious road to fame,
Our Bard has chosen—an alluring name.

As wealth in wedlock oft is known to hide
The imperfections of a homely bride,
This tempting title, he perhaps expects,
May heighten beauties—and conceal defects:
'Thus Sixty's wrinkles, view'd thro' Fortune's
glass,

The rosy dimples of Sixteen surpass,
The modern suitor grasps his fair-one's hand,
O'erlooks her person, and adores—her land;
Leers on her houses with an ogling eye,
O'er her rich acres heaves an am'rous sigh;
His heartfelt pangs thro' groves of—timber
vents,

And runs distracted for—her three per cents.

Will thus the poet's mimic Heiress find
The bridegroom critic to her failings blind,
Who claims, alas! his nicer taste to hit,
The lady's portion paid in *sterling* wit?
On your decrees, to fix her future fate,
Depends our Heiress for her whole estate:
Rich in your smiles, she claims th' admiring
Town—

A very bankrupt, should you chance to frown.

O may a verdict giv'n in your applause,
Pronounce the prosp'rous issue of her cause;
Confirm the name an anxious parent gave
her,

And prove her Heiress of—the Public favour!

E P I L O G U E,

Spoken by Miss FARRER.

THE comic Muse, who here erects her
shrine

To court your offerings and accepts of mine,
Sends me to state an anxious author's plea,
And wait with humble hope this Court's de-
cree.

By no prerogative will she decide,
Sh' vows an English jury is her pride.
Then for our Heiress—forc'd from finer air,
That lately fan'd her plumes in Berkeley-
square;

Will she be helpless in her new resort,
And find no friends—about the Inns of
Court?

Sages, be candid—though you hate a knave,
Sure, for example, you'll a Rightly save.
Be kind, for once, ye clerks,—ye sportive Sirs,
Who haunt our Theatres in boots and spurs,
So may you safely press your nightly hobby,
Run the whole ring—and end it in the lobby.
Lovers of truth, be kind, and own that here,
That love is strain'd as far as it will bear.
Poets may write—Philosophers may dream—
But would the world bear truth in the ex-
treme?

What, not one Blandish left behind! not one!
Poets are mute, and painters all undone.
Where are those charms that nature's term
survive,

The maiden bloom that glows at forty-five?
Truth takes the pencil—wrinkle—freckles—
squint,

The whole's transform'd—or else the devil's
in't;

Dimples turn scars, the smile becomes a
scowl!

The hair the ivy bush, the face the owl.

But shall an author mock the flatterer's
power?

Oh might you all be Blandishes this hour!
Then would the candid jurors of the pit
Grant their mild passport to the realms of
wit:

Then would I mount the car where oft I ride,
And place the favour'd culprit by my side.

To aid our slight—one fashionable hint—
See my authority—a Morning Print—

“We learn”—observe it, ladies—“France's
Queen

“Loves, like our own, a heart-directed
“scene;

“And while each thought she weighs, each
“beauty scans,

“Breaks, in one night's applause, a score of
“fans!!”

[Beating her fan against her hand.
Adopt the mode, ye belles—so end my prattle,
And shew how you'll outdo a Bourbon rattle.

January

* For the fable, &c. of this Comedy, see p. 8.

January the 23d, Mrs. Brown made her first appearance in London, at Covent-Garden Theatre, in the character of Miss Prue. The lady has a good figure, with a face highly expressive, and a voice full of musical sweetness. She is an experienced actress, and comes before the London audience enriched by study as well as nature, with the requisite endowments for her profession.— She was received with very warm applause, and in the performance of Miss Prue displayed all the pertness of the forward Hoyden, without degenerating into any of the disgusting tricks or mummery of the country school.

81. The tragedy of the Distress'd Mother was performed for the first time, in which Mr Holman particularly distinguished himself in Orestes. He had tenderness and variety. Mr. Pope had great merit in Pyrrhus, and Miss Brunton in Hermione. Mrs. Wells was, as usual, full of miscellany—at one time tragical and impressive—and at another whining and indifferent.

After the play Mrs. Brown made her appearance in the Virgin Unmask'd, and gave a second proof of her claim to the suffrages of the public for the Hoyden appointment. Her singing was full of spirit and music. She has a cultivated voice, and in the whole of the part attracted the applause of the Theatre.

Mr. Edwin being taken suddenly ill, Mr. Brown, the Lady's husband, undertook the part of the Dancing-master, and in his capering, as well as acting, came off well, considering the shortness of his notice, and the embarrassments of a first appearance.

February the 4th, The Provok'd Husband was acted at the same Theatre; Lord Townly by Mr. Pope, and Lady Townly by Mrs. Warren. This was the first appearance of each of these in Comedy, and they acquitted themselves, if not with excellence, at least with sufficient decency to give promise of improvement.

6. Mrs. Siddons returned to the Theatre after her confinement, and performed Mrs. Lovemore by command of their Majesties. She was received with the greatest demonstrations of satisfaction by the audience, and performed the character incomparably.

7. Mrs. Wells performed Rosalind in As You like It. The public not being intirely reconciled to the lady's tragic efforts, it was prudent to return to something like her former self. On this occasion she acquitted herself with spirit, taste, and propriety.

10. An uncommon exhibition was seen at Covent-Garden Theatre this evening, in The Stratagem, performed for the benefit of Mrs. Abington. That lady on this occasion represented Scrub, and, as might be expected, got some money, but lost more than its equivalent in fame. Her performance was very unworthy of her talents, and we very

sincerely hope never to see her disgrace them and herself again by such an exhibition. Mrs. Warren in Mrs. Sullen shewed improvement.

The following lines were spoken by Mrs. Abington, in the character of Lady Racket, on the above occasion:

THE world's a pantomime, and every man
Is Harlequin as much as e'er he can;
Mask'd with hypocrisy, and arm'd with
cunning,

In motly garb thro' endless mazes running
With Columbine along; and who is she?
But each man's giddy mistress, Vanity!
For her assuming each fantastic shape,
No matter what—of sopling or of ape.
Well—ye have all your passions, and 'tis
mine
(Call it my Hobby, or my Columbine)
Wrapp'd in your graces, 'twill play my part,
Whilst honest GRATITUDE expands my
heart.

This is my dear delight; and, warm'd by
this,

No shape of comic humour comes amiss.
Pertness, absurdity, or affectation,
Are things alike of comic imitation.
Be theirs the censure; but if we excell,
Be ours the praise of imitating well.
Let Shakespeare shield us; he delighted more
To stoop at foolish follies, than to soar.
Well then, let writers print, and malice grin,
This night we've boldly vy'd with Harlequin,
Changing (a change it seems of special note)
The lady's vestments for a butler's coat.
But you approving, we defy each grub,
And Racket rises undebas'd by Scrub.

13. Mrs. Billington, from the Dublin Theatre, performed Rosetta in Love in a Village, at Covent-Garden, (as, it is said, at the special command of her Majesty, in whose concerts this young lady was lately a vocal performer) and was received with the warmest applause.

Mrs. Billington's figure is elegant; her face expressive; her deportment genteel; her voice distinct and melodious. Her dress was simple, and more in character than any performer's we recollect in that part, which is too generally overcharged with finery. The song introduced in the second act, in the scene with Madge, was executed in a most excellent style; and the air beginning, "In love should you meet a fond pair," &c. was sung with the most exquisite taste and sensibility; several others of her songs met with the most unbounded and deserved applause.

Mrs. Billington is the daughter of the late Mrs. Weichsel, the celebrated singer at Vauxhall-gardens.

16. Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Brown appeared, for the first time, at Covent-Garden, in the characters of Lady Bell Bloomer and Miss Pendragon, in Which is the Man? Both the ladies appeared to much advantage.

in these opposite representations of refinement and vulgarity, and make good their respective claims to public applause.

17. A new Farce, intitled *Love in a Camp, or Patrick in Prussia*, a second part to the *Poor Soldier*, was performed for the first time at Covent-Garden.

This Farce is the production of Mr. O'Keefe, and it has the character of most dramatic second parts—that of being inferior to the first. Patrick and Darby are transported to Germany, and are followed thither by Norah and Father Luke. It is unnecessary to recite the collection of incidents that constitute the plot—they have some humour. The dialogue is lively, and is charged with the usual quantity of puns. The music is chiefly compiled, Mr. Shield having furnished but the overture, and a single air.

18. A new Farce, entitled the *Projects*, was performed for the first time at Drury-Lane.

The plot of this piece is Spanish, and it is the production of Mr. Kemble.—Don Francisco and Don Pedro, two old gentlemen, are determined to marry and immure their wards Laura and Julia. This their lovers, Carlos and Antonio, determine to prevent; and by various projects, with the assistance of Sancho and Jacintha, they carry off and marry the ladies.

There is a great deal of contrivance in the conduct of this little piece. The intrigue is managed with all the dexterity of the Spanish school; and the incidents produce strong and well pointed effects.—Such for instance is the stratagem by which Sancho delivers a letter to Julia. While her old lover kneels to kiss her hand, Sancho delivers the letter over his head—and he engages the old gentleman with some learned balderdash, while he settles with Jacintha how he is to receive an answer.—This stratagem is succeeded by one still more laughable.—The old fellow having detected the letter and answer, condemns his bride and her Abigail to read them, previous to their execution. Jacintha reads a fictitious answer, which, as she reads, Julia writes down, and by a dextrous transfer, the old man is imposed on with the new letter.—The change of disguises for the elopement is also well imagined.—These incidents, as they serve so highly to engage the mind, are essential to regulated drama, and they are the soul of farce. Of late, however, plot and business having been overlooked by writers, we have been accustomed to no other gratification than that of dialogue—and we expect that that dialogue should have broad humour for its character.—In humour this piece must yield the palm; but for other requisites it is highly deserving of public favour.—Towards the conclusion of the

KUROR. MAE.

farce, some voices expressed symptoms of disapprobation, and the piece concluded hastily.

These circumstances probably induced the author afterwards to withdraw it.

The following is the

P R O L O G U E,

Written by Mr. COBB,

And spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Junr.

WHO has not been, just at his dinner hour,
In London streets, o'ertaken by a shower!
And whilst a door receiv'd his straight n'd
back,

In vain has halloo'd to the passing hack:
First ey'd his stockings, and then ey'd the
rain;

Peep'd out, and wish'd, and peep'd, and
wish'd again;

'Till pinch'd with hunger, and his patience
tir'd,

Hoarse with the frequent call of "Coach
unh'd,"

Desperate has sallied from his cold retreat,
And dar'd the dangers of the dirty street;
Where luckier friends, blest with a coach at
last,

Have nodded, smil'd, and splash'd him as
they pass'd.

But worse, alas! the dangers which sur-
round

The bard who ventures on dramatic ground;
Who dars the critic storm, the sneering
cough,

The hiss—the Ah! No more! and Off! Off!
Off!

While brother bards snug in their boxes sit,
Loll at their ease, and—splash him with
their wit.

And yet those smiles—I like them I as-
sure you!

Good friends—to-night fair weather I con-
jure you.

Each day to some new Projects still gives
birth,

And Science scorn'g now to tread on earth,
Fir'd with the lessons of ambition taught her,
Sails in the air, or walks upon the water.

Who knows but that this water-walking
passion

May at some future day become the fashion;
The motley groupe who fill the crowded
Mall,

May take a turn or two on the Canal;
While sober citizens, on Sundays when 'tis fine,
Paddling thro' London bridge, haste home to
dine;

'Till future Statesmen in this untax'd nation,
Deeming these follies objects of taxation,
Grant licences, permitting the receiver
To take a morning's lounge upon the river;

\$

With

With penalties on him who shall be
found
Illegally to risk his being drown'd;
And heavy fines on all the lawless dames
With untampt cork who venture on the
Thames,
But for our author—May that potent
art,
Animal magnetism, its aid impart;

That pow'r, whose blest possessors may with
ease
Kill, cure, deal bliss or mis'ry as they
please;
That pow'r, which if exerted in our cause,
Will from the sternest critic force applause.
Whoe'er would know where that same
power lies,
Let him but view his lovely neighbour's eyes.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

Thursday, Feb. 9, being appropriated to the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, the same was observed at St. James's with the usual solemnities. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; and at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired. Their Majesties, the Princesses, and several of the younger branches of the family, arrived soon after. An elegant Court early assembled to pay the usual marks of loyalty and affection. Amongst these were the Foreign Ministers, the Bishops, the great Officers of State, and a numerous meeting of the nobility and fashionable world.

The King was dressed in brown velvet, richly embroidered with gold and silver. His Majesty seemed highly cheerful.

The Queen appeared in very good spirits, both at the drawing room and in the evening. Her Majesty was dressed in a beautiful laurel-green satin, trimmed with a rich embroidered crape, in coloured silks, &c. which appeared to be executed in a style truly superb and elegant.

The Prince of Wales was in a rich dress of silver on a garter-blue ground, of a very curious manufacture; the trains were ornamented with an embroidery that appeared like thread-lace, and gave a beautiful relief to the brilliancy of the suit.

The Princess Royal's dress was a robe of lemon satin, with the body of the same, the petticoat trimmed with gold gauze, placed around in large puffs, with some few flowers; her head ornamented with white feathers, and one black, on which were placed a number of diamonds in the most elegant manner.

The Princess Augusta was dressed like her sister, except in the trimming of her coat, which was plaited in stripes, and had a most beautiful effect.

The Hon. Miss Townshend's was the most elegant and best favoured dress among the ladies that appeared in the Ball-room; the train and sleeves of the gown were coloured and spotted like the leopard's skin; the body black velvet; and the coat, which was of white satin, elegantly intermixed and bordered with ribbands of the same as the train, and different sprigs of laurel leaves laid on the coat. The head-dress intermixed

with rolls of ribbon to match the robe, ornamented with feathers and diamonds.

Though the Prince of Wales was dressed in one of the most captivating and superb suits that perhaps ever decorated the human figure, yet, excepting his Royal Highness's dress, few of the ladies were so fine as they have appeared on former occasions of a similar nature. The ladies, in general, far outshone them in appearance, as far as appearance depends on outward ornament. Their cloaths were rich, but more gay and light in their effect than has been usually the case on a winter birth-day. The decorations of their heads were chiefly feathers and flowers, and their petticoats were beautifully hung with gold and silver spotted gauzes, muslins, and crapes, and gracefully adorned with scallop'd-edged ribbons, chains, wreaths, borders and tassels of fine Dresden, Mechlin, real lace, and gold and silver, and fancy sprigs of elegant flowerets. A scalloped ribbon, in the Vandyke style, was observable as an essential constituent of several of their ornaments, and it gave the look of those who had adopted that species of decoration an elegant and beautiful *coup d'oeil*.

BALL.

In the evening the Ball-room was highly splendid, and exhibited a display of fine women, such as no Court in the universe can equal. The Prince made his appearance a little before nine o'clock, and conversed with several ladies with all that grace and affability which marks his Highness's character; Lady Angusta Campbell in particular was honoured by his attention. Their Majesties and Princesses, preceded by Lord Salisbury, and attended with all the forms of State, entered soon after. The King and Queen separately addressed every lady within the circle assigned to the dances, during which period a prelude was played, composed by Mr. Stanley, and some also of Mr. Handel's music.

As soon as their Majesties were seated, the minuets commenced, and were danced in the following order:

The Princess Royal	} His Royal Highness	
The Princess Augusta		the Prince of Wales,
		Lady

Lady Augusta Campbell	} Earl of Morton.
Lady Parker	
Lady Susanna Stewart	} Lord Galway
Lady Maria Finch	
Lady Carr Waldegrave	} Lord St. Asaph
Lady Eliza Chichellier	
H. Miss Har. Thynne	} Lord Stopford
Hon. Miss Howe	
Hon. Miss Townshend	} Ho. Mr. Edgcumbe
Miss Vernon	
Miss Gunning	} Mr. Edwards
Miss Grace Frankland	
Miss Broughton,	} Earl of Morton
Miss Tyrell	
Miss Gideon	} Lord Galway
Miss Dundas	

On the conclusion of the minuets, six couple stood up to country dances, in the following order :

Prince of Wales,	Princess Royal.
Lord Morton,	Princess Augusta.
Mr. Edwards,	Lady A. Campbell.
Lord St. Asaph,	Hon. Miss Townshend.
Lord Stopford,	Hon. Miss Thynne.
Hon. Mr. Edgcumbe,	Hon. Miss Howe.

The ball terminated between twelve and one, after which their Majesties and the Princesses retired. The Prince remained some little time in conversation with the ladies, and on his withdrawing, the company began immediately to depart ; but it was not till near three next morning that the Court was entirely cleared.

So numerous was the company who went to the Ball-room, that the apartment was crowded before the King and Queen entered, and soon afterwards Lord Aylesford found it necessary to give directions that no more persons should be admitted, and that the door should be locked. This novel order was obeyed in a most uncourtly manner by some of the yeomen, who pushed the gentlemen back, that happened not to have come in time, with great rudeness.

The most remarkable person at the ball was the Ambassador from Tripoli, attended by his Page of Honour and Secretary ; all of them were dressed in the habits of their country, and appeared much delighted and astonished at the crowd of beauties that surrounded them : nor were they less objects of

wonder to our fair countrywomen, who beheld with admiration the venerable beard of this great Plenipo.

Scarcely a lady appeared in the Court Ball-room who did not display a beautiful bouquet.—The Princesses were the leaders in this appendage of dress.

CARRIAGES.

A general spirit of economy seems prevalent at present throughout the nation, even in the article of Carriages, for we never remember to have seen so few as were sported to-day.

The Prince of Wales's was without exception the most magnificent of the whole exhibition. viz. a blue-grounded landaulet, with red, carmelite, stone, and straw colour stripes ; a sky blue and orange border and plated edging ; carriage garter blue with red, and straw-colour mouldings and gilt edging ; the hammercloth garter blue, richly trimmed with scarlet silk and gold fringe, gold embossed tassels, and bound with a broad gold lace ; the handles of the hind carriage fluted and painted in spaces.

The Duke of Marlborough launched a new coach, as did Sir George Howard, the Hon. Mr. Pratt, and a variety of other persons ; but as they were chiefly on the mode of neatness, it will not be material to mention them.

Admiral Darby's carriage, with himself and two ladies in it, was overtaken near the Palace ; but fortunately no other injury was done than soiling the ladies dresses.

Towards night the streets in the neighbourhood of the Court were illuminated ; St. James's-street was chiefly to be distinguished ;—all the Subscription Houses were illuminated, but Wetjie's in particular deserves attention. It displayed an expanse of various-coloured lamps over the front, in the center of which the diadem was formed, and on the sides C. R. appeared on lamps of a lesser size. All her Majesty's tradesmen, the Opera-house, Theatre, Mansion-house, and other public buildings, united in this proof of respect.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Elisneur, Jan. 6.

THE number of vessels which have passed the Sound * during the last year amounts to 10,268, viz.

English	2535	Lubeck	79
Swedes	2136	Imperialists	66
Danes	1789	Hamburgers	61

Dutch	1571	Portuguese.	28
Russians	114	Courlanders	25
Bremen	176	French	20
Dantzickers	161	Americans	20
Prussians	1358	Spanish	15
Rollock	110	Venetians	4

* The Sound is that narrow strait which separates the kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark, and forms the entrance into the Baltic Sea. This pass is commanded by a strong fort

Vienna, Jan. 4. The Emperor published an Edict, a new prohibiting all GAMES of CHANCE, by which he not only confirms his former decrees on that subject, but adds a penalty of 300 ducats (about 150*l.*) for every one who is convicted of gaming, either in public or private; and the like sum for every possessor of the house where it is practised; one third to the treasury, another to the officer who apprehends the culprit, and the remainder to the informer, whose name shall be kept secret; and if any of the gamblers shall inform, besides the reward, they shall be exempted from all punishment.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 6.

"The fete given at Amsterdam by some of the principal merchants of that city to the Marquis de Verac, the French Ambassador,

on the occasion of the Treaty of Alliance between his Most Christian Majesty and the Republic, was most brilliant. The four reigning Burgo-masters, and the rest of the Magistrates of this City, and several others of the Province, were present. The various emblematic devices, expressive of the gratitude of the inhabitants, were much admired; many suitable toasts were drank on the occasion. A medal * executed with great taste has been struck to commemorate the festival. A gold one has been sent to Versailles to be placed in his Majesty's cabinet of medals, and two others of the same metal have been presented to the Duke de Vau-guion, formerly Ambassador here, and to the Marquis de Verac; the other guests had each a silver medal given them."

C O U N T R Y - N ~~E~~ W S.

Axminster, Jan. 23.

ON Saturday last an unfortunate fire happened here, which destroyed fifteen or sixteen dwellings. It was first discovered, about four o'clock in the afternoon, in a back-house.

Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, Jan. 30. Yesterday at noon an accident happened in this neighbourhood exactly similar to that which alarmed the inhabitants near Buildwas some years ago. About a mile from hence, between this town and Machynlleth, the ground (with a considerable part of the turnpike road) has given way almost perpendicularly quite into the river, which has left a dreadful chasm of at least one hundred and fifty yards.

Chelmsford, Feb. 3. We learn from Wallingham-Abbey, that a cooper at that place, about eighty, is gone to take possession of good. a year; he came to the knowledge of

it by an advertisement which appeared in the papers about two years ago, for one of such a name ; and having traced the pedigree back for near three hundred years, is found to be the right heir ; besides the estate there is a large sum of money in the stocks ; and we hear he has settled 100l. a year on his attorney ; he had two brothers in very low circumstances, but on entering into possession of the estate he settled 10,000l. on each of them ; and is said to have done many generous things.

Birmingham, Feb. 10. On Saturday was committed to Chester-castle, a man for the murder of his wife on Wednesday evening. The poor woman had five children by a former husband, the eldest of which was but five years old; and she was preparing some papes for their supper when he came home, and swearing they should not eat any more at his expence, threw the woman down

at Ellsinour on the Danish side, which enables the King of Denmark to demand a toll of all ships that pass into, and out of, the Baltic.—Can a more powerful argument be adduced, to prove the superiority of the commerce of this kingdom over all the nations of Europe, than is furnished by this list?—The ports of Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Dantzic, and Prussia, are nearly all within the limits of the Baltic Sea. They can therefore have no trade with the other parts of the world without passing the Sound.—Yet we see that British vessels engaged in the Baltic trade alone, far exceed the whole body of commerce carried on by the greatest of the Northern powers.

* Description of the Medals:—"A woman, representing Holland, seated on a throne, the Batavian lion by her side, armed with seven arrows, a symbol of the Belgic union; alluding to the peace concluded with the Emperor; Holland offering the olive to a nymph of the Escaut; Kennon appears in the air, blowing a trumpet, and streamer ornamented with the Fleur-de-Lys. In the center is a garland, forming a civic crown, supported by two hands, with several other symbolical figures. On the exergue is

Duplici facere salvo.

The Legend,

8. *Nov pace Romano Imperatore.*

10. *Ejusd. federe cum Rege Galliae initis.*

On the reverse is a Mercury with his attributes, and the following inscription :—*Grati
amque mentium illustrissimis hujus difficillimi negotii praefectis dicatum, quibusdam ciribus mer-
curio ibus Amfridumensibus. MDCLXXXVI.*"

across

across a stool, and pressing with his knees upon her belly broke her back, and otherwise mangled her in a most shocking manner, so that she expired in a short time after.

Bristol, Feb. 11. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by one of the most awful and tremendous thunder-storms ever remembered, and the terrors were heightened in no trifling degree by its proximity, the distance being so small that scarcely two seconds elapsed between the flashes of lightning and the succeeding thunder-claps. The tower of the venerable church of St. Mary Redcliff received considerable injury.

The same storm was very severely felt in Bath, and in other parts of Somersetshire; and seems to have been general, as it was very violent at Derby, Leicester, Worcester, Reading, &c. — A mill that stood on an eminence a few miles from Salisbury was set on fire by the lightning, and reduced to ashes.

A letter from Chester, dated Jan. 12, says, "About twelve months ago a person came here for the purpose of residing in this part of the country, and took a house at Childer Thornton, a village on the Liverpool road, a few miles from this city, which he furnished in a moderate stile, and engaged a woman of this place to serve him in the capacity of a housekeeper: He had not been in this situation more than nine months, before he was attacked by a violent indisposition, which carried him off in about thirty days. Immediately on the approach of sickness he made his will, and left the whole of his personal property to his said housekeeper, although an entire stranger to him. A short time after his decease the woman came to this city, and very properly lodged 14 bank-notes (amounting to 640l.) in the hands

of an eminent banker, for the security of which the gentleman gave her his note. It happened not many days after, one of the notes value 100l. reached London for payment, when a letter was directly sent down, requesting immediate information from whom the said note was received, which being duly forwarded, with other particulars, it appears that the deceased had lately been clerk to a capital hop-factor in London, and about 13 months ago, availing himself of the absence of his master, he eloped with notes and cash to the amount of 1200l. and notwithstanding repeated advertisements, has never been till this time heard of. More than 500l. it seems has been dissipated; and thus by an act of Providence, the remainder will, it is hoped, revert to the hands of the owner. Seven weeks have now expired since the body of the supposed culprit has been committed to the earth; and on Wednesday last a gentleman arrived here from London, who had been many years particularly acquainted with him, for the purpose of having him taken out of the grave, in order, if possible, to prove the identity of his person, and yesterday he set out for Bromborough, the place of the interment, to go through the disagreeable part of the business. It seems that he had changed his name, and his hand-writing of the signature of the will, as testator, is so much altered, that the gentleman cannot swear to it.

Extract of a letter from Chester, Jan. 24.

"Friday last the body of the man who some time ago died at Childer Thornton, (and who was said to have eloped from London, with property belonging to his master, an eminent hop-factor, to the amount of 1,200l.) was taken out of the grave, and positively sworn to by a person who came for that purpose."

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JAN. 21.

THE Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the Admiralty, was held at the Old-Bailey, when two prisoners were tried, viz. William Shaw Hines, for piratically seizing, taking, and sailing away with a cutter or vessel called the Swift, in the service of the Customs, on the 6th of March 1781. It appeared on the trial, that the prisoner belonged to a smuggling yawl, commanded by one Knight, and being descried by the Swift cruiser, in the Muller, about three leagues from the coast of Essex, gave chase, came up with and hailed the master on board; the Swift proceeded to take the cargo of the yawl on board, when Hines finding that the crew of the yawl were superior to those in the Swift, but had con-

cealed themselves, called all hands from the yawl which lay along-side, to the number of about twelve, armed with pistols and cutlasses, seized the master and crew of the Swift, took them out to sea, and putting them in a boat, left them to shift for themselves. — Immediately after his trial he received sentence of death.

27. The Ambassador from Tripoli was presented to his Majesty, when he delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. He brought over with him as a present to the King, from the Bey his master, a very rich saddle, with stirrups of steel double gilt, the breast-plate of embossed gold, and a bridle of curious workmanship.

Mr. Charles Price, alias Patch, late a Lottery-office keeper, formerly an attorney, who

who was apprehended on the 14th instant at Mr. Aldus's, a pawnbroker in Berwick-street, for forging the Bank of England's notes, hanged himself on the 24th in Tothill-fields Bridewell, there being only ten days from his apprehension to his dissolution. — When the keeper of the prison cut him down, he found in his breast three letters; one addressed to the Directors of the Bank, wherein he confessed every thing concerning the forgery, as well as the manner of putting off the notes; another to his wife, written in a most affecting style; and one to the keeper of the prison, thanking him for the humanity he had shewn him. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict Self-Murder, and he was put into the ground in the fields, and a stake driven through his body. He was 52 years of age. — His first attack on the Bank was about the year 1780, when a forged note had been taken there, so complete in all its parts, *the engravings, the signatures, the water-marks, &c.* that it passed through various hands unsuspected, and was not discovered till it came to a certain department in the routine of that office, and through which no forgery can pass undiscovered. This occasioned a considerable alarm, and notes upon notes flowed in about the Lottery and Christmas times, without the least possibility of tracing out the first negotiator. Various consultations were held, various plans laid, and innumerable were the efforts of detection, but in vain — they were traced up to one man from every quarter, always disguised, always inaccessible; and, we will venture to pronounce, the forger would have remained much longer a secret but for the unwearied attention and collected plans of Mr. Clarke, a public officer at Bow-ditch. Mr. Price engraved his own plates; he made his own paper, with the water-marks, and he was his own negotiator, thereby confining a secret to his own breast which he wisely deemed not safe in the breast of another; even Mr. Price had not the least knowledge or suspicion of his proceedings. The counterfeited copper-plates were found under ground, in a field near Tottenham-court-road, the turf being replaced upon the spot.

There were found in a box belonging to Price, two artificial noses, very curiously executed in imitation of nature. These, it is obvious, he occasionally wore as a part of the various modes of his disguise; and by which disguise he had most astonishingly, for such a length of time, eluded justice.

31. A debate took place on the 19th inst. in the British House of Commons, upon a motion of amendment to the address to his Majesty, made by Mr. Flood; but Mr. Orde assuring the House, that nothing in the Speech of Address tended to revive the commercial revolution, the original motion passed without alteration: after which an

Address was unanimously voted to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

A letter from Boston, dated Dec. 1, says, "Late last Friday evening, after a long debate, the Honourable the Senate *negatived* the Bill sent up from the Lower House, *repealing* all laws respecting the Refugees of every description."

Feb. 3. This morning were taken from Newgate, 100 convicts under sentence of transportation (about 50 of whom had been capitally convicted, and received his Majesty's mercy on that condition,) and being put in waggons, set off on their journey to Portsmouth, where they are to be put on board the Firm.

7. About twenty minutes past three o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered by a constable on his duty at Aldermanbury watch-house; he immediately went into Balinghall-street, where he found the flames issued from a part of Guildhall; he rung and knocked for some time before he could rouse the watchmen, and on their opening the gates, it was discovered that the Chamberlain's old dwelling-house (which was under repair) was burning. The fire caught the Chamberlain's office, which, together with the house, in a short time were totally consumed; and we are sorry to add, but few of the Chamberlain's books are saved. Luckily the Treasury received no damage. The house of Mess. Wakefield and Bell received considerable damage.

The Guildhall of the City of London was first insured in the year 1776 for 5000l. and the Surveyors belonging to the Sun Fire Office, the next day made a report of the damages done by the fire amounting to 3000l.

The Chamberlain at a Court of Common Council assured the Court, that nothing very material was lost in the above fire that respected the accounts of the City; but that the books of the entry of freemen were destroyed, which may prove of great inconvenience, because they have frequently been admitted as evidence by Lord Mansfield and the Lord Chancellor.

Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces have appointed March the 1st to be observed over all their dominions as a day of fasting and prayer.

At the Court at St. James's, the 13th day of February, 1786,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1786.

Berkshire. William Poyntz, of Midgham, Esq.

Bedfordshire. Matthew Regely, of Potton, Esq.

Bucks. Thomas Wilkinson, of Westhorpe, Esq.

Cam-

Cumberland. Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart.
 Cheshire. Henry Cornwall Leigh, of High-
 Leigh, Esq.
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. John
 Drage, of Soham, Esq.
 Devonshire. Alexander Hamilton, of Top-
 sham, Esq.
 Dorsetshire. Henry William Portman, of
 Bryanstone, Esq.
 Derbyshire. Robert Dale, of Ashborne, Esq.
 Essex. John Joliffe Tustnall, of Great
 Waltham, Esq.
 Gloucestershire. Charles Coxe, of Kemble,
 Esq.
 Herefordshire. Jeremiah Mills, of Pishio-
 bury, Esq.
 Herefordshire. Sir Edward Boughton, of
 Vowchurch, Bart.
 Kent. Thomas Hall. Hodges, of Hemp-
 sted, Esq.
 Leicestershire. William Herrick, of Beau-
 manor, Esq.
 Lincolnshire. Daniel Douglas, of Folking-
 ham, Esq.
 Monmouthshire. Robert Salisbury, of Lan-
 wern, Esq.
 Northumberland. James Allgood, of Nun-
 wich, Esq.
 Northamptonshire. Isaac Pocock, of Big-
 gon, Esq.
 Norfolk. Francis Lung, of Spixworth, Esq.
 Nottinghamshire. Anthony Harshorne, of
 Hayton, Esq.
 Oxfordshire. Joseph Grote, of Badgmore,
 Esq.
 Rutlandshire. Thomas Baines, of Upping-
 ham, Esq.
 Shropshire. Sir Robert Leighton, of Loton,
 Bart.
 Somersetshire. James Stephens, of Camer-
 ton, Esq.
 Staffordshire. Thomas Parker, of Park-
 Hall, Esq.
 Suffolk. James Sewell, of Strutton, Esq.
 County of Southampton. Thomas Clarke
 Jervoise, of Belmont, Esq.
 Surrey. Theodore Henry Broadhead, of Car-
 thage, Esq.
 Suffolk. Francis Surgison, of Cuckfield, Esq.
 Warwickshire. John Taylor, of Bordesley,
 Esq.
 Worcestershire. George Perrot, of Pershore,
 Esq.
 Wiltshire. Seymour Wroughton, of East-
 cott, Esq.
 Yorkshire. Richard Langley, of Wikeham-
 Abbey, Esq.

S O U T H W A L E S.

Brecon. Edward Watkins, of Llandilor-
 vane, Esq.
 Carmarthen. John Lewis, of Llwynysfortune,
 Esq.

Cardigan. John Martin, of Alltgoch, Esq.
 Glamorgan. Thomas Drake Tyrwhit, of St.
 Donat's Castle, Esq.
 Pembroke. William Knox, of Sleetch, Esq.
 Radnor. Bridgewater Meredith, of Gnow,
 Esq.

N O R T H W A L E S.

Anglesea. Arthur Owen, of Bodowyr Iffa,
 Esq.
 Carnarvon. John Griffith, of Tryfan, Esq.
 Denbigh. Philip Yorke of Erthing, Esq.
 Flint. John Edwards, of Kellerton, Esq.
 Merioneth. Griffith Price, of Braich y cen-
 nant, Esq.
 Montgomery. Richard Rocke, of Trefnan-
 ney, Esq.

PRINCE of WALES's Council.

County of Cornwall.

At a Council of his Royal Highness the
 Prince of Wales, held at Carlton-House, the
 8th of February, 1786, Michael Nowell, of
 Falmouth, Esq. was appointed Sheriff for
 the County of Cornwall, for the year 1786,
 by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
 in Council.

The long-contested cause between the Vi-
 car of Odiham, in Hampshire, plaintiff, and
 the Chancellor of Sarum; and the others the
 impropiators, defendants, was finally de-
 termined by the Judges of the Exchequer in
 favour of the Vicar, by his having a prescrip-
 tive right to all small tithes, though he could
 not bring an endowment. By this decision,
 the right of the interior clergy to the tithes
 of clover-feed, turnep-feed, and all small
 tithes whatever, is at last settled.

Mr. Stadhart, from the tax-office, has made
 a report to the tax-office Commissioners at
 Guildhall, that the shop-tax is not intended
 to be levied on the keepers of taverns, coffee-
 houses, or public-houses, they being already
 heavily taxed by way of licence.

The Emperor, by an edict dated Jan. 4.
 1786, has laid an additional duty of three
 per cent. on iron and steel works imported
 into his dominions, and on musical instru-
 ments.

11. Came on in the Court of King's-
 Bench, at Westminster, the trial of thirteen
 persons, prisoners in the King's-Bench, for
 a design to blow up the wall of the prison,
 and to escape from thence, on the 14th of
 August last. It was a trial at bar before the
 four Judges, and a Special Jury, on an in-
 formation (at the last of the King) filed ex
 officio by the Attorney-General. The indict-
 ment was laid against them for a conspiracy
 and misdemeanor, and after a very long
 trial they were all found Guilty.

12. Being the last day of Hilary Term,
 the Court of King's-Bench ordered the per-
 sons found guilty last Friday of a conspiracy
 in the King's-Bench Prison to be brought to

A trial at Bar is so called in contradistinction to a trial at Nisi Prius, the Court consist-
 ing of the four Judges and a Jury. A Court of Nisi Prius, where only one Judge attends,
 is not the Court of King's-Bench, although the sitting is on the same day.

the bar, when the following sentences were passed.—That the prisoners Bogue, Boyton, Keene, and Whitehead, be imprisoned for three years in Newgate, and that they each do give severally two hundred pounds in securities for their good behaviour during life.—That Sylvester, Pocock, and Leech be confined in the Surrey Bridewell for two years, and that they give two hundred pounds security in the same manner.—That Yarnolet, Jordan, Wilson, Orsbern, Townshend, and Barnet, be confined in the New Gaol for two years, and that they each give security in two hundred pounds for their good behaviour.—The prisoners were conducted to their respective places of confinement, under a proper guard of Marshalmen, gaolers, and their assistants.

15. A person of the name of Lewis stood on the pillory in the New Palace Yard, Westminster, for perjury. Report having propagated, that the public were to be gratified by the exhibition of a certain Attorney, now under sentence for the same crime; this drew together a much greater concourse of people, than in all probability would have attended Lewis on any occasion.

Same morning the following malefactors were brought out of Newgate, and executed on a scaffold facing the Debtors door, viz. William Cowell Davis, for forging and uttering an order for the payment of £yl. 7s. 6d. on Sir William Lemon and Co. bankers, purporting to be the order of James Frankcombe, with an intent to defraud him; William Shovell and William Collett, for a burglary in the house of William Smith, and stealing a crown piece and two dollars, a guinea, and four table spoons. William Fox, alias Jagger, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Samuel Lesley, in Carohna-court, Saffron-hill, several silver-spoons, two silver salts, twelve shirts, and other apparel; and John Callahan, for robbing James Hales on the highway, at Salt-petre-bank, of a hat and handkerchief.

The same morning William Shaw Hines was carried from Newgate in a cart, attended by the proper officers, the silver oar being carried before him to Execution-dock, where he suffered according to his sentence, for piratically entering and sailing away with his Majesty's cutter the Swift, John Fairhead, commander.

Particulars of the Ceremony observed at the Inauguration of the Column erected in the Forest of Guisnes, to the Honour of Mr. Blanchard.

ON the 7th of January, at three o'clock, P. M. the Magistrates of the town of Guisnes, with M. de Guiselain de Biennassie, Mayor and Syndic of the Noblesse of the district of Calais, proceeded to the Column which had been erected in the King's forest, where they found M. Blanchard, accompanied by the Viscount Desaudouin, Chamberlain to the Emperor and Knight of Mal-

ta, as also by M. de Follye, Knight of St. Lewis, and Captain Commandant in the regiment of Poitou.

M. de Lauvay, King's attorney for the municipal body, then addressed M. Blanchard in the following terms.

"We are proud of the honour, Sir, of having you here at the same day and hour on which you alighted last year; but the sight of this Column, and the inscription given for it by the Academy, forbid all compliment. This monument, and the act of its inauguration, which we are now going to sign jointly with you, Sir, will supply its place. Both will last to the most remote posterity. Both will immortalize the memory of the first Aeronaut who had the courage to cross the seas, and both will bear witness to the just admiration, with which we regard an even that will form the most glorious epocha in this century."

M. Blanchard's reply was as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"This Column, the valuable hint of your love for the Arts, the inscription with which it has been honoured by the Academy, say every thing for you, Gentlemen, and say much more than I have deserved: but how shall I acquit myself? what terms shall I use to express my admiration of and gratitude for a treatment equally noble and generous? *Silence and respect*, Gentlemen, must be my only reply."

The Clerk then read the Act of Inauguration, and received the signatures; after which the company returned to Guisnes, where the Mayor and Echevins had caused a very magnificent entertainment to be provided; after which there was a ball; the Noblesse and principal inhabitants, as well as a number of foreigners who had attended at the inauguration, were sharers of the festivity: Among others were two gentlemen who had accompanied M. Blanchard in his aerial voyage, viz. the Chevalier L'Epimard, and M. d'Honnethun, an officer in the legion of Maillebois.

The only ornament of the hall was a portrait of M. Blanchard, with a side view of the Column, in a medallion encircled by a myrtle wreath, and surrounded by a crown of laurel, with this inscription, written by M. de Laplace, citizen of Calais.

*Aussi que le Français l'Anglois fut entrepris,
Les deux ont plané jusqu'au plus haut des
cieux,*

*Tous les deux, sur Navairé, ont traversé les
mers,*

Mais la France a produit l'inventeur et le guide.

The English and Frenchman have like courage shewn;

Both through th' aerial tracks sublime have flown;

Without a ship both cross'd the dang'rous tide;

But France produc'd the inventor and the guide.

P R E F E R M E N T S, FEB. 1786.

JAN. 30.

RICHARD Fitzherbert, Esq. to the office of Serjeant Trumpeter, in the room of Joseph Probart, Esq. deceased.

Admiral Barrington, to be Lieutenant General of Marines, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Thomas Pye.

The dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain to John Sinclair of Ulbiller, in the County of Caithness, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainders severally to the first and every other son and sons successively of Hannah Sinclair, his eldest daughter, and of Janet Sinclair, another of his daughters, and their respective heirs male.

Sir John Parnell, Bart. Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, to be one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council in that kingdom.

Benjamin Pingo, Esq. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, to be York Herald of Arms, vice George Fletcher, Esq. deceased.

William Newnham, Esq. to be Alderman of Farringdon Ward Within.

The Rev. Dr. Burnaby, rector of Greenwich, to the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

The Rev. H. Totty, M. A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and the Rev. J. Walmesley, M. A. fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to be Chaplains ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Joseph Fry and Sons to be letter-founders to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. John Stephens, to be Yeoman Bachelor of Physic and Arts at Oxford.

John Chrichloc Turner, Esq. High Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, to the honour of knighthood.

The Hon. John Elliot, James Boswell, and William Dowdeswell, Esqrs. to the rank of Barristers at Law.

The Rev. Henry Bate, D. D. to the rectory of Boswell, Suffolk.

M A R R I A G E S, FEB. 1786.

CAPTAIN Cooper, of the army, to Miss Gambier, daughter of Admiral Gambier.

Igerton Bridges, Esq. of St. Lawrence, Kent, to Miss Burch, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burch, of Canterbury.

The Rev. Mr. Myers, of Edenhall, in Lancashire, to Miss Fox, of Cambridge, with a fortune of more than 10,000l.

Dr. Sims, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Ann Stock, daughter to Thomas Stock, Esq. of Bitch-Anger, in Essex.

The Rev. Borlace Willock, of Blackburne, in Lancashire, to Miss Peel, only daughter of Robert Peel, Esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

The Rev. Alexander Lichfield, rector of Noke, to Miss Martha Bridgwater, of Islip, Oxfordshire.

Joseph Thomas Lockyer, Esq. of Ivychester, to Miss Shapton, of Upottery, Devon.

Francis Edward Hollyoak, Esq. of War-

wick, to Mrs. Thanatt, of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.

Mr. Staples, Banker, in London, to Miss Bates, daughter of the late Alderman Bates.

The Rev. Richard Fawcett, clerk of the parish church in Leeds, to Miss M. Bambridge, of Headingley.

Clement Francis, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Burney, daughter of Dr. Burney.

Henry Drummond, Esq. to Miss Dundas, daughter of Mr. Dundas, late Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Hon. Mr. Petre, son of Lord Petre, to the niece of the Earl of Surrey.

The Rev. William Uppel, vicar of Wootton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Margaret Mingley, of Beverly.

Lieut. Paulus Emilius Harvey to the Hon. Lady Elizabeth St. Lawrence, daughter to the Earl of Howth.

John Pardon, son Esq. Member for Plympton, to Miss Oliver, daughter of Thomas Oliver, Esq. of Layton, in the County of Essex.

M O N T H L Y O B I T U A R Y, FEB. 1786.

JAN. 10.

MRS. Ann Bland, of Kippax-park, Yorkshire.

At Langton in the Wolds in Yorkshire, aged 109, Elther Richardson.

21. At St. Jean de Luz in France, M. de Cherisley, who for his botanical knowledge was siled the second Galen, and who by a plant called the Star of the East, cured
EUROP. MAG.

several persons who had been bitten by a mad dog.

22. Daniel Garnault, Esq. of Bull Cross, near Fitchfield.

23. Tack, the Rev. Mr. Morton, of Eastgate. He held the livings of Hykechain and Rotham, near Lincoln, and of Oxencon, in Northamptonshire.

24. At Tunbridge, Kent, William Wills, Esq. aged 69.

Lately at Newnham, near Oxford, Mr. Charles Blizard, farmer, aged 107 years.

25. At Lancaster, Henry Rawlinson, Esq. late Member for the Borough of Liverpool.

At Brocklestry, Lincolnshire, the Lady of Charles Anderson Pelham, Esq.

Lately at Salisbury, Francis Powell, Esq. only son of the late Sir Alexander Powell.

26. Thomas Southouse, Esq. Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

At Faversham, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. George March.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ashhurst, aged 82, widow of William Ashhurst, Esq. of Hedingham-castle.

Mr. John Palmer, late wheeler to the Earl of Salisbury. Being 100 years of age on Michaelmas Day last, it was celebrated at his Lordship's expence.

27. At Windsor, John Cheshire, Esq.

Mrs. Elizabeth Woodbine, widow of John Woodbine, Esq. of East Durham, in the 82d year of her age.

28. At Bath, Miss Wilkinson, of Henlow, Bedfordshire.

At Durham, Thomas Witham, M. D.

At Banff, Scotland, Sir William Dunbar, of Durn, Bart.

29. In the 90th year of his age, Mr. Bode, one of the principal clerks belonging to the General Post-office.

Lately at Hockering, the Rev. George Howes, Rector of that parish with Mattishall Borough annexed.

30. Richard Hardwicke, Esq. of the Customs, aged 37.

At Cannocks, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, William Knight, Esq.

The lady of Sir William Ogilvie, of Banas, Bart.

At her house in Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, the honourable Elizabeth Langdale, sister to the late Lord Langdale, of Home, in the county of York, in the 73d year of her age.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Murray, widow of the honourable James Murray, many years President of the Council for the Province of North Carolina.

Dr. David Spencer, physician, at Edinburgh.

Branton Kirks, Esq. Charlotte-street; Rathbone-place.

Lately at Besslon, in Westphalia, Mr. Clooster, aged 125. He had served as an officer in the armies of the Emperor, and the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, near 100 years.

Lately the Rev. Mr. Newton, Rector of Newnham Courtney, in Oxfordshire, which preferment he had held upwards of 50 years.

FEB. 1. At Brussels, George Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, Hereditary Reg. of the Court of Chancery, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Berks, and High Steward of Windsor.

At Dunmow, Essex, Mary Jones, aged 107.

Lately, at Tetbury, Ann Davis, upwards of 112 years of age.—This woman had the perfect use of her faculties till the last minute. She had not been out of her room for upwards of 30 years, nor ever during that time, even in the most extreme weather, would suffer any fire in her chamber.

2. Mr. Thomas Peacock, glass merchant, Chatham-place, Black-friars-bridge.

Mrs. Bennet, of 'Merlin's Cave, Spa Fields. She was the successor of her uncle, Mr. Hood, who opened the above house for public entertainment, for several years before Welch Fair, now held at Barnet, was removed from the Spa Fields.

Mrs. Mountney, of Woolwich Warren.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Charles Brown, builder.

At Mitcham Common, Mr. Edward Nash, late of Mitcham Mills.

Lately at Leeds, Joseph Tatham, a Quaker, and formerly an eminent school-master.

3. At Poplar, Capt. Barnston, aged 101, upwards of 60 years in the Leeward Islands Trade.

At Dublin, Mr. John Vandermere, comedian, formerly belonging to the Haymarket Theatre.

Miss Emma Long, sister to Sir James Tynney Long, at Draycot, Wiltshire.

4. The Rev. Mr. Darell, Rector of Ibstock in Leicestershire, and of Uppingham in Rutlandshire, and Lecturer of St. Olave's, Old Jewry. He was many years Chaplain to the late Duke of Bedford, and private Tutor to the late Marquis of Tavistock.

Lately at Birmingham, in her 76th year, Mrs. Ward, grandmother to Mrs. Siddons.

5. Henry Kitchen, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

6. The lady of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, at his seat near Guildford.

7. At Spring-Gardens, — Glynn, Esq. At Edinburgh, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Norton Hall.

Mr. John Wilkins Jepson, Attorney, at Bath.

Lately,

Lately, in her journey to the South of France, Miss Oliver.

Lately in Ireland, Mr. De Courey, father of the Rev. Richard De Courcy, of Shrewsbury.

Samuel Wale, Esq. Professor of Perspective to the Royal Academy.

In Goodman's Fields, William Warrdell, Esq. upwards of 40 years a Merchant in Philadelphia, from whence he returned when the troubles began.

8. At Parlington, in Yorkshire, the Lady of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. She was the widow of the late Sir Charles Turner.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hay, of Glynde Bourne, near Lewes.

Mrs. Hunter, wife of John Hunter, Esq. member for Leominster.

Lieutenant General Theodore Dury, in the 87th year of his age.

Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. Serjeant Surgeon to the King.

Mrs. Bagot, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Bagot.

10. Mr. Pilkington, Coal Merchant, Cannon Row, Westminster.

11. Mrs. Mary Cocke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

12. Samuel Marriott, Esq. Accountant-General in the Excise-Office, aged 67.

William Tennent, Esq. of New Broad-street Buildings.

13. At York House, Twickenham, James Whitchurch, Esq.

14. Edward Chessly, Esq. Proctor in Doctors Commons, who for several years had retired from business.

Mr. David Bennet, principal Clerk of the General Post-Office, Edinburgh.

15. At Tern-Hill, Worcestershire, the Rev. Dr. Boyce, Rector of St. Bury, in Gloucestershire.

Lately, Mrs. Perrott, wife of Dr. Perrott, of Braintree, in Essex.

16. Rivers Dickenson, Esq. an eminent Brewer of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.

17. In Warwick-street, Grosvenor-square, Joseph Edmondson, Esq. Mowbray Herald Extraordinary at Arms, Herald Painter to his Majesty, and F. A. S.

Mrs. Elphinstone, widow of the late Captain Elphinstone of the Navy, and late Admiral of the Russian Fleet.

18. John Bindley, Esq. formerly one of the Commissioners of Excise.

James Lord Colvil, eldest son of John Lord Colvil, of Culrois.

Thomas Powry, Esq. clerk of the works at Woolwich.

Peter Verbruggen, Esq. cannon founder to the King.

At Epsom, in the 104th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Busby.

19. At Windsor, the Rev. Dr. Bostock, Senior Prebend of the college church there.

20. Mr. Henry Atkins, an eminent surveyor in Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Richmond, Mr. Murrison, jun.

John Hawys, Esq. Johnson's Court, Fleet-street.

21. Laurence Sullivan, Esq. many years chairman of the East-India Company.

B A N K · R U P T S.

ELIZ. Woolf, of the Minories, haberdasher. James Smith, of Horncchurch, carcase-butcher. Thos. Leagh, of Tower-hill, haberdasher. Richard Chassers, of Orpington, in Kent, maltster. William Baldwin, of Barming in Kent, hop-merchant. Anthony Portington, of Alford in Lincolnshire, curd-wainer. James Baker, of Birmingham, huttn-maker. James Cunrning, of Bristol, linen draper. Thomas Hanson, of Birmingham, druggist. William Scholay, of Kingston upon Hull, linen draper. Thomas Barrow, of Wigan, Lancashire, inn-keeper. Joseph and Mary Saul, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, button-merchants. William Headden, of Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, mercer. John Finch, of St. John Wapping, tobacco-nist. Thomas Partridge, of Orsett, Essex, carpenter. Wm. Massey and James Massey, Lymn, Cheshire, cotton manufac-

turers. Robert Peckham, and Wm. Bartholomew, Austin-friars, London, merchants. Wm. Aldridge, King-street, Bloomsbury, and W. J. Aldridge, Lower Tooting, Surrey, sweep-washers. Val. Hayley, Union-court, Broad-street, merchant. Henry Burden, Leach-lade, Gloucestershire, wharfinger. Thomas Barff, York, saddler's ironmonger. George Charlton, Newcastle-upon-Thyne, merchant. J. Collier, Thoubent within Atherton, Lancashire, nailor. John Rowe, Falmouth, Cornwall, shop-keeper. Thomas Whyhall, Basing-lane, tobacco-nist. John Bruce, Aringdown-street, Panton-square, raylnr. John Muirhead, Andover, Hampshire, shopkeeper. Thomas Ward, Redcross-street, Surrey, cabinet-maker. Francis Labron, now or late of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, inn-keeper.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 13, to Feb. 18, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	12	11	2	10	2	1	3	0	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	9	0	3	0	2	4	3	6	
Surry	4	7	0	3	1	2	7	4	5	
Hertford	4	8	0	2	11	2	4	4	2	
Bedford	4	5	3	1	2	9	2	3	5	
Cambridge	4	2	2	8	2	7	2	0	3	4
Huntingdon	4	2	0	0	2	7	1	1	3	3
Northampton	4	8	3	4	2	11	2	1	3	5
Rutland	4	10	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	7
Leicester	4	11	3	5	3	2	2	2	4	2
Nottingham	4	9	2	11	3	1	2	3	3	7
Derby	5	10	0	0	3	7	2	3	4	3
Stafford	5	0	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	10
Salop	5	3	3	10	3	11	2	7	5	7
Hereford	4	8	0	0	4	0	2	6	5	4
Worcester	4	10	0	0	3	11	2	8	5	2
Warwick	4	9	0	0	3	7	2	2	3	11
Gloucester	5	6	0	0	3	8	2	8	4	7
Wilts	5	3	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	10
Berks	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	6	4	4
Oxford	4	10	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	7
Bucks	4	7	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	3	11	0	0	2	9	1	11	2	11
Suffolk	4	1	2	9	2	6	1	11	2	10
Norfolk	4	5	2	9	2	5	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	9	2	11	2	8	2	0	3	1
York	5	0	3	4	3	2	2	0	4	3
Durham	5	3	3	9	2	11	1	11	4	4
Northumberl.	4	9	3	4	2	6	1	10	3	8
Cumberland	5	3	3	4	2	9	1	8	3	8
Westmorl.	6	0	3	1	3	1	1	10	0	0
Lancashire	5	6	0	0	3	8	2	1	4	3
Cheshire	5	5	3	9	3	8	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	11	2	5	0	0
Somerset	5	5	4	6	3	10	2	10	4	11
Devon	5	6	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0
Dorset	5	6	0	0	3	8	2	11	5	1
Hants	5	0	0	0	3	6	2	6	4	9
Suffex	4	5	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	9
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	1

WALES, Feb. 6, to Feb. 11, 1786.

North Wales	5	4	4	5	3	0	1	9	1	8
South Wales	5	4	3	9	3	6	1	10	3	10

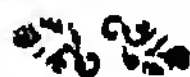
THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Feb. 2. **C**OUNTRY Girl—Hurly Burly
 2. Heirels—Ditto
 3. Heirels—Virgin Unmasked
 4. Strangers at Home—The Romp
 6. Way to Keep Him—Virgin Unmasked.
 7. Heirels—The Romp
 8. Jane Shore—Humourist
 9. Country Girl—Hurly Burly
 10. Heirels—Virgin Unmasked
 11. Venice Preserved—Englishman in Paris
 12. Strangers at Home—Romp
 14. Heirels—Virgin Unmasked
 16. Fair Penitent—Humourist
 18. Strangers at Home—Romp
 17. Country Girl—Hurly Burly
 18. As You Like It—Projects
 20. Jane Shore—Who's the Dupe?
 21. Strangers at Home—Romp
 22. Heirels—Virgin Unmasked
 23. Isabella—Gentle Shepherd
 24. School for Scandal—Romp
 26. Heirels—Virgin Unmasked
 27. Country Girl—Critic.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Feb. 1. **F**OLLIES of a Day—Virgin Unmasked
 2. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Sultan
 3. Distressed Mother—Poor Vulcan
 4. Provoked Husband—Omai
 6. Distressed Mother—Virgin Unmasked
 7. As you Like It—Country Wife
 8. Provoked Husband—Country Wife
 9. Orphan—Country Wife
 10. Braux Stratagem—Virgin Unmasked
 11. Man of the World—Country Wife
 13. Love in a Village—Miss in her Teens
 14. Which is the Man—Poor Soldier
 15. Love in a Village—Miss in her Teens
 16. Which is the Man—Poor Soldier
 17. Roman Father—Love in a Camp
 18. Merchant of Venice—Love-a-la-Mode
 20. Romeo and Juliet—Love in a Camp
 21. Beggar's Opera—Omai
 22. Well Indian—Love in a Camp
 23. Theodosius—Ditto
 24. Comedy of Errors—Omai
 25. Venice Preserved. Belvidera, Mrs. Siddons—Three Weeks after Marriage, Lady Racket, Mrs. Abington. For the Benefit of Mrs. Henderson.
 27. Theodosius—Love in a Camp
 28. Beggar's Opera—Omai.



THE European Magazine,

A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

For M A R C H, 1786.

CONTAINING THE
L I T E R A T U R E, H I S T O R Y, P O L I T I C S, A R T S,
M A N N E R S, and A M U S E M E N T S of the A G E.

By the P H I L O L O G I C A L S O C I E T Y of L O N D O N.

[Embellished with 1. A beautiful Engraving, by HOLLOWAY, of Mrs. A. L. BARBAULD, formerly Miss AIKIN. And, 2. A Representation of the unfortunate Death of PRINCE LEOPOLD of BRUNSWICK.

CONTAINING

	Page		Page
An Account of Mrs. A. L. Barbauld, formerly Miss Aikin —	139	The Strangers at Home, a Comic Opera ; with Anecdotes of Mr. Cobb	182
An Account of the Count de Vergennes	140*	And a Variety of other new Publications.	
Piozzian Johnsoniana —	142	Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain : including Commons' Debates on Fortifications—Impeachment of Mr. Hastings—Modification of the Shop-Tax—Navy and Ordnance Estimates—Militia—Mutiny Bill—Mr. Dundas's new East-India Bill	185—202
Original Letter to Villars Duke of Buckingham from Katharine his Wife	144	Poetry : including Verses to William Parsons, Esq. by Mrs. Piozzi ; with his Reply—Imitation of a Sonnet on an Air Balloon, from the Italian of Parni. By Mrs. Piozzi—On Cambria, by Dr. Woolcot, &c. &c. &c.	203
Observations on Longevity. By Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.	145	Theatrical Journal : including Plan and Character of Dr. Delap's Captives, with the Prologue and Epilogue—Werter, a Tragedy—The Peruvian—and the Prologue to The Fool	207
Observations on drinking Mineral Waters. By Dr. Buchan —	150	Account of the Death of Prince Leopold of Brunswick	210
Remarks on Dr. Goldsmith's Essay "on the different Schools of Music," with the Doctor's Answer —	153	Political State of the Nation and of Europe, for March 1786. No. XXV.	211
Description of the Tomb of Rousseau, at Ermenonville —	155	Monthly Chronicle, Preferments, Births, Marriages, Obituary, Bankrupts, Barometer and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks, Grain, Theatrical Register, &c.	
An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. John Jebb —	157		
Different Modifications of Meaning in which the Word <i>Fit</i> is used by Pope	160		
The London Review with Anecdotes of Authors.			
Warrington's History of Wales	157*		
Trip to Holland —	160*		
Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson [continued]	168		
The India Guide : or, A Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies in the Year 1780 : Including, Description of a Ball at the Cape of Good Hope, and of Society and Manners at Madras	173		
Mr. Pindar's Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. —	181		

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill ;

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

Entered at Stationers-Hall.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

D.'s Journal, though dated in February last, did not reach our hands until late in the present month; we beg to receive the remainder of it.

A Reader of the Magazine—Pastor—Giles Overreach—R. S.—A. W.—Vulpes—Demetrius—Iluthuria's Congresshad—and Lines to a Lady's Cat, are received.

W. Upton's Prologue, intended for Mrs. Henderson's Night, is too unfinished for Publication.

G. M.'s Narrative being without date, place, or names of the parties, is too vague for insertion.

* * Our Correspondents for the future are requested to direct their Favours to Mr. JOHN SEWELL, in Cornhill, only.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 13, to March 18, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London	4	7	3	0	2	7	2	0	2	10	
COUNTIES INLAND.											
Middlesex	4	9	0	0	2	8	3	3	9		
Surry	4	8	0	0	2	11	2	5	4	5	
Hertford	4	8	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	0	
Bedford	4	5	3	1	2	8	2	4	3	5	
Cambridge	4	3	2	8	2	5	2	0	3	4	
Huntingdon	4	2	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	1	
Northampton	4	7	3	4	2	8	2	1	3	3	
Rutland	4	7	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	5	
Leicester	5	0	3	0	3	7	2	2	4	3	
Nottingham	4	9	3	1	3	1	2	3	3	5	
Derby	5	5	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	7	
Stafford	5	0	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	10	
Salop	5	0	3	9	3	7	2	6	5	9	
Hereford	4	11	0	0	3	6	2	9	5	2	
Worcester	4	10	0	0	3	11	2	11	4	10	
Warwick	4	6	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	11	
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	3	10	2	8	4	7	
Wilts	5	1	0	0	3	8	2	7	4	8	
Berks	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	7	4	2	
Oxford	4	7	0	0	3	1	2	8	4	5	
Bucks	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	7	
COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
Essex	4	2	0	0	2	7	1	11	3	0	
Suffolk	4	1	2	9	2	6	1	11	2	10	
Norfolk	4	3	2	7	2	3	2	2	0	0	
Lincoln	4	7	2	11	2	8	1	11	3	2	
York	4	11	3	4	3	0	2	0	4	1	
Durham	5	0	3	8	2	10	2	1	4	5	
Northumberl.	4	7	3	4	2	6	1	10	3	8	
Cumberland	5	4	3	5	2	9	1	11	4	2	
Westmorl.	5	6	3	10	3	0	1	11	0	0	
Lancashire	5	6	4	0	3	6	2	2	4	6	
Cheshire	5	5	3	10	3	6	2	3	0	0	
Morimouth	5	6	0	0	3	6	2	4	0	0	
Somerset	5	3	0	0	3	10	2	9	4	8	
Devon	5	5	0	0	3	5	2	1	0	0	
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	6	2	10	5	0	
Hants	4	10	0	0	3	5	2	6	4	10	
Suffex	4	6	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	10	
Kent	4	6	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	1	
WALES, March 6, to March 11, 1786.											
North Wales	5	4	4	3	3	4	1	10	4	2	
South Wales	5	3	4	1	3	5	1	10	4	9	

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY, 1786.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
26—29 — 80 ——— 31		E.N.E.
27—29 — 53 ——— 30		E.
28—29 — 72 ——— 28 —		E.

MARCH.

1—29 — 75 ——— 29 —	E.
2—29 — 68 ——— 31 —	E.N.E.
3—29 — 65 ——— 31 —	N. E.
4—29 — 93 ——— 26 —	N.
5—30 — 05 ——— 20 3	N.
6—29 — 56 ——— 23 —	E.
7—29 — 60 ——— 25 —	N.
8—30 — 04 ——— 22 ½	N.
9—30 — 23 ——— 32 —	N.
10—30 — 25 ——— 28 —	W.
11—30 — 05 ——— 40 —	W.S.W.
12—29 — 86 ——— 41 —	W.
13—29 — 77 ——— 36 —	N.E.
14—29 — 80 ——— 32 ½	N.N.E.
15—29 — 42 ——— 33 —	E.
16—29 — 29 ——— 44 —	S.S.W.
17—29 — 37 ——— 39 —	W.
18—29 — 32 ——— 38 —	E.
19—29 — 59 ——— 46 —	W.

20—29 — 68 ——— 42 —	W.
21—29 — 59 ——— 40 —	E.
22—29 — 68 ——— 51 —	W.S.W.
23—29 — 50 ——— 53 —	S.
24—29 — 43 ——— 50 —	S.S.W.
25—29 — 60 ——— 45 —	W.
26—29 — 58 ——— 39 —	W.
27—29 — 80 ——— 33 5	N.
28—30 — 09 ——— 35 —	N.

PRICE of STOCKS,

March 29, 1786.

Bank Stock, shut	India Bonds, 46s. prem
New 4 per Cent. 1777, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1784, 104 ½ ¾	Long Ann. 20 11—
3 per Cent. red. shut	16ths ¾ yrs. pur.
8 per Ct. Conf. 69 ½ ¾	10 years Short Ann. 1777, shut
3 per Cent. 1726, —	30 years Ann. 1778, 135 16ths ¾ yrs. pur.
3 per Cent. 1751, —	3 per Cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	4 per Ct. Scrip.
Old S. S. An. —	Omnium, —
New S. S. Ann. —	Exchequer Bills —
India Stock, —	Prizes 1 ¼ d.l.
3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.	

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For MARCH, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
An ACCOUNT of Mrs. ANNA-LÆTITIA BARBAULD, formerly
Miss AIKIN.

[With an ELEGANT ENGRAVING of HER.]

THE present times, whatever faults they may be charged with, have happily emancipated themselves from many prejudices which formerly enslaved our ancestors. Amongst these no one was more inveterate, more universal, or more absurd, than the aversion which used to prevail against female claims to literary reputation; to that cultivation of the female mind which enabled the Ladies to distinguish themselves by their intellectual endowments. On a retrospective view of those names which are entitled to literary honours, and which will hereafter redound to the reputation of the country, are to be found those of many females who have successfully explored the recesses of science, have enlarged the bounds of human knowledge, and added to the innocent and improving amusements of life.

The Lady we have chosen for the subject of this month's Magazine is no less celebrated for her intellectual than her personal endowments. She is the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, D. D. tutor in divinity at the academy at Warrington for several years. "Though not (says Dr. Barnes *) known to the world at large as an author, his modesty having unhappily prevented him from appearing in print, he was uncommonly revered by all that know him, for the wonderful extent of his knowledge, for the mild dignity of his character, and for the various excellencies which adorned the scholar, the tutor, and the man." He died about the latter end of the year 1780. Our authoress had the advantage of an excellent education

from her respectable father, and seems early to have shewn her poetical genius. One of her first essays was the following short poem on the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Jennings.

'Tis past: dear venerable shade, farewell!
Thy blameless life thy peaceful death shall tell.
Clear to the last thy setting orb has run,
Pure, bright and healthy, like a frosty sun;
And late old age with hand indulgent shed
Its mildest winter on thy favour'd head.
For Heaven prolong'd her life to spread its
praise,

And bless'd her with a patriarch's length of
days,

The truest praise was her's; a cheerful heart,
Prone to enjoy, and ready to impart.

An Israelite indeed, and free from guile,
She shew'd that piety and age could smile.
Religion had her heart, her cares, her voice;
'Twas her last refuge, as her earliest choice:
To holy Anna's spirit not more dear
The church of Israel, and the house of pray'r.
Her spreading offspring of the fourth degree
Fill'd her fond arms, and clasp'd her trembling
knee.

Matur'd at length for some more perfect
scene,

Her hopes all bright, her prospects all serene,
Each part of life sustain'd with equal worth,
And not a wish left unfulfill'd on earth,
Like a tired traveller with sleep oppress'd,
Within her children's arms she dropt to rest.
Farewell! thy cherish'd image, ever dear,
Shall many a heart with pious love revere:

* Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 76.

Long, long shall mine her honour'd memory
blefs,
Who gave the dearest blessing I possess.

The first publication our authoress gave the public was a volume of poems in 4to, 1773, which hath been since several times reprinted. It contains some pieces which have a smoothness and harmony equal to that of our best poets; with a justness of thought and vigour of imagination which would lose no credit by a comparison with the greatest names in English literature. The excellence of these poems was immediately acknowledged by the world; and Mr. Garrick, soon after their publication, recognized the writer as one who *sung the sweetest lay*, in an epilogue spoken at Bath before a Lady's play*. In the same year were published, "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose. 8vo." These were written by Miss Aikin, with the assistance of her brother †, a gentleman who has since both instructed and edified the world by many useful and entertaining works. In the next or immediately following year, Miss Aikin united herself in marriage with the Rev. Mr. Barbauld, and published "Devotional Pieces, compiled from the Psalms and the Book of Job. To which are prefixed, Thoughts on the Devotional Taste, on Sects, and on Establishments. 8vo." This is the last publication of importance which Mrs. Barbauld has produced. Since her marriage, she seems to have devoted her attention to the initiation and improvement of children in letters, and has printed several little pieces adapted to their capacities. These useful and unambi-

tious performances have received the best eulogium that can be given to works of this kind, a general reception arising from proofs of their value. Mrs. Piozzi, speaking of them and of Dr. Johnson, says, "Mrs. Barbauld, however, had his best praise, and deserved it: no man was more struck than Mr. Johnson with voluntary descent from possible splendour to painful duty ‡."

We shall conclude this account of Mrs. Barbauld by observing, that every part of her works exhibit marks of a refined and vigorous imagination, of cultivated genius, elegant manners, unbigotted religion, and unenthusiastical devotion. The following lines, in which she has drawn the character of some friend, have been pointed out as not inapplicable to herself:

Of gentle manners, and of taste refin'd,
With all the graces of a polish'd mind,
Clear sense and truth still shone in all she
spoke,
And from her lips no idle sentence broke.
Each nicer elegance of art she knew,
Correctly fair, and regularly true.
Her ready fingers plied with equal skill
The pencil's task, the needle, or the quill.
So pois'd her feelings, so compos'd her soul,
So subject all to reason's calm controul,
One only passion, strong, and unconfind,
Disturb'd the balance of her even mind.
One passion rul'd despoic in her breast,
In every word, and look, and thought confest;
But that was love, and love delights to blest
The generous transports of a fond excess.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Some ACCOUNT of the COUNT DE VERGENNES.

THE COUNT DE VERGENNES, formerly known by the name of Chevalier de Vergennes, whilst he was ambassador at Constantinople, is the youngest son of a president in the parliament § of Dijon (which place answers to the rank of a judge in this country.) His family name is Gavier, and his ancestors, for several generations, have ranked in the province amongst the *noblesse de robe* (gentlemen of the law). His eldest brother, who has been lately promoted to the rank of an

ambassador to Switzerland, was himself president of the same court, till the promotion of his brother to the ministry of foreign affairs.

Mr. de Vergennes received the first rudiments in politick; from Mr. de Chavigny, his uncle, a man known in the beginning of this century as the first politician in Europe.— After having been employed in several embassies, Mr. de Chavigny was consulted by the French ministry in every occurrence where

* Miss More's Inflexible Captive. See Garrick's Poetical Works, published by Kearsley, Vol. II. p. 307.

† Those written by Miss Aikin, we are informed, are, The Hill of Science; on Romances; Selama, in imitation of Ossian; against Inconsistency in our Expectations; on Monastic Institutions; on the Pleasure derived from Objects of Terror; and an Enquiry into those Kinds of Distress which excite agreeable Sensations.

‡ Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson, p. 17.

§ The idea of an English parliament differs very much. The one is entirely a political body, and the other is merely a court of judicature.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



A. Callan pinx.

T. Holloway sculp.

experience and knowledge were requisite. Mr. de Vergennes was brought up under the tuition of that celebrated negotiator, who died a few years ago at the age of 96. His nephew, Count de Vergennes, is now about 65 years old.

Count de Maurepas, who has lately been, above ten years, the first minister of France, after having been twenty-five years in exile, and before that twenty years a minister, was the bosom friend of Mr. de Chavigny. He appointed Count de Vergennes to the residence of Treves (Triers), which was his first appointment; then to the diet of Ratisbon; from whence he was recalled after his patron's dismission, but soon after appointed to the embassy of Constantinople. Sunk in a kind of oblivion in the Turkish empire, Mr. le Comte de Vergennes employed the time he passed there in study, and has been often heard to declare, that he is indebted to that kind of confinement for all his political knowledge.

The war between the Russians and the Turks being of great consequence to France, whenever there is any dispute on the Continent, Mr. le Comte de Vergennes, at the breaking out of the late German war, embroiled so well the Divan and the Cabinet of Petersburg, and has left so good instructions to his successors, that, ever since that time, the Divan has been entirely subservient to the views of France, whenever she has had occasion to prevent the joint efforts of the Northern Confederacy against her allies. Three successful attempts of Mr. de Vergennes have stamped his plans with the admiration, if not the approbation of all the World.

During his residence at Constantinople, Mr. de Vergennes was united to a Grecian lady of great beauty and talents, by whom he has had two sons, who are both in the military line.

At the end of fourteen years, whilst Mr. de Choiseul was the first minister of France, the Count de Vergennes was recalled from Constantinople at his own desire, and soon after chosen by that minister, who knew the extent of confidence that could be reposed in him, to go to Stockholm, to detach certain men, by his political influence, from the interest of Russia. This negotiation succeeded so well, that the most extraordinary revolution in the government of that country which we have witnessed, was effected by that able negotiator's directions.

At the death of Lewis XV. the Count de Maurepas, who was called by the present king to assist him in the government of his kingdom, seeing he could not support long his nephew, the Duke d'Aiguillon, as mini-

ster of foreign affairs, thought of Count de Vergennes to succeed to his department, and pointed him out to his sovereign as the properest man to fill that high employment. The French Monarch having an unbounded confidence in Count de Maurepas, though he had the firmness to reject the Duke d'Aiguillon, the Count's nephew, for whom he had a personal dislike, caused a letter to be written to the Count de Vergennes, then at Stockholm, that he was appointed a Minister, and Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

All the world has witnessed, since the promotion of Count Vergennes to the Ministry, the several negotiations which he has undertaken, and in which he has but too well succeeded for this country. The unfortunate revolution of America, and the dismembering of our empire; the detaching Holland from our alliance, and effecting an union of the States-General with France; these Count de Vergennes's qualifications and talents for the high employment he fills in his country.

We need not remind our readers that, by his being instrumental in the peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, Count de Vergennes rendered those sovereigns neutral spectators of our unfortunate contest with America; that, by his exertions, the Turkish Empire and Russia have been twice prevented from going to war within these few years; that the Armed Neutrality was planned by that minister, and their commerce greatly protected by it during the war. The extent of the commercial concerns of France since Count de Vergennes's accession to the Ministry, is a farther proof of his great abilities: his pacific disposition, and his talents for improving with the same dispositions those he negotiates with, are peculiarly remarkable.

Retired in a small but neat house near Versailles, Mr. de Vergennes is constantly occupied in the duties of his office, and every day is in conference with each of the first clerks in the several departments entrusted to his care. Unwieldy by intrigue, he looks no farther than the line of his duty to remain in place; and with all its strength, a renowned party at the French court has not been able to lessen him in the opinion of his sovereign.

It has been observed, that Mr. de Vergennes is rather slow in business; but when it is considered that that slowness is perhaps the cause of his constantly keeping to business, and that his perspicacity to judge is the result of mature deliberation, that defect itself will appear as a qualification in a place of that consequence.

Healthy, strong in constitution, exceedingly temperate, Mr. le Comte de Vergennes, rides and walks every day for above two hours,

hours, and devotes all the rest of his time to business, or to the private enjoyments of domestic life. His circle of acquaintance, which might be the most extensive in the Kingdom, is exceedingly circumscribed by his own choice; and that indefatigable man is seldom to be seen any-where but at his own house, or office. The minister with whom he is upon the most intimate footing is the Minister of Finance (Mr. de Calonne) being himself the Superintendent of the Council of that department. With the other Ministers, Messrs. de Castries and de Breteuil, he is upon a very cool footing. It may even be

said, that, in respect to the last, their dispositions are, in some degree, hostile; the Baron, on account of the neutral part Mr. de Vergennes took in Cardinal de Rohan's affair, having been exceedingly offended. But Mr. de Vergennes fears no enemy, and his Royal Master listens to no reports either against him or against Mareschal de Castries, looking upon them both as the most honest men he could put at the head of his councils. This discrimination of the French Monarch is equally honourable to his Majesty and the two Ministers who have the confidence of their Sovereign.

LEAVES collected from the PIOZZIAN WREATH lately woven to adorn the Shrine of Dr. JOHNSON.

HIS FIRST DECLAMATION.

HE told me too, that when he made his first declamation, he wrote over but one copy, and that coarsely; and having given it into the hand of the tutor who stood to receive it, was obliged to begin by chance and continue on how he could, for he had got but little of it by heart; so fairly trusting to his present powers for immediate supply, he finished by adding astonishment to the applause of all who knew how little was owing to study. "A prodigious risque," however," said some one. "Not at all," (exclaims Johnson); "no man, I suppose, leaps at once into deep water who does not know how to swim!"

I doubt not but this story will be told by many, and said so to him when he related it to me on the 18th July, 1773. — "And who will be my biographer (said he) do you think?"—Goldsmith, no doubt, replied I, and he will do it the best among us. — "The dog, to be sure, would write it best," replied he; but his particular malice towards me, and general disregard for truth, would make the book useless to all, and injurious to my character."

BURLESQUE PARODIES, and other JEUX D'ESPRIT.

WHEN a well-known author published his poems in the year 1777: Such a one's verses are come out, said I. "Yes, replied Johnson, and this frost has struck them in again. Here are some lines I have written to ridicule them: but remember that I love the fellow—for all I laugh at him.

Wherefoe'er I turn my view,
All is strange, yet nothing new:
Endless labour all along,
Endless labour to be wrong;
Phrase that time has flung away,
Uncouth words in disarray,

Trick'd in antique ruff and bonnet,
Ode, and elegy, and sonnet.

[N. B. Mrs. Piozzi does not name the author here alluded to in the foregoing lines, but Mr. Watton, the present Laureat, is supposed to be the object of the ridicule.]

Some of the old legendary stories put in verse by modern writers provoked him to caricature them thus one day at Streatham; but they are already well known, I am sure.

The tender infant, meek and mild,
Fell down upon the stone;
The nurse took up the squealing child,
But still the child squeal'd on.

A famous ballad also, beginning *Rio verde*, when I commended the translation of it, he said he could do it better himself—as thus:

Glassy water, glassy water,
Down whose current clear and strong,
Chiefs consus'd in mutual slaughter,
Moor and Christian roll along.

But, Sir, said I, this is not ridiculous at all. "Why no (replied he), why should I always write ridiculously? — perhaps because I made these verses to imitate such a one, naming him:

Hermit hoar in solemn cell,
Wearing out life's evening gray,
Strike thy bosom, sage! and tell,
What is bliss, and which the way?

Thus I spoke, and speaking sigh'd,
Scarce repress'd the starting tear,
When the hoary sage reply'd,
Come, my lad, and drink some beer."

I could give another comical instance of caricature imitation; recollecting some day, when praising these verses of Lopez de Vega,

Se acquien los leones vence
Vence una muger hermosa
O el de flaco averguence
O ella di ser mas furiosa,

more than he thought they deserved, Mr. Johnson instantly observed, "that they were founded on a trivial conceit; and that conceit ill explained, and ill expressed beside.—" The lady, we all know, does not conquer in the same manner as the lion does: 'tis a mere play of words (added he) and you might as well say, that

If the man who turnips cries,
Cry not when his father dies,
'Tis a proof that he had rather
Have a turnip than his father."

And this humour is of the same sort with which he answered the following line:
Who rules o'er freemen should himself be free.

"To be sure (said Dr. Johnson)
Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

This readiness of finding a parallel, or making one, was shewn by him perpetually in the course of conversation. — When the French verses of a certain pantomime were quoted thus,

Je suis Cassandre descendue des cieux, [sicurs]
Pour vous faire entendre, mesdames et mes-
Que je suis Cassandre descendue des cieux:

he cried out gayly and suddenly, almost in a moment,

I am Cassandra come down from the sky,
To tell each by-stander what none can deny;
That I am Cassandra come down from the sky.

The pretty Italian verses too at the end of Baretti's book, called, "Easy Phraseology," he did *all' improvviso*, in the same manner:

Viva! viva! la padrona!
Tutta bella, e tutta buona,
La padrona e un' angioletta
Tutta buona e tutta bella;
Tutta bella e tutta buona;
Viva! viva! la padrona!

Long may live my lovely Hetty;
Always young and always pretty!
Always pretty, always young,
Live my lovely Hetty long!
Always young and always pretty,
Long may live my lovely Hetty!

The famous distich too of an Italian *improvisatore*, who, when the Duke of Modena ran away from the comet in the year 1742, or 1743,

Se al venir vestro i principi sen' vanno
Deh venga ogni di——durate un anno;

"Which (said he) would do just as well in our language thus:

If at your coming princes disappear,
Comets! come every day—and stay a year."

When some one in company commended the verses of M. de Benferade *à son lit*;

Theatre des ris et des pleurs,
Lit! on je nais, et ou je meurs,
Tu nous fais voir comment vousûrs,
Sur nous plairs, et nos chagrins.

To which he replied without hesitating,

"In bed we laugh, in bed we cry,
"And born in bed, in bed we die;
"The near approach a bed may show
"Of human bliss to human woe."

A young fellow, sufficiently confident of his own abilities, lamenting one day that he had lost all his Creek—"I believe it happened at the same time, Sir, (said Johnson) that I lost all my large estate in Yorkshire.

When Goldsmith was one day seeming to repine at the success of Beattie's Essay on Truth—"Here's such a stir, said he, about a fellow that has written one book, and I have written many."—Ah, Doctor, (says Johnson) there go two-and-forty sixpences to one guinea."

When on his return from the Hebrides, a Scotchman, with a firm tone of voice, asked him what he thought of his country—"That it is a very vile country to be sure, Sir."—"Well, Sir (replies the other, somewhat mortified), God made it."—"Certainly he did, answers Mr. Johnson; but we must always remember that he made it for Scotchmen—and comparisons are odious, Mr. S. but God made Hell.

When Johnson one day had been enumerating all the qualities necessary for the formation of a poem and a poet—Mr. Grierison began a comical parody on the ornamental language, giving praise to a cook, and preference to a dinner—"And in this opinion, said Johnson, all the dogs in the town will join you."

When Bickerstaffe's flight confirmed the suspicions of his character, somebody observed he always suspected him, and I'm amazed, Dr. J. you could have thought otherwise—"The eye, Sir, that is constantly upon the ground cannot fail of seeing dirt—for my part, I hope to look at things from a better height."

ANACREON'S DOVE.

Dr. Johnson, knowing I kept a commonplace book, one day said to me, good-humouredly, that he would give me something to write

write in my repository. "I warrant, said he, there is a great deal about me in it :—
 "You shall have at least one thing worth your pains. I will repeat you Anacreon's Dove directly ; but tell at the same time, that I was never struck with any thing in the Greek language till I read *that*, so I never read any thing in the same language since, that pleased me so much. I hope my translation (continued he) is not worse than that of Frank Fawkes."—Seeing me disposed to laugh, — "Nay, nay (said he), Frank Fawkes has done them very finely."

O D E.

LOVELY Courser of the sky,
 Whence and whither dost thou fly ?
 Scattering, as thy pinions play,
 Liquid fragrance all the way :
 Is it business ? — Is it Love ?
 Tell me, tell me, gentle Dove !

"Soft *Anacreon's* vows I bear,
 "Vows to *Myrtale* the fair,
 "Grac'd with all that charms the heart,
 "Blooming nature, smiling art ;
 "Venus, courted by an Ode
 "On the Bard her *Dove* bestow'd.
 "Vested with a master's right,
 "Now *Anacreon* rules my flight :
 "His the letters that you see,
 "Weighty charge consign'd to me.
 "Think not yet my service hard,
 "Joyless talk without reward ;

"Smiling at my master's gates,
 "Freedom my return awaits.
 "But the liberal grant in vain
 "Tempts me to be wild again ;
 "Can a prudent *Dove* decline
 "Blissful bondage such as mine ?
 "Over hills and fields to roam,
 "Fortune's guest without a home ;
 "Under leaves to hide one's head,
 "Slightly shelter'd, coarsely fed ;
 "Now my better lot bestows
 "Sweet repast and soft repose :
 "Now the gen'rous bowl I sip,
 "As it leaves *Anacreon's* lip ;
 "Void of care and free from dread,
 "From his fingers snatch his bread ;
 "Then with luscious plenty gay,
 "Round his chamber dance and play ;
 "Or from wine as courage springs,
 "O'er his face extend my wings ;
 "And when feast and frolic tne,
 "Drop asleep upon his lyre :
 "This is all,—be quick and go,
 "More than all thou canst not know ;
 "Let me now my pinions ply,
 "I have chatter'd like a pye."

When I had finished copying the Ode,—
 "But you must remember to add (says Mr. Johnson), that though these verses were planned and begun when I was sixteen years old, I never could make an end of them before I was sixty-eight."

[To be continued.]

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE inclosed is an original Letter to WILLIAMS Duke of BUCKINGHAM, from KATHARINE his wife. It was written about the year 1623, during his stay with Prince CHARLES in the Court of Spain.—With what unbounded tenderness this disolute nobleman was devoted on by his Lady will be best understood from the Epistle itself, which is by no means published for the entertainment of the scribbling nuzzes of the present age, who prefer the polished nothingness of a modern novel to the most sincere effusions of a feeling heart. It is offered to those only who are convinced that the ardent affection of a good and beautiful woman like the Duchess (however unadorned with refinements borrowed from a Richardson) is a more exalted blessing than the utmost prodigality of princes can bestow. Let me not, however, seem to detract from the merits of a writer to whom the cause of religion and morality has infinite obligations ; but proceed to explain myself by adding, that delicate and natural as the sentiments of Mr. Richardson are, while they flow from his own pen, I have rarely met with any of his numerous female disciples, who were either fit to describe the passion of love with justice, or to excite it with success. So difficult is it to move firmly or gracefully under the pressure of an understanding more unwieldy than our own. — It may be necessary to add, for the sake of female critics, educated in the school of Messieurs Lowndes, Noble, and Lane, that the spelling of the English language was quite unsettled, or little attended to, in the reign of James I. Many original letters of that royal pedant are still preserved, and have almost as little correctness to boast of, as the following artless composition of her Grace of Buckingham. I am, &c.

HISTORICAL.

"My dere Lord .
 "I Humbly thanke you that you were pleased to right so many letters to me,

which was so great a comfort to me as you canot imagen, for I protest to God I have had a greeves tim of this our greevous abienes,

for I am sure it has bine so to me, and my hart has felt enuse, more then I hope it shall ever doe againe, and I pray God release me quickly out of it by ynor speedy coming heather agane to her that dos as derly love you as ever woman ded love you. And if every body ded love you but a quarter so well, you were the happyest man that ever was borne, but that is impossible; but I protest I thinke you ar the best helov'd that ever favoritt was; for all that has true worth in them cannot but love your swett disposition. If I were not so nere you as I thanke Christ I am, I could say no les if I feed truth; for I thinke there was never such a man borne as you ar. And how much I am bound to God that I must be that happye woman to enjoy you from all other women, and the unworthiest of all to have so great a blessing. Only this can I say for myself, you could never a had on that could love you better then your poore true loving Cate doth, poore now in your absences, but else the happyest and richest woman in the world. I thanke you for your longe letters. I thinke I must give Sir Frances Cottington thanks for it to, because you say he had you right longe letters. I am beholding to him for it, because I am sure he kenne they could never be so longe for me; for it is all the comfort I have now, to read often over your letters. My reason I desired you not to do it was, for fear of troubling you to much; but seas you thinke it unn, I am much bound to you for it, and I beseeche you to contenne it. I hope you see by this I have not omized righting by any that went, for this is the sixtenth letter (at the left) I have righten to you seas you went, whereof two of them I sent by common posts, but I hope they will all

com safely to your hands. I thank you for sending me so good nuse ut your younge Mistres. I am very glad that she is so delikat a creatur, and of so swett a disposition. Indeed, my lady Bristo sent me word shee was a verie fine lady, and as good as fine. I am very glad of it, and that the Prince likes her so well, for the Kinge les^e he is wonderfully taken with her. It is a wonderfull good hearing, for it were grett pettye but the Prince should have on he can love, because I thinke he will make a very honest husband, which is the greatest comfort in this world, to have nan and wife love truly. I told the Kinge of the privat mesage the Infanta sent to the Prince, to were a great rouse. He list hartely at it, and seed it was a very guode fine. I am very glad that you send to hasen the ships. I hope you men not to stave longe, which I am very glade of. The Kinge told me to daye, that my father should go with the fleet. If you intend to stay till the Princes coming, then I humbly thanke you for making choys of my father; but if you can hem afore, as I trust in God you will, then I confese I wood have nobody go in your oses but yourself: therefore I pray thinke of it, and you may take my father with you if you please. I wood I might go with you. I can send you no certan word yett of my being with child, but I am not out of hope; butt we most refere all to God. As sone as I am quick, I will send you word if I be with child. I thanke God Mall is very well with her wening. Thus with my daly prayers for our hupy metting, I take my leve.

Your loving and obedent wife,

K. BUCKINGHAM.

"I pray send me word when you com."

OBSERVATIONS on LONGEVITY. By ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, M. D. F. R. S.

[From the "MEMOIRS of the LITERARY SOCIETY of MANCHESTER."]

I HAVE often thought, it would be an useful undertaking to collect, into one point of view, the memorable instances of long-lived persons, whose ages are recorded by monumental inscriptions, biographical writings, or even by the public prints. The only judicious attempt I have yet seen of this kind, was by the ingenious Mr. *Whitehurst*, a few years ago, in his *Inquiry into the Origin and Formation of the Earth*. To the examples of longevity mentioned by him, as collected by a person of veracity from the above sources, I have now added sundry remarkable instances of a similar kind, as they have occurred to me in the course of reading; and have annexed the authorities, (so far as was practicable) that you may be enabled to

EUROPE. MAO.

judge of the degree of credibility that may seem due to the respective facts, and of the allowance which it may appear necessary to make for that natural propensity which mankind have ever betrayed for the marvellous. Now, admitting that many of the ages may have been somewhat exaggerated, yet still there can be no possible doubt, that even these have extended far beyond the ordinary period of life, and may therefore be entitled to a place in the following Tables, which I submit to your consideration, as a small specimen of what might be more worthy your attention, if conducted hereafter on a larger scale, and pursued with chronological accuracy.

U

TABLE

TABLE I. OF LONGEVITY.

Names of the Persons.	Ages	Places of Abode.	Living or Dead.
Thomas Parre	152	Shropshire	Died November 16, 1635. Phil. Trans. No. 44.
Henry Jenkins	169	Yorkshire	Died December 8, 1670. Phil. Trans. No. 221.
Robert Montgomery	126	Ditto	Died in — — 1670
James Sands	140	Staffordshire	{ Do. Fuller's Worthies, p. 47. Raleigh's Hist. p. 165.
His Wife	120	Ditto	
Countess of Desmond	140	Ireland	Died — — 1691 [a]
----- Eccleston	133	Ditto	----- 1668 [b]
J. Sagar	112	Lancashire	Living — — [c]
— Laurence	140	Scotland	Died May 30, 1764
Simon Sack	141	Trioma	----- Aug. 26, 1756
Col. Thomas Winslow	146	Ireland	----- Jan. — 1768
Francis Coult	150	Yorkshire	----- June 24, 1770 [d]
Christ. J. Drakenberg	146	Norway	{ Both living 1771
Margaret Forster	136	Cumberland	
----- her Daughter	104	Ditto	Died Feb. 6, 1769
Francis Bons	121	France	Living — — 1777 [e]
John Brookey	134	Devonshire	Died Aug. 15, 1656 [f]
James B. wels	152	Killingworth	----- March, 1774 [g]
John Tice	125	Worcestershire	----- Feb. 27, 1766 [h]
John Mount	136	Scotland	----- June 1776 [i]
A. Goldsmith	140	France	----- 1776 [k]
Mary Yates	128	Shropshire	----- April 5, 1706 [l]
John Bales	126	Northampton	----- Aug. 16, 1781 [m]
William Ellis	130	Liverpool	Living Oct. 5, 1780 [n]
Louisa Truxo, a Negress	175	Tuomea, S. America	Lynche's Guide to Health
in S. America	138	Lockneugh near Paisley	Died Oct. 10, 1780
Margaret Patten	108	Fintray, Scotland	Lynche's Guide to Health
Janet Taylor	133	Montgomery	Died Feb. 19, 1781 [o]
Richard Lovd	100	Piddington, Northamp-	----- March 17, 1781 [p]
Susannah Hilliar	112	tonshire	----- April 5, 1775 [q]
James Hayley	105	Middlewich, Cheshire	
Ann Cockbolt		Stoke-Bucinge, North-	
		amptonshire	

William Walker, aged 112, not mentioned above, who was a Soldier at the Battle of Edge-Hill.

[a] Fuller's Worthies, p. 140.

[b] Phil. Trans. abridged by Lowthorp, vol. III. p. 36.

[c] Derham's Physico Theology, p. 173.

[d] Annual Register.

[e] Daily Advertiser, Nov. 18, 1777.

[f] Warwickshire.

[g] Daily Advertiser, March 1774.

[h] Morning Post, Feb. 29, 1776.

[i] Daily Advertiser, June 24, 1776.

[k] Ibidem, August 22, 1776.

[l] See Inscription in the Porch of All-Saints Church.

[m] London Even. Post, Aug. 22, 1780.

[n] London Chronicle, Oct. 5, 1780.

[o] Northamp. Mercury, Feb. 19, 1781.

[p] Gen. Evening Post, March 24, 1781.

[q] Well known to persons of credit at Northampton.

If we look back to an early period of the christian æra, we shall find that *Italy* has been, at least about that time, pecoliarly propitious to longcivity. Lord *Bacon* observes, that the year of our Lord 76, in the reign of *Vespasian*, was memorable; for in that year was a taxing which afforded the most authentic method of knowing the ages of men. From it, there were found in that part of *Italy*, lying between the *Appennine* mountains and the river *Po*, one hundred and twenty-four persons who either equalled, or exceeded one hundred years of age, namely :

T A B L E II.

54 Persons of 100 Years each		
	57 - -	110
	2 - -	125
	4 - -	130
	4 - -	136
	3 - -	140
In <i>Parma</i>	3 - -	120 Years each
	2 - -	130
In <i>Brussels</i>	1 - -	125
In <i>Florentia</i>	1 - -	111

In <i>Faventia</i>	1 - -	132
	6 - -	110
	4 - -	120
In <i>Rimini</i>	1 - -	150 Years, viz.
Marcus Aponius.		

Mr. *Carew*, in his Survey of *Cornwall*, assures us, that it is no unusual thing, with the inhabitants of that county, to reach ninety years of age and upwards, and even to retain their strength of body, and perfect use of their senses. Besides *Brown*, the Cornish beggar, who lived to one hundred and twenty, and one *Polezew* to one hundred and thirty years of age, he remembered the decease of four persons in his own parish, the sum of whose years, taken collectively, amounted to three hundred and forty. Now, although longcivity evidently prevails more in certain districts than in others, yet it is by no means confined to any particular nation or climate; nor are there wanting instances of it, in almost every quarter of the globe, as appears from the preceding, as well as the subsequent Table.

T A B L E III.

O F L O N G E V I T Y.

Names of the Persons.	Age.	Places of Abode.	Where recorded.
Hippocrates, Physician	104	Island of Cos	Lynche on Health. chap. 3.
Democritus, Philosopher	109	Abdera	Bacon's History, 1095.
Galen, Physician	140	Pergamus	Voss. Inst. or lib. 3.
Albina, Marc	150	Ethiopia	Hakewell's Ap. lib. 1.
Dumitur Raduly	140	Haromtzack, Transylvania	Died Jan. 18, 1782. Gen. Gazetteer, April 18th.
Titus Fallopius	150	Bononia	Fulgolus, lib. 8.
Abraham Paiba	142	Charlown, South-Carolina	General Gazetteer.
L. Tertulla	137	Arminium	Fulgolus, lib. 8.
Lewis Cornaro	100	Venice	Bacon's Hist. of Life, &c. p. 134.
Robert Blakeney, Esq.	114	Armagh, Ireland	General Gazetteer.
Margaret Scott	123	Dalkeith, Scotland	See Inscrip. on her Tomb in Dalkeith Ch. Yard.
W. Gullstone	140	Ireland	Fuller's Worthies.
J. Bright	105	Ludlow	Lynche on Health.
William Postell	120	France	Bacon's History, p. 134.
Jane Reeves	103	Essex	St. J. Chron. June 14, 1781.
W. Paulet, Marquis of Winchester	106	Hampshire	Baker's Chron. p. 502.
John Wilson	116	Suffolk	Gen. Gaz. Oct. 29, 1782.
Patrick Wian	115	Leibory, Northumberland	Plempius Fondamined. Sect. 4, Chap. 8.
M. Laurence	140	Orcades	Buchanan's Hist. of Scot.
Evau Williams	115	Carmarthen Work-house, still alive	Gen. Gazetteer, Oct. 12, 1782.

The Antediluvians are purposely omitted, as bearing too little reference to the present race of mortals, to afford any satisfactory conclusions; and the improbable stories of some persons, who have almost rivalled them in modern times, border too much upon the marvellous, to find a place in these Tables. The present examples are abundantly sufficient to prove, that longevity does not depend so much, as has been supposed, on any particular climate, situation, or occupation in life. For we see, that it often prevails in places, where all these are extremely dissimilar; and it would, moreover, be very difficult, in the histories of the several persons above-mentioned, to find any circumstance common to them all, except, perhaps, that of being born of healthy parents, and of being inured to daily labour, temperance, and simplicity of diet. Among the inferior ranks of mankind, therefore, rather than amongst the sons of ease and luxury, shall we find the most numerous instances of longevity; even frequently, when other external circumstances seem extremely unfavourable: as in the case of the poor sexton at *Peterborough*, who, notwithstanding his unpromising occupation among dead bodies, lived long enough to bury two crowned heads, and to survive two complete generations*. The livelihood of *Henry Jenkins*, and old *Parre*, is said to have consisted chiefly of the coarsest fare, as they depended on precarious alms. To which may be added, the remarkable instance of *Agnes Milburne*, who, after bringing forth a numerous offspring, and being obliged, thro' extreme indigence, to pass the latter part of her life in St. Luke's workhouse, yet reached her hundredth and sixth year, in that sordid, unfriendly situation†. The plain diet and invigorating employments of a country life are acknowledged, on all hands, to be highly conducive to health and longevity, while the luxury and refinements of large cities are allowed to be equally destructive to the human species: and this consideration alone, perhaps, more than counterbalances all the boasted privileges of superior elegance and civilization resulting from a city life.

From country villages, and not from crowded cities, have the preceding instances of longevity been chiefly supplied. Accordingly it appears, from the London Bills of Mortality, during a period of thirty years, viz. from the year 1728 to 1758, the sum of the deaths amounted to 750,322, and that, in all this prodigious number, only two

hundred and forty-two persons survived the hundredth year of their age! This overgrown metropolis is computed, by my learned friend Dr. Price, to contain a ninth part of the inhabitants of England, and to consume annually seven thousand persons, who remove into it from the country every year, without increasing it. He moreover observes, that the number of inhabitants, in England and Wales, has diminished about one fourth part since the Revolution, and so rapidly of late, that, in eleven years, near 200,000 of our common people have been lost‡. If the calculation be just, however alarming it may appear in a national view, there is this consolation, when considered in a philosophical light, that without partial evil, there can be no general good; and that what a nation loses in the scale of population at one period, it gains at another; and thus probably, the average number of inhabitants, on the surface of the globe, continues, at all times, nearly the same. By this medium, the world is neither overstocked with inhabitants, nor kept too thin, but life and death keep a tolerable equal pace. The inhabitants of this island, comparatively speaking, are but as the dust of the balance; yet, instead of being diminished, we are assured by other writers, that, within these thirty years, they are greatly increased§.

The desire of self-preservation, and of protracting the short span of life, is so intimately interwoven with our constitution, that it is justly esteemed one of the first principles of our nature, and, in spite even of pain and misery, seldom quits us to the last moments of our existence. It seems, therefore, to be no less our duty than our interest, to examine minutely into the various means that have been considered as conducive to health and long life; and, if possible, to distinguish such circumstances as are essential to that great end, from those which are merely accidental. But here, it is much to be regretted, that an accurate history of the lives of all the remarkable persons, in the above Table, so far as relates to the diet, regimen, and the use of the *non-naturals*, has not been faithfully handed down to us; without which it is impossible to draw the necessary inferences. Is it not then a matter of astonishment, that historians and philosophers have hitherto paid so little attention to longevity? If the present imperfect list should excite others, of more leisure and better abilities, to undertake a full investigation of so interesting a

Faller's Worthies, p. 293, from a Memorial in the Cathedral at *Peterborough*.

† *Lynce's Guide to Health*, C. III.

‡ *Observations on Population*, &c p. 305.

§ The Rev. Mr. Howlet, Mr. Walet, and others.

subject, the enquiry might prove not only curious, but highly useful to mankind. In order to furnish materials for a future history of longevity, the bills of mortality, throughout the kingdom, ought first to be revised, and put on a better footing; agreeably to the scheme which you pointed out some time ago, and of which Manchester and Chester have already given a specimen highly worthy of imitation. The plan, however, might be further improved, with very little trouble, by adding a particular account of the diet and regimen of every person who dies at eighty years of age, or upwards; and mentioning, whether his parents were healthy, long-lived people, &c. &c. An accurate register, thus established throughout the *British* dominions, would be productive of many important advantages to society, not only in a medical and philosophical, but also in a political and moral view. It is therefore to be hoped, that the legislature will not long delay taking an object of such great utility into their serious consideration.

All the circumstances that are most essentially necessary to life, may be comprized under the six following heads:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Air and climate. | and excretions. |
| 2. Meat and drink. | 5. Sleep and watching. |
| 3. Motion and rest. | 6. Affections of the |
| 4. The secretions | mind. |

These, though all perfectly natural to the constitution, have by writers been styled the *non naturals*, by a strange perversion of language; and have been all copiously handled under that improper term. However, it may not be amiss to offer a few short observations on each, as they are so immediately connected with the present subject.

1. Air, &c. It has long been known, that fresh air is more immediately necessary to life than food; for a man may live two or three days without the latter, but not many minutes without the former. The vivifying principle contained in the atmosphere, so essential to the support of flame, as well as animal flame, concerning which authors have proposed so many conjectures, appears now to be nothing else but that pure dephlogisticated fluid lately discovered by that ingenious philosopher Dr. Priestley. The common atmosphere may well be supposed to be more or less healthy in proportion as it abounds with this animating principle. As this exhales, in copious streams, from the green leaves of all kinds of vegetables, even from those of the most poisonous kind, may

we not, in some measure, account why instances of longevity are so much more frequent in the country, than in great cities; where the air, instead of partaking so largely of this salutary impregnation, is daily contaminated with noxious animal effluvia, and phlogiston?

With respect to Climate, various observations conspire to prove, that those regions which lie within the temperate zones are best calculated to promote long life. Hence, perhaps, may be explained, why *Italy* has produced so many long lived, and why Islands in general are more salutary than Continents; of which *Bermudas*, and some others, afford examples. And it is a pleasing circumstance, that our own Island appears from the above Table, (notwithstanding the sudden vicissitudes to which it is liable) to contain far more instances of longevity than could well be imagined. The ingenious Mr. *Whitehurst* assures us, from certain facts, that Englishmen are, in general, longer lived than North Americans; and that a British constitution will last longer, even in that climate, than a native one*. But it must be allowed in general, that the human constitution is adapted to the peculiar state, and temperature, of each respective climate, so that no part of the habitable globe can be pronounced too hot, or too cold, for its inhabitants. Yet, in order to promote a friendly intercourse between the most remote regions, the Author of Nature has wisely enabled the inhabitants to endure great and surprising changes of temperature with impunity†.

2. Foods and drink. Though foods and drink, of the most simple kinds, are allowed to be the best calculated for supporting the body in health, yet it can hardly be doubted, but variety may be safely indulged occasionally, provided men would restrain their appetites within the bounds of temperance. For bountiful nature cannot be supposed to have poured forth such a rich profusion of provisions, merely to tantalize the human species, without attributing to her the part of a cruel step-dame, instead of that of the kind and indulgent parent. Besides, we find, that by the wonderful powers of the digestive organs, a variety of animal and vegetable substances, of very discordant principles, are happily assimilated into one bland homogeneous chyle; therefore, it seems natural to distrust those cynical writers, who would rigidly confine mankind to one simple dish, and their drink to the mere water of the brook. Nature, it is true, has pointed out

* Enquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth.

† See remarkable instances of this, in the Account of Experiments in a heated room, by Dr. George Fordyce, and others. Phil. Trans. vol. LXIX.

that mild insipid fluid as the universal diluent; and, therefore, most admirably adapted for our daily beverage. But experience has equally proved, that vinous and spirituous liquors, on certain occasions, are no less salutary and beneficial, whether it be to support strength against sickness or bodily fatigue, or to exhilarate the mind under the pressure of heavy misfortunes. But alas! what Nature meant for innocent and useful cordials, to be used only occasionally, and according to the direction of reason; custom and caprice have, by degrees, rendered habitual to the human frame, and liable to the most enormous and destructive abuses. Hence, it may be justly doubted, whether gluttony and intemperance have not depopulated the world more than even sword, pestilence, and famine. True, therefore, is the old maxim, "*Modus utendi ex veneno facit Medicamentum, ex Medicamento, venenum.*"

3. and 4. Motion and rest, sleep and watching. It is allowed on all hands, that alternate motion and rest, and sleep and watching, are necessary conditions to health and longevity; and that they ought to be adapted to age, temperament, constitution, temperature of the climate, &c. but the errors which mankind daily commit in these respects, become a fruitful source of diseases. While some are bloated and relaxed with ease and indolence, others are emaciated, and become rigid, through hard labour, watching, and fatigue.

5. Secretions and excretions. Where the animal functions are duly performed, the secretions go on regularly; and the different evacuations so exactly correspond to the quantity of aliment taken in, in a given time, that the body is found to return daily to nearly the same weight. If any particular evacuation happen to be preternaturally diminished, some other evacuation is proportionally augmented, and the equilibrium is commonly preserved; but continued irregularities, in these important functions, cannot but terminate in disease.

6. Affections of the mind. The due regulation of the passions, perhaps, contributes more to health and longevity, than that of any other of the *non naturals*. The animating passions, such as joy, hope, love, &c. when

kept within proper bounds, gently excite the nervous influence, promote an equable circulation, and are highly conducive to health; while the depressing affections, such as fear, grief, and despair, produce the contrary effect, and lay the foundation of the most formidable diseases.

From the light which history affords us, as well as from some instances in the above Table, there is great reason to believe, that longevity is in a great measure hereditary; and that healthy long-lived parents would commonly transmit the same to their children, were it not for the frequent errors in the *non naturals*, which so evidently tend to the abbreviation of human life.

Whence is it, but from these causes, and the unnatural modes of living, that, of all the children which are born in the capital cities of Europe, nearly one half die in early infancy? To what else can we attribute this extraordinary mortality? Such an amazing proportion of premature deaths is a circumstance unheard of among savage nations, or among the young of other animals! In the earliest ages, we are informed, that human life was protracted to a very extraordinary length; yet how few persons in these later times arrive at that period which nature seems to have designed! Man is, by nature, a field-animal, and seems destined to rise with the sun, and to spend a large portion of his time in the open air, to inure his body to robust exercises and the inclemency of the seasons, and to make a plain homely repast, only when hunger dictates. But art has studiously defeated the kind intentions of nature; and by enslaving him to all the blindiments of sense, has left him, alas! an easy victim to folly and caprice! To enumerate the various abuses which take place from the earliest infancy, and which are continued through the succeeding stages of modish life, would carry me far beyond my present intention. Suffice it to observe, that they prevail more particularly among people who are the most highly polished and refined. To compare their artificial mode of life with that of nature, or even with the long livers in the list, would, probably, afford a very striking contrast; and at the same time supply an additional reason, why, in the very large cities, instances of longevity are so very rare.

OBSERVATIONS ON DRINKING MINERAL WATERS,

By Dr. BUCHAN.

IN our last Magazine we gave the interesting Observations of Dr. Buchan on Sea-Bathing; we now present our Readers with the sentiments of that able Physician on the use of Mineral Waters.

We have many books on the mineral wa-

ters, and some of them are written with much ingenuity; but they are chiefly employed in ascertaining the contents of the waters by chymical analysis. This, no doubt, has its use, but is by no means of such importance as some may imagine. A man may know

know the chymical analysis of all the articles in the *materia medica*, without being able properly to apply any one of them in the cure of diseases. One page of practical observations is worth a whole volume of chymical analysis. But where are such observations to be met with? Few physicians are in a situation to make them, and fewer still are qualified for such a task. It can only be accomplished by practitioners who reside at the fountains, and who, possessing minds superior to local prejudices, are capable of distinguishing diseases with accuracy, and of forming a sound judgment respecting the genuine effects of medicines.

The internal use of water, as a medicine, is no less an object of the physician's attention than the external. Pure elementary water is indeed the most inoffensive of all liquors, and constitutes a principal part of the food of every animal. But this element is often impregnated with substances of a very active and penetrating nature; and of such an insidious quality, that, while they promote certain secretions, and even alleviate some disagreeable symptoms, they weaken the powers of life, undermine the constitution, and lay the foundation of worse diseases than those which they were employed to remove. Of this every practitioner must have seen instances; and physicians of eminence have more than once declared that they have known more diseases occasioned than removed by the use of mineral waters. This, doubtless, has proceeded from the abuse of those powerful medicines, which evinces the necessity of using them with caution.

By examining the contents of the mineral waters which are most used in this country, we shall be enabled to form an idea of the danger which may arise from an improper application of them either externally or internally, though it is to the latter of these that the present observations are chiefly confined.

The waters most in use for medical purposes in Britain, are those impregnated with salts, sulphur, or iron, either separately, or variously combined. Of these the most powerful is the saline sulphureous water of Harrowgate, of which I have had more occasion to observe the pernicious consequences, when improperly used, than of any other. To this therefore the following remarks will more immediately relate, though they will be found applicable to all the purging waters in the kingdom which are strong enough to merit attention.

The errors which so often defeat the intention of drinking the purgative mineral waters, and which so frequently prove injurious to the patient, proceed from the manner of drinking, the quantity taken, the regimen

pursued, or, using them in cases where they are not proper.

A very hurtful prejudice still prevails in this country, that all diseases must be cured by medicines taken into the stomach, and that the more violently these medicines operate, they are more likely to have the desired effect. This opinion has proved fatal to thousands; and will, in all probability, destroy many more before it can be wholly eradicated. Purging is often useful in acute diseases, and in chronic cases may pave the way for the operation of other medicines; but it will seldom perform a cure; and by exhausting the strength of the patient, will often leave him in a worse condition than it found him. That this is frequently the case with regard to the more active mineral waters, every person conversant in these matters will readily allow.

Strong stimulants applied to the stomach and bowels for a length of time, must tend to weaken and destroy their energy; and what stimulants are more active than salt and sulphur, especially when these substances are intimately combined, and carried through the system by the penetrating medium of water? Those bowels must be strong indeed which can withstand the daily operation of such active principles for months together, and not be injured. This, however, is the plan pursued by most of those who drink the purging mineral waters, and whose circumstances will permit them to continue long enough at those fashionable places of resort.

Many people imagine, that every thing depends on the quantity of water taken, and that the more they drink they will the sooner get well. This is an egregious error; for while the unhappy patient thinks he is by this means eradicating his disorder, he is often, in fact, undermining the powers of life, and ruining his constitution. Indeed nothing can do this so effectually as weakening the powers of digestion by the improper application of strong stimulants. The very essence of health depends on the digestive organs performing their due functions, and the most tedious maladies are all connected with indigestion.

Drinking the water in too great quantity, not only injures the bowels and occasions indigestion, but generally defeats the intention for which it is taken. The diseases for the cure of which mineral waters are chiefly celebrated, are mostly of the chronic kind; and it is well known that such diseases can only be cured by the slow operation of alteratives, or such medicines as act by inducing a gradual change in the habit. This requires length of time, and never can be effected by medicines which run off by stool, and only operate on the first passages.

Those

Those who wish for the cure of any obstinate malady from the mineral waters, ought to take them in such a manner as hardly to produce any effect whatever on the bowels. With this view a half-pint glass may be drunk at bed time *, and the same quantity an hour before breakfast, dinner, and supper. The same dose, however, must vary according to circumstances. Even the quantity mentioned above will purge some persons, while others will drink twice as much without being in the least moved by it. Its operation on the bowels is the only standard for using the water as an alterative. No more ought to be taken than barely to move the body; nor is it always necessary to carry it this length, provided the water goes off by the other emunctories, and does not occasion a chilliness, or flatulency in the stomach or bowels. When the water is intended to purge, the quantity mentioned above may be all taken before breakfast.

I would not only caution patients when drink the purging mineral waters over-night, to avoid heavy suppers, but also from eating meals at any time. The stimulus of water impregnated with salts, seems to create a false appetite. I have seen a delicate person, after drinking the Harrowgate waters of a morning, eat a breakfast sufficient to have served two ploughmen, devour a plentiful dinner of flesh and fish, and to crown all, eat such a supper as might have satisfied a hungry porter. All this indeed the stomach seemed to crave; but this craving had better remain not quite satisfied, than that the stomach should be loaded with what exceeds its powers. To starve patients was never my plan, but I am clearly of opinion, that, in the use of all the purging mineral waters, a light and rather diluting diet is the most proper; and that no person, during such a course, ought to eat to the full extent of what his appetite craves.

To promote the operation of mineral waters, and to carry them through the system, exercise is indispensibly necessary. This may be taken in any manner that is most agreeable to the patient, but he ought never to carry it to excess. The best kinds of exercise are those connected with amusement. Every thing that tends to exhilarate the spirits, not only promotes the operation of the waters, but acts as a medicine. All who resort to the mineral waters ought therefore to leave

every care behind, to mix with the company, and to make themselves as chearful and happy as possible. From this conduct, assisted by the free and wholesome air of those fashionable places of resort, and also the regular and early hours which are usually kept, the patient often receives more benefit than from using the waters.

But the greatest errors in drinking the purging mineral waters arise from their being used in cases where they are absolutely improper, and adverse to the nature of the disease. When people hear of a wonderful cure having been performed by some mineral water, they immediately conclude that it will cure every thing, and accordingly swallow it down, when they might as well take poison. Patients ought to be well informed, before they begin to drink the more active kinds of mineral waters, of the propriety of the course, and should never persist in using them when they are found to aggravate the disorder.

In all cases where purging is indicated, the saline mineral waters will be found to fulfil this intention better than any other medicine. Their operation, if taken in proper quantity, is generally mild; and they are neither found to irritate the nerves, nor debilitate the patient, so much as the other purgatives.

As a purgative, these waters are chiefly recommended in diseases of the first passages, accompanied with, or proceeding from, inactivity of the stomach and bowels, acidity, indigestion, vitiated bile, worms, putrid forces, the piles, and jaundice. In most cases of this kind, they are the best medicines that can be administered. But when used with this view, it is sufficient to take them twice, or at most three times a week, so as to move the body three or four times; and it will be proper to continue this course for a few weeks.

But the operation of the more active mineral waters is not confined to the first passages. They often promote the discharge of urine, and not unfrequently increase the perspiration. This shews that they are capable of penetrating into every part of the body, and of stimulating the whole system. Hence arises their efficacy in removing the most obstinate of all disorders, *obstructions of the glandular and lymphatic system*. Under this class is comprehended the scrofula or King's

* When I speak of drinking a glass of the water over-night, I must beg leave to caution those who follow this plan against eating heavy suppers. The late Dr. Dealtry of York, who was the first that brought the Harrowgate-waters into repute, used to advise his patients to drink a glass before they went to bed; the consequence of which was, that having eat a flesh supper, and the water operating in the night, they were often tormented with gripes, and obliged to call for medical assistance.

evil, indolent tumours, obstructions of the liver, spleen, kidneys, and mesenteric glands. When these great purposes are to be effected, the waters must be used in the gradual manner mentioned above, and persisted in for a length of time. It will be proper, however, now and then to discontinue their use for a few days.

The next great class of diseases where mineral waters are found to be beneficial, are those of the skin, as the itch, scab, tetters, ringworms, scaly eruptions, leprosy, blotches, foul ulcers, &c. Though these may seem superficial, yet they are often the most obstinate which the physician has to encounter, and not unfrequently set his skill at defiance: but they will sometimes yield to the application of mineral waters for a sufficient length of time, and in most cases at least these waters deserve a trial. The saline sulphureous waters, such as those of Moffat in

Scotland, and Harrowgate in England, are the most likely to succeed in diseases of the skin; but for this purpose it will be necessary not only to drink the waters, but likewise to use them externally.

To enumerate more particularly the qualities of the different mineral waters, to specify those diseases in which they are respectively indicated, and to point out their proper modes of application, would be an useful, and by no means a disagreeable employment; but as the limits prescribed to these remarks, will not allow me to treat the subject more at length, I shall conclude by observing, that whenever the mineral waters are found to exhaust the strength, depress the spirits, take away the appetite, excite fevers, distend the bowels, occasion or increase a cough, or where there is reason to suspect an ulcer of the lungs, they ought to be discontinued.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The following Remarks on Dr. Goldsmith's Essay "on the different Schools of Music," (see p. 96.) were addressed to the Editor of the periodical Publication in which that Essay first appeared, in the year 1760; a time when the Doctor had not obtained that celebrity of reputation as a writer to which he afterwards arrived, but lived in an obscure lodging in Green Airbur Court, near the Old Bailey. Yet in so much respect were his talents then held by Dr. SMOLLET, the Editor above alluded to, that he permitted Goldsmith himself to answer the Letter-Writer's strictures in the notes subjoined to them below.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

AS you are supposed accountable for every article that appears in your collection, permit me to object against some things advanced in your last Magazine, under the title of "The different Schools of Music." The author of this article seems too hasty in degrading the

* harmonious Purcel from the head of the English school, to erect in his room a foreigner (Handel), who has not yet formed any school †. The gentleman, when he comes to communicate his thoughts upon the different schools of painting, may as well place

* Had the Objector said *melodious Purcel*, it had testified at least a greater acquaintance with music, and *Purcel's* peculiar excellence. *Purcel* in melody is frequently great: his song made in his last sickness, called *Rosy Bowers*, is a fine instance of this; but in harmony he is far short of the meanest of our modern composers, his fullest harmonies being exceeding simple. His opera of *Prince Arthur*, the words of which were *Dryden's*, is reckoned his finest piece. But what is that, in point of harmony, to what we every day hear from modern masters? In short, with respect to genius, *Purcel* had a fine one: he greatly improved an art but little known in *England* before his time; for this he deserves our applause: but the present prevailing taste in music is very different from what he left it, and who was the improver since his time we shall see by and by.

† *Handel* may be said, as justly as any man, not *Pergolese* excepted, to have founded a new school of music. When he first came into *England*, his music was entirely *Italian*: he composed for the opera; and though, even then, his pieces were liked, yet they did not meet with universal approbation. In those he too servilely imitated the modern vitiated *Italian* taste, by placing what foreigners call the *Point d'Orgue* too closely and injudiciously. But in his Oatorios he is perfectly an original genius. In these, by steering between the manners of *Italy* and *England*, he has struck out new harmonies, and formed a species of music different from all others. He has left some excellent and eminent scholars, particularly *Worgan* and *Smith*, who compose nearly in his manner; a manner as different from *Purcel's* as from that of modern *Italy*. Consequently *Handel* may be placed at the head of the *English* school.

Rubens at the head of the English painters, because he left some monuments of his art in England †. He says that Handel, though originally a German, (as most certainly he was, and continued so to his last breath) yet adopted the English manner §. Yes, to be sure, just as much as Rubens the painter did. Your correspondent, in the course of his discoveries, tells us, besides, that “some of the best Scotch ballads (the Broom of Cowdenknows, for instance) are still ascribed to David Rizzio ||.” This Rizzio must have been a most original genius, or have possessed extraordinary imitative powers, to have

come, so advanced in life as he did, from Italy, and strike so far out of the common road of his own country’s music.

A ¶ mere fiddler, a shallow coxcomb, a giddy, insolent, worthless fellow, to compose such pieces as nothing but genuine sensibility of mind, and an exquisite feeling of those passions which animate only the finest souls, could dictate; and in a manner too, so extravagantly distant from that to which he had all his life been accustomed!—It is impossible.—He might, indeed, have had presumption enough to add some flourishes to a few favourite airs, like a

† The Objector will not have *Handel’s* school to be called an *English* school, because he was a *German*. *Handel*, in a great measure, found in *England* those essential differences which characterize his music: we have already shewn that he had them not upon his arrival. Had *Rubens* come over to *England* but moderately skilled in his art; had he learned here all his excellency in colouring, and correctness of designing; had he left several scholars, excellent in his manner, behind him, I should not scruple to call the school erected by him, the *English* school of painting. Not the country in which a man is born, but his peculiar style, either in painting or in music, constitutes him of this or that school. Thus *Cibam-pagre*, who painted in the manner of the *French* school, is always placed among the painters of that school, though he was born in *Flanders*, and should consequently, by the Objector’s rule, be placed among the *Flemish* painters. *Kneller* is placed in the *German* school, and *Ostade* in the *Dutch*, though both born in the same city. *Primatice*, who may be truly said to have founded the *Roman* school, was born in *Bologna*; though, if his country was to determine his school, he should have been placed in the *Lombard*. There might several other instances be produced; but these, it is hoped, will be sufficient to prove, that *Handel*, though a *German*, may be placed at the head of the *English* school.

§ *Handel* was originally a *German*; but, by a long continuance in *England*, he might have been looked upon as naturalized to the country. I don’t pretend to be a fine writer; however, if the gentleman dislikes the expression, (although he must be convinced it is a common one) I wish it were mended.

|| I said that they were ascribed to *David Rizzio*. That they are, the Objector need only look into Mr. *Oswald’s* Collection of *Scotch* Tunes; and he will there find not only the *Broom of Cowdenknows*, but also the *Black Eagle*, and several other of the best *Scotch* tunes ascribed to him. Though this might be a sufficient answer, yet I must be permitted to go farther, to tell the Objector the opinion of our best modern musicians in this particular: it is the opinion of the melodious *Geminiani*, that we have in the dominions of *Great Britain*, no original music, except the *Irish*; the *Scotch* and *English* being originally borrowed from the *Italians*. And that his opinion in this respect is just, (for I would not be swayed merely by authorities) it is very reasonable to suppose, first, from the conformity between the *Scotch* and ancient *Italian* music. They who compare the old *French Vaudevilles*, brought from *Italy* by *Kimucini*, with those pieces ascribed to *David Rizzio*, who was pretty nearly contemporary with him, will find a strong resemblance, notwithstanding the opposite characters of the two nations which have preserved those pieces. When I would have them compared, I mean, I would have their basses compared, by which their similitude may be most exactly seen. Secondly, it is reasonable, from the ancient music of the *Scotch*, which is still preserved in the Highlands, and which bears no resemblance at all to the music of the Low-country. The Highland tunes are sung to *Irish* words, and flow entirely in the *Irish* manner. On the other hand, the Lowland music is always sung to *English* words.

¶ *David Rizzio* was neither a mere fiddler, nor a shallow coxcomb, nor a worthless fellow, nor a stranger in *Scotland*. He had, indeed, been brought over from *Piedmont*, to be put at the head of a band of music, by King *James V.* one of the most elegant princes of his time, an exquisite judge of music, as well as of poetry, architecture, and all the fine arts. *Rizzio*, at the time of his death, had been above twenty years in *Scotland*: he was secretary to the Queen, and at the same time an agent from the Pope; so that he could not be so obscure as he has been represented.

cobbler of old plays, when he takes it upon him to mend Shakespeare. So far he might go; but farther it is impossible for any one to believe, that has but just ear enough to distinguish between the Italian and Scotch musick, and is disposed to consider

the subject with the least degree of attention.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
S. R.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

IN our last Magazine (see page 110) we presented our readers with an account of the circumstances that attended the death of Rousseau at the Marquis of Girardin's beautiful seat of Ermenonville, in the gardens of which the body of that eccentric genius is entombed. As no improper Supplement to that article, we shall now lay before them a particular description of the Tomb, its situation, &c. as given in "A Tour to Ermenonville," lately published; and from which it appears that Ermenonville is a pleasing romantic spot, cultivated and decorated in a style that does honour to the taste and philosophical turn of its noble possessor: it has been called the "*Stowe*," but is more properly, in the opinion of our present traveller, to be deemed the *Lady's seat* of France.

On entering the park we traversed a hollow way, which had something gloomy and grotesque in its appearance. On our left hand was a lake with a terrace intervening, which for some time hid it from our sight: On our right a steep hill irregularly wooded, while the valley was divided in its whole length by a small rivulet, over which, on a flag, we read the following inscription:

"Flow, gentle stream, beneath this embowering shade; thy murmur softens the heart while it delights the ear: flow, gentle stream; thy current is the image of a day deformed by no cloud, and a heart disturbed by no care."

A little further on, was a rock with these words from Thomson,

—"Here studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead."

We next came to a small altar of stone called *l'autel de la pensée*, the altar of thought, with this inscription:

"Sacred to meditation."

Our progress through this gloomy, but not unpleasing valley, had filled our minds with ideas not ill preparatory to the contemplation of the principal object of our curiosity,

as well as that of most other visitants whom this place receives, the Tomb of Rousseau. It stands at about fifteen or twenty yards distance from the nearest land, in an island of the lake, of an oblong form, about forty yards in length, and ten or fifteen in breadth, covered with the richest verdure, and bordered with beautiful poplars, from which it takes its name, being called *l'isle des peupliers*. The Tomb is in the middle, a simple yet elegant marble monument. The inscription on one side of it is,

"Here rests

The man of nature and of truth."

Beneath which is the motto Rousseau had chosen for himself, and which he made the great rule equally of his writings and his actions:

"Be truth the purchase, tho' the price be life."

On the lid the following words only, as ample in their significance as few in their number, are engrav'd:

"Here lie the remains of J. J. Rousseau."

On the other side of the Tomb is represented in *bas-relievo*, a mother instructing her daughters, and teaching them to tear in pieces the ribbands, laces, silks and other trifling ornaments, which the prevailing mode of education has too long taught the fair sex to consider as the first objects of their attention and esteem. On the verge of the lake is a seat to repose on: here, as we sat down, we read the following lines, suggested no doubt by the sculpture just mentioned, and intended as a companion to it:

"To the daughter he restored the affection of the mother, to the mother the caresses of the daughter. His whole life had but one object; that object was the happiness of humanity, and if he wished to see all mankind free, it was because he knew that virtue and freedom are inseparable companions."

Opposite us on a flag which lay against a bank of earth, was inscribed the following epitaph:

* We give only the translations of the inscriptions, to save room.

† We cannot deem this a well-chosen subject for an expressive representation on stone. The instruction conveyed is to be inferred from an action that will grow every year more and more obscure; being a dissuasion from qualifications that have no permanent objects: for from the fertility and versatility of female inventions, the absurdities that struck the mind of Rousseau, and suggested this design, may in a few years become absolutely unintelligible, unless a key like that before us, is always at hand.

"In yonder unadorned tomb, shaded by over-hanging poplars, and encircled by these unruffled waters, rests all that was mortal of J. J. Rousseau. But a more lasting monument, one that shall prolong to all ages the memory of the man who lived only to sensibility and virtue, is erected in every bosom that glows with the flame of the one, or beats to the throbbings of the other."

"Whether the concluding thought of the above lines was borrowed from Pope's well-known epitaph on Gay, or suggested merely by a similarity of character in the persons to whom these different tributes of friendship were paid, it must be acknowledged that the French composition has no little advantage over the English one, in the circumstance of its being free from the *equivogue* which so vilely disfigures the conclusion of the latter :

—"The worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms, *here lies Gay.*"

"I cannot however help thinking that the following epitaph, made also for Rousseau, should have been preferred to the former, were it only on account of its greater simplicity :

"Beneath those peaceful poplars rests J. J. Rousseau. Oh all ye virtuous and feeling ! your friend, your brother reposes within this tomb."

"We quitted this hallowed spot with reluctance, and entered a delightful little valley replete with beauties of the most romantic cast. We made the circuit of a meadow encompassed with water, and came to a grotto called *la grotte verte*, the grotto of verdure, with this inscription :

"Delightful verdure ! that, robing the earth's green lap, refreshes the fatigued sight and tranquillizes the perturbed heart, yours is that visible harmony, that concord of corresponding hues, which is nature's fairest ornament, and her supreme delight."

"Opposite the grotto, on a tree hung a board with a song set to music by Rousseau ; the words were pastoral and pathetic, and I was pleased to see one of Rousseau's excellencies, his talent for musical composition, attested by the kind of monument, of all others, the fittest to perpetuate the memory of genius, a specimen of its productions. Having nearly made the round of the meadow through this shady walk, we came to an open space with a bank of green turf ; over it hung a board with an inscription from the *Georgics* :

"*Fortunatus es ille, deos qui novit agrestes,*"
 &c.

"A little lower down, near the margin of the river, was an elbow chair, made (as our guide informed us) by Rousseau himself. It was formed of rude unfashioned twigs,

interwoven and grafted as it were into the tree, which served as a back to it.

"From this place a dark winding-path brought us unexpectedly to a basin of clear water, near which stood a pyramid sacred to the pastoral poets, Theocritus, Virgil, Gessner, and Thomson ; the latter, it would appear, being ranked in this class, in regard to the subject, not the form of his writings. Short inscriptions in the language of each poet are added to the four names which occupy the four sides of the base. At the foot of the pyramid lay a stone inscribed in English, to the memory of Shenstone, and near it were two trees with their branches interwoven and these words on a board :

"Love, the bond of universal union."

"A symbol and device prettily expressive of the passion which constitutes the chief subject of rural poetry.

"Near the temple of the Pastoral Muse, but without the limits of the delightful valley we had just quitted, we saw the Temple of Philosophy. The neighbourhood of these two structures seemed to image no less truly than ingeniously, the intimate connection between nature and science ; but in the state of the Temple of Philosophy itself, we found an allegory still more striking ; it remains *unfinished*. Over the door we read :

"Of things to know the causes."

"Within the temple,

"Be this temple

(Unfinished like the science whose name it bears)

Sacred to the memory of him

who left nothing unsaid

MICHAEL MONTAIGNE."

"The building is supported by six whole pillars, inscribed with the names of Newton, Descartes, Voltaire, Penn, Montesquieu and Rousseau. A seventh stands broken with this inscription :

"Who will complete it ?"

"Three others without any inscription lie on the ground, alluding to the structure before it is complete.

"Near this temple and looking towards it, to intimate, we may suppose, the dependence of true piety on philosophy, stands a rustic chapel or hermitage, with this inscription over the door :

"I raise my heart to the Creator of all things, while I admire him in the fairest of his works."

"Near this is a dark lonely valley, where we read engraved on a stone, the following inscription ; the sensations it is so well calculated to convey, being not a little heightened by the silence and gloominess of the place :

"In this place were found the bones of numbers slain at that unhappy period, when brethren

brethren butcher'd brethren, and the hand of every citizen was raised against a fellow; such were the crimes religion once inspired!"

The bones here alluded to were discovered by accident some years back, and it does no little honour both to the taste and the hu-

manity of the Marquis de Girardin, thus to derive from this awful monument of the dangers of superstition, an interesting embellishment to his park, and an important lesson to its visitors."

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr. JOHN JEBB.

DR. John Jebb was the son of Dr. John Jebb, Dean of Cathell, by a sister of the late General Gansell, and was first-cousin to Sir Richard Jebb, at present one of the physicians extraordinary to his Majesty. He was born about the year 1715 in Ireland, as it is supposed, in which kingdom it is likewise imagined he received the first rudiments of his education. At a proper age he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, where he continued two years, after which he came to England, and was placed at Peter-House, Cambridge; a college in which his uncle Dr. Samuel Jebb, a very learned nonjuring physician, and editor of Fygar Bacon's celebrated *Opus Majus*, had been educated. Here he continued several years with considerable reputation, and took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He also was chosen a Fellow of that society; and after having taken orders was presented to the Rectory of Homersfield and Vicarage of Flixton, in the diocese of Norwich. On the 21st of November 1763 he began to deliver a course of theological lectures, which for some time were well attended and generally approved.

In the year 1770 he published "A Short Account of Theological Lectures now reading at Cambridge. To which is added, a new Harmony of the Gospel, 4to." This work deserves much commendation. In the course of it the author lamented that his endeavours to call the attention of youth to the study of the scriptures, had in some instances been treated in a manner far different from what might be expected from men born to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. That confidence however, he observed, with which the uprightness of his intention and the approbation of many worthy and learned persons had inspired him, enabled him for a time to persevere, regardless of the clamours of his adversaries. But when he was informed that a charge of the most invidious nature was solemnly urged in a manner which was likely to do him great disservice, he was no longer able to refrain from attempting a vindication of himself from those calumnies with which the untempered zeal of some otherwise well disposed brethren had aspersed his character.

The circumstances here alluded to are too recent, personal, and unimportant to merit a detail; we shall therefore proceed to observe, that on December 28, 1772, he preached

before the University of Cambridge a sermon, which in the succeeding year he published, under the title of "The Excellency of the Spirit of Benevolence, 8vo." dedicated to the ingenious youth who had honoured with their attendance the Theological Lectures, then lately instituted at Cambridge. He had a short time before published "A Letter to Sir William Meredith, upon the Subject of Subscription to the Liturgy, and Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, 8vo."

His publications by this time had shewn that he was not very firmly attached to the orthodox system, and contributed, it may be presumed, to that opposition which he afterwards met with in some plans of reformation at Cambridge. He had observed at Dublin the importance of annual publick examinations of those who received academical honours at that University, and therefore wished to introduce the same regulations into the discipline of Cambridge. He accordingly published in 1773, "Remarks on the present Mode of Education in the University of Cambridge. To which is added, a Proposal for its Improvement, 8vo." and made several attempts to have his proposals admitted. These however were all rejected, and he in the same year published "A Continuation of the Narrative of Academical Proceedings, relative to the Proposal for the Establishment of Annual Examinations in the University of Cambridge; with Observations upon the Conduct of the Committee appointed by Grace of the Senate on the 5th of July 1773, 8vo." In the subsequent year he published "A Proposal for the Establishment of Publick Examinations in the University of Cambridge, with occasional Remarks, 8vo." Though still unsuccessful, he persevered; and so late as 1776 published "An Address to the Members of the Senate of Cambridge, 8vo." preparatory to another effort, which in the end met with the same fate as the former.

His doubts of the propriety of continuing in the communion of a church which held doctrines as he conceived repugnant to scripture, at length determined him to quit it, and relinquish the preferments he held. Accordingly in September 1775 he wrote the following letter to the Bishop of Norwich, preparatory to his resignation, which fully describing the state of his mind, we shall insert at large.

"MY LORD,

"I think it proper to give you this previous information, that I propose to resign the Rectory of Homersfield and Vicarage of Flixton into your Lordship's hands upon the 29th or 30th of the present month.

"As the motives which induce me to embrace this resolution may possibly be misconstrued, it will not I trust be thought impertinent if I state them to your Lordship.

"In the first place I think it necessary to assure your Lordship, that although I esteemed it to be my duty to take an active part in the late Petition of the Clergy, the principles maintained in that just remonstrance do not, in my apprehension, appear to lay me under any obligation to relinquish my present station.

"The author of the *Confessional*, my Lord, had convinced me of the unlawfulness and inexpediency of requiring a subscription to systematic articles of faith and doctrine, from the teachers of the gospel in a Protestant church.

"My own observation in the University of Cambridge further tended to satisfy me with respect to the impropriety of such a requisition: and the visible neglect of the study of the scriptures in this age and country, seemed in a great measure to be derived from that restraint of the exercise of private judgment, which is the unavoidable consequence of this unedifying position.

"With these convictions it was impossible for me to decline engaging with those distinguished friends of religious liberty, who associated for the purpose of soliciting for themselves and their brethren of the church of England, an exemption from the obligation of declaring or subscribing their assent to any formulary of doctrine which should be proposed as explanatory of the Word of God.

"It appeared to me to be a sufficient reason for such application, that the doctrines contained in the 39 Articles being the deductions of frail and fallible men, and expressed in unscriptural terms, were essentially differed, in point of authority, from those holy scriptures, to which we have professed an absolute and unreserved submission, as the only rule of religious faith and practice;—and that the requisition of assent to them was eventually subversive of the right of private judgment; a right on which every Protestant church was founded, and the exercise of which our own church in particular, in one of her terms of ordination, not only allows us, but enjoins.

"It also appeared evident to me, that the enquiry, whether or no the 39 Articles express the genuine sense of scripture, was a question of a very different nature from that

to which the petitioners invited the attention of their brethren;—that persons of the most opposite opinions, with respect to the doctrine of the Articles, might unite in a declaration, that every attempt to effect an uniformity of sentiment concerning the sense of scripture, by other means than the force of argument and rational conviction, was utterly unwarrantable, and bore too striking a resemblance to that spirit of intolerance, which forms the distinguishing character of Antichristian Rome; and, lastly, that many members of our church might be truly sensible of the inexpediency of requiring this subscription,—might address a competent tribunal with a view of effecting an abolition of the practice, and yet continue to hold and to accept preferment, without violating the dictates of conscience, and with great advantage to the Christian cause.

"My objections, my Lord, to the accepting and the holding of preferment in the church of England, bear no relation to the cause of the petitioning Clergy;—the reasons which influenced me in the forming of the resolution now communicated to your Lordship, are entirely my own.

"After the most serious and dispassionate enquiry, I am persuaded, my Lord, from the concurrent testimony of reason and revelation, that the SUPREME CAUSE of all things is, not merely in *Essence*, but also in *Person*, ONE.

"By the force of the same evidence I am convinced, that this Almighty Power is the only proper object of religion.

"The Liturgy of the church of England is obviously founded upon the idea, that in the divine nature is a TRINITY of Persons, to each of which every species of religious adoration is addressed, as well as such powers ascribed as are the incommunicable attributes of God.

"Under my persuasion of the erroneousness of this doctrine, I cannot any longer with satisfaction to myself officiate in the established service: and as I certainly can have no claim to the emoluments of my profession, unless I am willing to perform the duties of it, I therefore resign my preferment.

"But my Lord, although I find myself under an obligation to relinquish my present station in the church of England, I do not renounce the profession of a CHRISTIAN. On the contrary, penetrated by the clearest convictions of the high importance and divine authority of the Gospel, I will labour to promote the advancement of scriptural knowledge with increasing zeal; and will ever be ready to unite with heart and hand, in any just and legal attempt to remove that burden of Subscription to Human Formularies, which

I es-

I esteem one of the most powerful obstructions to its progress." I am, &c. J. J.

After writing this letter he resigned his livings, and in 1775 published "A short State of the Reasons for a late Resignation. To which are added, Occasional Observations, and a Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich, 8vo." In the course of this Pamphlet he observes, "While I held preferment, it certainly was my duty to officiate in the service of the church. But, conscious that my sentiments were diametrically opposed to her doctrines, respecting the object of devotion, the reading of these addresses was attended with very great disquiet. I therefore embraced that measure which alone seemed to promise me tranquillity. I am happy in finding it has answered my expectation. Having resigned my preferment, and with it having divested myself of the character of a Minister of the Church of England, I have recovered that serenity of mind, to which I had been long a stranger."

On his separation from the Church, he joined in communion with the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, and immediately betook himself to the study of Physic. He at one period had thoughts of adopting the Law for his profession, and with that view entered himself of one of the Inns of Court. After some time, he determined to devote himself to the medical line; and in pursuance of this resolution, took the degree of Doctor of Physic, and engaged in the practice of it.

He also became an active member of the Constitutional Society, and from time to time gave to the Public several small pieces dispersed by that body. In 1782 he published "A Letter to Sir Robert Bernard, 8vo." and in the same year, "Select Cases of the Disorder commonly called the Paralysis of the lower Extremities, 8vo."

In 1784 he published "Letters addressed to the Volunteers of Ireland, on the Subject of a Parliamentary Reform, 8vo." In this performance he lamented the defection of Mr. Fox from the public cause, and expostulated with him very energetically on his union with a party inimical to America—to Ireland—to the real interests of Britain—to the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty—to the human species. Such was the Doctor's strong language. He adds, that when he considered his exertions in the cause of freedom, he seemed to think the dark transaction an illusion. "Alas!" he cries, "it was my lot to lament over him,—while others surrounded him with congratulations."

The coalition between Mr. Fox and Lord North, Dr. Jebb always considered as injurious to the interests of his country, and therefore never could reconcile himself to it, or

to the principal parties in this unnatural union. He therefore declined all intercourse with his late friend, and ever afterwards professed himself adverse to his measures. About this period Dr. Jebb's health began to be unsettled, and after lingering a considerable time, he died on the 2d of March 1786, at his house in Parliament-Street. On the 9th he was interred at the Burying-Ground in Bunhill-Fields; his corpse being attended by the Duke of Richmond, and a Committee of the Constitutional Society, together with a numerous train of friends, many of whom were of distinction.

The following character of Dr. Jebb is said to have been written by a celebrated Patriot.

"Humanity, the brightest diadem of Heaven, found in Dr. Jebb's heart, a source always unexhausted, tho' constantly flowing in every channel, where nature in distress called for the comfort of advice, the assistance of a friend, or hand of benevolence.—Such calls, even from a fellow-creature in rags, found the Doctor as anxious and as attentive, as the vain man would be to solicit a title, and to accomplish such, bend, smile, or eagerly embrace the arm of a Minister.

"The humanity of the Man of Ross, whilst it is recorded, exalts not only the character of the individual, but enriches the name of a kingdom. The amiable qualities of that good man were inherited by the Doctor as a sacred patrimony which he distributed among his fellow-creatures; and as a faithful guardian of human nature, when he could not remove distress, he consoled the sufferer; and often when his purse was unable to annihilate poverty, still his benevolence never ceased to lessen the sting of it. Though Dr. Jebb had in his manners the meekness of a child, yet the spirit of a lion was manifested in his political conduct. As he was always disinterested, he was constantly firm in the support of every measure which could add support to liberty, or strength to a constitution to which he was a sincere friend; and if from zeal to cherish whatever carried happiness to the public, with a contempt of every personal advantage, made the illustrious character of a Roman, the Doctor has irrefutable claims to that of an English Patriot. His expanded soul would not be confined to the narrow pedantic rules of a cloister, and he therefore quitted the gown, and from a conscientious regard to truth, which he discovered by the light of experience, he changed his profession, from reasons which he publicly gave; and though they might not convince others, they assuredly guided him in the choice he made. As a political man, the Doctor never courted any Minister whatever, nor would

would he ever accept a favour to lessen his free-agency. To establish a more equal representation was one of the most leading objects of his heart; and he endeavoured in the newspapers to communicate every information by which he could instruct the people, that by the nature of the constitution, the rights of election ought not to be bartered by the venal, or oppressed by the families of power. His next favourite object was the establishing a law, in conformity to the boasted notion of English freedom, to prevent a creditor from claiming the liberty and person of a fellow-creature for life, if his fortune should be by chance, or even indiscretion, unable to pay his debts. He was fond of employing his pen in the service of the people, and did not blush to own, that he often wrote in the public papers, which he respected as the sentinels of liberty.

"In his political friendship he was mild, firm, and condescending, though not convivial. He was attached particularly to Dr. Northcote, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Lofft;

he once had a great partiality for Mr. Fox, but never could be prevailed on to forgive the Coalition, which he considered as a confederacy of interest; and if justifiable in one, it might be so on every occasion, and the people be never certain of the objects of their confidence. A heart so truly devoted to accomplish the prosperity of merit, and so anxious to see both good men rewarded, as well as excellent measures promoted, could not be continually stabbed to the soul by seeing the reverse of the medallion.—Such frequent mortifications preyed on his health, and the exertions he made to promote the good of his country, wore out his constitution, and deprived mankind of a friend and ornament. His attention to the happiness of others made him neglect his own interest, at least in a worldly sense; but the same good God who gave him such disinterested virtues, has the power to reward them in a more exalted station, to which they cannot fail to lead him, and where alone so good and valuable a citizen can receive justice."

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

If you will admit the following into your entertaining Magazine, you will oblige a constant reader.

PHILOCRITICUS.

DR. Warton's observations on Pope's Essay for learning and taste. He is however injudiciously severe upon Addison, for asserting that Pope like Horace was not studious of close connection in the conduct of his poem. The microscopic eye of Hurd can alone discover the minute chain of thought which unites the parts of the Art of Poetry. Dr. Warton seems ambitious to obtain the reputation of equal discernment with respect to the Essay on Criticism, without giving himself the trouble of declaring the reasons on which he grounds his opinion. Unlike the communicative Warburton, who, to convince the world of its stupidity and his own discernment, lifted up the veil which concealed the mysteries of Ceres; Dr. Warton hints that he is in possession of an important secret, which he is too wise to reveal. These great criticks, so renowned for marvellous discoveries, are like drunkards seized with giddiness, who fancy every thing around them is in motion, when the vertigo affects nothing but their own heads. It is a difficult matter for them to make any so intoxicated with paradox as themselves. When Dr. Warton asserted that a regular concatenation was discoverable in the poem above-mentioned, he wrote without proper attention to its contents and the nature of the subject. It could be proved by many quotations, that Addison's remark is indisputably true, and that

many paragraphs might change places without any injury to the context, or violation of the sense.

In the perusal of this beautiful and delightful poem it is curious to remark the different modifications of meaning which Pope has annexed to the word *wit*.

I.

"Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
"And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending
" *wit*. L. 52.

"One science only will one genius fit,
"So vast is art, so narrow human *wit*. L. 60.

In these passages the word is used for *all the faculties of the mind—the intellectual system*.

II.

"For *wit* and judgment often are at strife,
"Though meant each other's aid, like man
"and wife. L. 82.

"—Works may have more *wit* than does
"them good,

"As bodies perish thro' the excess of food.
Here it evidently means *liveliness and brilliancy of imagination*.

III.

"Receiv'd his laws, and stood convinc'd
" 'twas fit,

"Who conquer'd nature, should preside o'er
" *wit*. L. 651.

"To him the *wit* of Greece and Rome was
"known,

"And every author's merit—but his own.
L. 727.

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In these places *wit* is intended to signify the various productions of genius.

IV.

"Pleas'd with a work where nothing's just
"or fit,

"One glaring chaos, and wild heap of *wit*."

The context will admit the reader to include under the term in this place, *extravagant conceit, quaint antithesis, point and pun*.—Cowley perhaps is the best example of it.

But he never gives the word a greater latitude of meaning, or a more extraordinary signification, than when he thus defines it.

V.

"True *wit* is nature to advantage dress'd,

"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well

"express'd." L. 297.

Dryden most probably suggested this definition, or rather, this loose description: he asserts *wit* "to be a propriety of thoughts and words adapted to the subject." If those be its precise characters, the *Iliad* of Homer, the *Elements* of Euclid, *Tom Jones*, and

Jack the Giant-killer, are all equally *witty*.

Pope was more licentious in the use of this word than any author who preceded him. Shakespear and Dryden generally limited themselves to the first and second senses of the word. It is now the fashion to stamp a very confined signification upon it. In common conversations or even elegant writing, it passes current for that *vivacity of thoughts which consists in bons mots and repartees*. Hence the confusion between *wit* and *genius* is avoided. The difference indeed between them is as strongly marked as the difference of their effects: the former is the property of a *quick* mind; the latter of a *sublime* one. Martial is the best representative of the one, as Homer is of the other. *Wit* is like the flash of a firework, which dazzles the eye for a moment, and then vanishes. *Genius* resembles the lustre of the Sun, which is not only permanent, but increases our admiration the longer it is surveyed.

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rington. 4to. 11. 1s. London. J. Johnson. 1786.

THE history of a people who, tho' in a rude and barbarous state, were always distinguished for an independency of spirit which might have done honour to more refined and cultivated manners, cannot but afford a most interesting spectacle. To see them defending for ages their liberties with a fortitude and perseverance that affords unquestionable proofs of their valour, must, while it awakens our curiosity, excite our admiration, and call forth every liberal sentiment.

Attached as the Welch are, almost "to idolatry," to the renown of their progenitors, it is surprizing that no native has ever attempted to give a regular history of his gallant ancestors. The only attempt of the kind is the *Chronicle* of the Monk Caradoc of Llancarvan, which as it is only a simple detail of facts, without investigating the motives of policy which gave rise to them, with-

out tracing back effects to their causes, nor discriminating between characters, and digesting the narration, totally wants the most essential characteristics of history.

To supply this deficiency, and to rescue from oblivion the warlike achievements of this hardy race, our historian steps forth with a zeal the more laudable, as it proceeds, he tells us, "neither from the partiality of an author to his subject, nor the prejudice of a native, but is merely the voluntary tribute of justice and humanity to the cause of injured liberty."

Our Author in the first and second books gives a review of the British History before the retreat of the Romans out of Britain, and from the time of their final retreat to that period when the ancient Britons were driven into Wales, Cornwall, and Armorica. One of the principal causes that contributed to the decline of the British empire at this period,

he thinks, was the Britons uniformly neglecting to establish a naval power, though experience and the nature of their situation pointed out the expediency of the measure, as the only effectual means of contending with, and counteracting the designs of their enemies; a mode of defence so obvious, that it might have struck the minds of any people more rude than the Britons, who from their insular situation were naturally exposed to continual invasions.

The third book treats of the wars between the Saxons and Welsh, in the death of Roderic the Great. About the conclusion of the sixth century, the ancient Britons lost their name with their situation, and became distinguished by that of Welsh. Possessed of the warlike spirit which marked the British character, they carried into their mountains that rooted inveteracy against the Saxons, which hereditary wars, heightened by every injury, would naturally excite. But the same severity of fortune awaited the descendants of that brave people in their last asylum, as the conquest of this barren domain became the object of ambition and policy to the Saxon and Norman Princes. After a recital of inroad and battles, the author relieves the reader's mind, by opening to his view the modes of life and private manners of the Welsh, whose national character he thus describes.

"They were a nation light and nimble, and more fierce than strong; from the lowest to the highest of the people, they were devoted to arms, which the plowman as well as the courtier was prepared to seize on the first summons.

"Their chief sustenance in respect of food, was cattle and oats, besides milk, cheese and butter; though they usually ate more plentifully of flesh-meat than of bread.

"As they were not engaged in the occupation of traffic, their time was entirely employed in military affairs. They were so anxious for the preservation of their country and its liberties, that they esteemed it delightful to sacrifice their lives for them: and agreeably to this spirit they entertained an idea, that it was disgraceful to die in their beds, but honourable to fall in the field. Such was their eager courage, that unarmed they dared engage men entirely covered with armour, and by their activity and valour usually came off conquerors. Their offensive weapons were arrows and long spears. Their bows were usually made of slight twigs joined or twisted together, and though rude in their form, they discharged an arrow with great force. The chieftains, when they went to war, were mounted on swift horses, bred in the country; the lower sorts of people,

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far more desirous of noble than of rich and splendid marriages. A Welshman was considered as honourable, if among his ancestors there had been neither slave, nor foreigner, nor infamous person. Yet if any foreigner had saved the life of a Welshman, or delivered him from captivity, he might be naturalized, and was entitled to the rights of Welshmen; and any foreign family, having resided in Wales for four generations, were also admitted to the same privileges."

Roderic, who by his countrymen was stiled the Great, in Mr. Warrington's opinion, but ill deserved so distinguished an appellation. His reign opened with important advantages, which, directed by a wise policy, might probably have secured the independency of Wales, and fixed its government on a basis so permanent, that it might have supported the storms of ages. But instead of profiting by this fortunate conjuncture, instead of acting up to the great design of government, he, without precedent to palliate, or apparent necessity to enforce the measure, yielded up the independency of Wales; enjoining his posterity to pay to the Saxon Kings, as a mark of subordination, a yearly tribute, which became the foundation to that claim of superiority ever after asserted by the English. The division which Roderic made of his dominions, was another source of civil dissensions and national weakness, which soon caused a decline in patriotism, a striking barbarity in manners, which terminated in the ruin of the state, and the loss of the political existence of the nation.

The fourth book contains the history of Wales, from the death of Roderic to that of Bleddyn ap Cynvin, the King of North-Wales, and Powis, who was assassinated by Rhys, the son of Owen ap Edwyn, and the Nobility of Ystrad Tywy. Among the Princes who during this period attained the sovereignty of Wales, Howel Dha, or the Good, deservedly holds the first place.

To reduce his subjects to a sense of order, and to render them subordinate to civil authority, he collected into one code the ancient customs and laws of Wales, which had nearly lost their efficacy and weight in the lapse of ages, and in the confusion and turbulency of the times. "This code," our author observes, "is the best eulogium of this Prince's memory, and raises him as much above the rest of the Cambrian Princes, as peace and gentleness of manners, and a regulated state, are preferable to the evils inseparable from war, to the fierceness of uncivilized life, and to the habits of a wild independency."

These laws were divided into three parts, each of which had a distinct and separate

object; the king's prerogative, with the economy of his court; the affairs of civil jurisprudence; and the criminal law.

Among the officers and domestics of the royal household, as enumerated by our Author, the JUDGE OF THE PALACE claims particular attention.

"The court in which this judge presided, was the principal court of Wales. It is said that he always lodged in the hall of the palace, and that the cushion on which the King was seated in the day, served for his pillow at night. On his appointment he received an ivory chess-board from the King, a gold ring from the Queen, and another gold ring from the domestic bard; which he always kept as the insignia of his office. When he entered or departed out of the palace, the great gate was opened for him, that his dignity might not be degraded by passing under a wicket. He determined the rank and duty of the several officers of the household. He decided poetical contests; and received from the victorious bard, whom he rewarded with a silver chair, the badge of poetical preeminence, a gold ring, a drinking-horn, and a cushion. If complaint was made to the king, that the judge of the palace had pronounced an unjust sentence, and the accusation was proved, he was then for ever deprived of his office, and condemned to lose his tongue, or pay the usual ransom for that member. The other judges were also subject to these severe but salutary conditions. A person ignorant of the laws whom the King designed to make his principal Judge, was required to reside previously a whole year in the palace, that he might obtain from the other Judges, who resorted thither from the country, a competent knowledge of his duty and profession. During this year, the difficult causes which occurred, were stated and referred by him to the king: at the expiration of this term he was to receive the sacrament from the hands of the domestic chaplain, and to swear at the altar, that he would never knowingly pronounce an unjust sentence, nor ever be influenced by bribes or intreaties, hatred or affection: he was then placed by the King in his seat, and invested with the judicial authority; and afterwards received presents from the whole household. It was reckoned among the remarkable and peculiar customs of the Welsh, that the tongues of all animals slaughtered for the household were given to the Judge of the palace."

The Author concludes this book with remarking, that Bleddyn Cynvin might have transmitted his name with credit to posterity, if he had not betrayed the liberties of his country, and yielded up its honour, by deigning

ing to receive his crown from the hands of its hereditary enemy, and by consenting to hold its authority as a tributary of the English Princes.

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"In the Christmas holidays, Cadwgan ap Bleddyn invited the chieftains in his neighbourhood to a feast at his house in Dyvet. In the course of the entertainment Medh or Mead, the wine of the country, having raised their spirits, Nest, the wife of Gerald, Governor of Pembroke Castle, was spoken of in terms of admiration; the beauty and elegance of whose person, it was said, exceeded those of any lady in Wales. The curiosity of Owen the son of Cadwgan was strongly excited to see her; and he had little doubt of obtaining admittance, as there was a degree of relationship subsisting between them. Under colour of a friendly visit, the young chieftain, with a few of his attendants, was introduced into the castle. Finding that fame had been told in her praise, he returned home deeply enamoured of her beauty, and fired

with an eager desire to enjoy her. The same night returning with a troop of his wild companions, he secretly entered the castle, and in the confusion occasioned by setting it on fire, surrounded the chamber in which Gerald and his wife slept. Awakened by the noise, he rushed suddenly out of bed, to enquire into the cause of the disturbance; but his wife suspecting some treachery, prevented his opening the door; then, advising him to retire to the privy, she pulled up the board, and still farther assisting her husband, he let himself down, and made his escape. Owen and his followers instantly broke open the door; but on searching the chamber not finding Gerald, they seized his wife and two of his sons, besides a son and daughter which he had by a concubine; then leaving the castle in flames, and ravaging the country, he carried off Nest and the children to Powis. This adventure gave Cadwgan the greatest uneasiness. Afraid lest Henry might revenge on his head the atrocious action of his son, he came into Powis; and requested Owen that he would send back to Gerald his wife and children, as well as the plunder which he had taken. The young chieftain, whose love was heightened by the possession of his mistress, refused to restore her. Whether she yielded to the violence of her lover from choice or from necessity, is uncertain; but he soon after sent back to Gerald all his children, at her particular request."

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The following is a strong family-feature:

"Observations made in a Trip to Holland—Ha! ha! ha! And why that laugh, good Mr. Critic? You imagine perhaps that a Belgic sky has something particularly baneful

in its influence; and that the man who has resided for any little time in Holland, must necessarily become as dull and phlegmatic as many of its inhabitants?" I do. "You imagine likewise, that a Dutchman is totally devoid of sentiment; and that a Dutch woman is an utter stranger to those finer affections of the soul which so eminently characterize our lovely countrywomen?" Undoubtedly—"Why then you are undoubtedly mistaken."—And so is the author, in making French the universal language in Holland. We can readily conceive the *Wroes* taking up their brooms to protect their newly-cleaned houses from his intrusion; but their "*fortes d'ici*" is a child of his own imagination.

The Tour of Valentine. 8vo.

2s. 6d. J. Johnson. 1786.

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Memoirs

far more desirous of noble than of rich and splendid marriages. A Welshman was considered as honourable, if among his ancestors there had been neither slave, nor foreigner, nor infamous person. Yet if any foreigner had saved the life of a Welshman, or delivered him from captivity, he might be naturalized, and was entitled to the rights of Welshmen; and any foreign family, having resided in Wales for four generations, were also admitted to the same privileges."

Roderic, who by his countrymen was stiled the Great, in Mr. Warrington's opinion, but ill deserved so distinguished an appellation. His reign opened with important advantages, which, directed by a wise policy, might probably have secured the independency of Wales, and fixed its government on a basis to permanent, that it might have supported the storms of ages. But instead of profiting by this fortunate conjuncture, instead of acting up to the great design of government, he, without precedent to palliate, or apparent necessity to enforce the measure, yielded up the independency of Wales; enjoining his posterity to pay to the Saxon Kings, as a mark of subordination, a yearly tribute, which became the foundation to that claim of superiority ever after asserted by the English. The division which Roderic made of his dominions, was another source of civil dissensions and national weakness, which soon caused a decline in patriotism, a striking barbarity in manners, which terminated in the ruin of the state, and the loss of the political existence of the nation.

The fourth book contains the history of Wales, from the death of Roderic to that of Bleddyn ap Cynvin, the King of North-Wales, and Powis, who was assassinated by Rhys, the son of Owen ap Edwyn, and the Nobility of Ystrad Tywy. Among the Princes who during this period attained the sovereignty of Wales, Huwel Dha, or the Good, deservedly holds the first place.

To reduce his subjects to a sense of order, and to render them subordinate to civil authority, he collected into one code the ancient customs and laws of Wales, which had nearly lost their efficacy and weight in the lapse of ages, and in the confusion and turbulency of the times. "This code," our author observes, "is the best eulogium of this Prince's memory, and raises him as much above the rest of the Cambrian Princes, as peace and gentleness of manners, and a regulated state, are preferable to the evils inseparable from war, to the fierceness of uncivilized life, and to the habits of a wild independency."

These laws were divided into three parts, each of which had a distinct and separate

object; the king's prerogative, with the economy of his court; the affairs of civil jurisprudence; and the criminal law.

Among the officers and domestics of the royal household, as enumerated by our Author, the JUDGE OF THE PALACE claims particular attention.

"The court in which this judge presided, was the principal court of Wales. It is said that he always lodged in the hall of the palace, and that the cushion on which the King was seated in the day, served for his pillow at night. On his appointment he received an ivory chess-board from the King, a gold ring from the Queen, and another gold ring from the domestic bard; which he always kept as the insignia of his office. When he entered or departed out of the palace, the great gate was opened for him, that his dignity might not be degraded by passing under a wicket. He determined the rank and duty of the several officers of the household. He decided poetical contests; and received from the victorious bard, whom he rewarded with a silver chair, the badge of poetical preeminence, a gold ring, a drinking-horn, and a cushion. If complaint was made to the king, that the judge of the palace had pronounced an unjust sentence, and the accusation was proved, he was then for ever deprived of his office, and condemned to lose his tongue, or pay the usual ransom for that member. The other judges were also subject to these severe but salutary conditions. A person ignorant of the laws whom the King designed to make his principal Judge, was required to reside previously a whole year in the palace, that he might obtain from the other Judges, who resorted thither from the country, a competent knowledge of his duty and profession. During this year, the difficult causes which occurred, were stated and referred by him to the King: at the expiration of this term he was to receive the sacrament from the hands of the domestic chaplain, and to swear at the altar, that he would never knowingly pronounce an unjust sentence, nor ever be influenced by bribes or intreaties, hatred or affection: he was then placed by the King in his seat, and invested with the judicial authority; and afterwards received presents from the whole household. It was reckoned among the remarkable and peculiar customs of the Welsh, that the tongues of all animals slaughtered for the household were given to the Judge of the palace."

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Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. I. & II. 8vo. 128. Boards. 1785. Cadell.

(Continued from Page 102.)

Thoughts on the Style and Taste of Gardening among the Ancients. By Dr. Falconer. Read Dec. 11, 1782.

THIS is a subject suitable to the genius and taste of our learned Author; and here we find our expectations fully gratified: even Mr. Walpole is out-shone (though by no means out-written), and Mr. Barrington totally eclipsed; we mean, as describers of ancient gardens. The garden of Eden—those alluded to in the Song of Solomon and in the book of the Prophet Ezekiel—the garden of Alcinous—the hanging gardens of Babylon—the garden of Cyrus at Sardis—the park of Cyrus in Phrygia (stocked with wild beasts for the purpose of hunting)—the Academus of the Greeks, with the garden of Plato and of Epicurus—the gardens of Lucullus and of Pliny—respectively pass under review.—The Tuscan Villa of Pliny with the garden and ground belonging to it are described with minuteness.—After this recital of facts respecting the gardens of the ancients, the Doctor proceeds to make his own observations. In doing this, his good-sense and discernment are fully evinced; his study, it is plain, has not been confined to ancient gardening alone, but has been extended, and with considerable advantage, to modern gardening;—an art which seems to be growing every day more and more fashionable. No other apology we flatter ourselves will be requisite for taking an extract of unusual length from this valuable paper.

“It is obvious, that the above descriptions bear a striking resemblance to the taste in gardens that prevailed in this country, and indeed throughout Europe, towards the beginning of the present century. The walks bordered with box and rosemary; the terrace planted with violets, at the Laurentine Villa; and the court divided into parterre divisions, edged with box; the figures of animals cut out in box trees, placed opposite each other, upon the slope; with the surrounding walk inclosed with tinsle evergreens cut into shapes, point out the same resemblance in the gardens at the Tuscan Villa. The circular amphitheatre of box cut into figures, and the walk covered with graduated shrubs, are all exactly in the same style. The fountains overflowing; the marble basins; the little jets d’eau about the seats, and under the alcove; the sudden disappearance of the water; the spouts in the grass; the regular disposition of the trees in the Hippodrome, in lines straight, and regularly curved; together with the arrangement of the different kinds

Euxor, Mac.

behind each other, make one think, Pliny was rather describing a Villa of king William, or Louis XIV. than one of a Roman nobleman, and senator, seventeen hundred years ago.

“Some circumstances, in the above description, appear in many respects absurd and exceptionable. But let us not be too hasty in our censures; but consider, whether the nature of the climate and country may not vindicate them, in several respects, from the imputations which might have been justly ascribed to them, under different circumstances. The walks bordered with box, a tree of close growth, and said to flourish extremely in that situation, formed a convenient shelter from the torrid rays of an Italian sun. The shearing of the trees contributed also to thicken their shade, and to render them more commodious for this purpose; though, I confess, it was not necessary, for this end, that they should be clipped into awkward imitations of animals, &c. which it is surprising a man of the taste of Pliny could approve. The fence to the garden was, in Pliny’s Villa, concealed by trees; an improvement on the modern taste referred to; a long range of bare brick walling having been often esteemed an object of beauty or magnificence.

“Fountains, likewise, and jets d’eau, however useless, and therefore absurd and unnatural, in Great-Britain and Holland, may still be in perfectly good taste in Italy. The dispersion of moisture cools the air, by the evaporation it produces; and the very murmur of the falling of water gives the idea of coolness, by association of sensations. They seem here to have been disposed with judgment, some of them being situated near the alcove, and resting places, as a refreshment to those fatigued with heat and exercise; and others dispersed through the grass, not to cause a foolish surprise, and to endanger the health of those passing that way, by wetting their cloaths, but to water the trees, cool the ground, and refresh the verdure; circumstances indispensable to the beauty of the scenery and prospect, in a hot climate.

“The same apology may, I think, be made for the regularity of the walks in the Hippodrome, and the minute parts and divisions in which it was disposed.

“It is probable, the extent of ground itself was not large. Distant walks would be fatiguing in an Italian summer, and would be too much trouble and expence to keep as closely shaded; as would render them sufficiently agreeable. They were, therefore, in a

Y

manner

manner compelled to make as much as possible out of the space of ground; which they accomplished, by dividing it into as many walks and paths as possible.

"The parterre likewise, parted into beds of various shapes, was necessary for flowers, which were highly valued in warm climates for their perfume, but do not thrive, unless kept distinct and free from the proximity of other trees or plants.

"It is remarkable here, that the taste of the author for the beauties of nature, breaks out among his description of the most artificial ornaments. Immediately after describing the fence of the garden, covered with graduated box trees, he adds, that the adjoining meadow was as beautiful by nature, as the garden had been rendered by art; and, in another place, mentions the contrast of the beauties of rural nature with those of art * as one of the chief ornaments of his garden. The same apology that has been made for the style in which Pliny's gardens were laid out, is applicable to the eastern gardens in general, and holds still more strongly, as the heat becomes more constant and intense. We may farther observe, that this mode suits the disposition of the eastern people, in many other respects. The regularity and formality of their manner of living, and manners, corresponds with their taste for regular figures, and uniformity of appearance, in the laying out of ground. It may not, perhaps, be too great a refinement to remark, that such a taste is conformable also to a despotic government, which is jealous of all innovations, and, of course, affords no opportunity for exertions of genius, in any capacity. It is worthy of observation, that the regular taste, above referred to, prevailed in this country at a time when our system of manners, dress, and behaviour was extremely ceremonious, formal, and reserved, and approaching to those of the eastern countries. As this stiffness wore off, the taste of the people improved. Shakespeare was no longer censured for inattention to dramatic strictness; the turgid but regular bombast of Blackmore fell into disrepute and ridicule, and a more easy and natural style was adopted, both in sentiment and writing.

"The general method of laying out grounds, in this country, seems at present

to be very rational. Natural beauties, or resemblances thereof, are chiefly attempted; which are the more proper, as being more conformable to the climate and situation of the country, and disposition of the people, who are best pleased with great and sublime objects, which are to be found only in nature. The close walk, however delightful in Italy or Persia, is here judiciously exchanged for the open grove, and the moisture of grass for gravel. The tuncure of trees is also laid aside; not only as impairing their beauty, but also as thickening their shade, more than would be necessary or agreeable, where a free intercourse of air is so requisite to dispel damps and exhalations. Fountains, on the same account, are laid aside, and we are content with the natural current of streams, which exhale less moisture, and produce less cold, than water spouted into the air by the fantastic, but less beautiful distribution of it by a jet d'eau. The gardens, or pleasure-grounds, in our country, are likewise very properly of much larger extent, than those in hot climates. Pleasure, in the latter, is always combined with somewhat of indolence and inaction; in the former it is connected with exercise and activity. A large scope of ground, therefore, that afforded opportunity for the latter, would be more conformable to the genius of the people, as well as to the climate, in which the luxurious indulgence, so delightful when the heat is intense, could very seldom be safely practised. On the whole, I am inclined to believe, that, notwithstanding our want of the ornaments proper for hot climates, in our gardens and pleasure-grounds, Great-Britain is capable of affording more real and genuine beauty in views of this kind, than is, perhaps, any where else to be met with. The fine and regular verdure which always clothes both the earth and the trees; the variety of the herbage, and the size to which oaks and other forest trees, congenial to the country, will arrive, impart a beauty and magnificence to our prospects, and afford opportunities for the judicious interposition of art, far superior to what is to be met with where these advantages do not occur.

"We are struck with classic descriptions, and affected by the circumstances which, by their connection, they recall to the memory;

* Juvenal appears to have possessed a good taste in gardening, and laying out grounds, from what he says of the artificial grottoes at Aricinum, and the attempt to ornament the water, by substituting marble, in place of its natural boundary of herbage,

In Vallem Egeriæ descendimus, et speluncas
Dissimiles veris; quanto præstantius esset
Numen aquæ, viridi si margine clauderet undas
Herba, nec ingenuum violarent marmora tophum?

Juvenal, Satyr. III. l. 17.

but

but setting these aside, I make no doubt, a grove of English oaks would be a more beautiful as well as a more magnificent object, than "the olive grove of Academe," or that of plane trees in the Athenian Lyceum.

"After all, it is as possible to err in too closely following Nature, as it is in neglecting her. There are beauties of the artificial kind, as well as natural, which are proper to be introduced into scenes of this kind. Statues, buildings, and other ornaments, in good taste, and well executed, may unite with great propriety with natural objects, and heighten their effect. I do not speak of these ornaments, as to any particular beauties they may individually possess, but merely as coinciding with the general effect and nature of the prospect. They are, however, to be employed cautiously, since, if injudiciously, or even too frequently introduced, they give an air of frivolousness and affectation to the whole, which renders it an object of contempt and ridicule, rather than of admiration.

"More, I think, might be said against excluding parterres of flowers, which were so constant attendants upon the old gardens, and so rarely seen at present. We all know, that several kinds of flowers are exquisitely beautiful, and that their beauty and perfection depend on certain circumstances relative to their culture. Great care is necessary, and a separation from other plants, both of which suggest the parterre as the most proper and convenient way of producing them. I confess, parterre divisions possess no remarkable beauties in themselves; but I think, at the same time, that they have nothing so shocking, to the most delicate taste, that should hinder their being employed, when they are the harbingers of such beautiful productions of nature. A square, or an oblong border, has nothing obviously absurd or disgusting in its appearance; and as to its being artificial, it may be said in defence of it, that it is not an imitation of any thing in nature, nor meant to be so, but solely calculated for utility, as an instrument necessary to the production of beauty; and, considered in this view, we might with equal reason object against a house, as an unnatural, and therefore an improper object, as against the division of a flower parterre.

"I grant, indeed, that they have been whimsically, and often absurdly arranged and fashioned; but such I do not here defend. I only maintain the cause of parterres, on account of the beauties which they are necessary to produce; not of any they themselves possess."

We perfectly coincide in opinion with our author, that a collection of flowers is a beauty which ought not to be excluded the modern

garden; but we by no means think that a parterre, or any other unnatural receptacle, is necessary to their introduction.

On the Regeneration of Animal Substances.
By Charles White, Esq. F. R. S. &c.
Read Dec. 18, 1782.

We have here an ample collection of cases and other facts relative to this interesting subject. The collection is rendered the more valuable, as being made by a man of Mr. White's acknowledged abilities. The manner in which he introduces his history of facts, and the observations he afterwards makes upon them, do his head and his heart equal credit.

"The great Author of the creation has endowed the animal world with a wonderful power of repairing and recruiting its various compound machines, and not only filling up and making good lost substances, but in some instances, of even totally regenerating parts; but we must not from hence accuse him of partiality, in not doing it in every instance; for the further we carry our researches into the secrets of Nature, the more we shall be convinced of the great and unbounded wisdom of God, and of the extraordinary resources he has placed in her possession;

—"The first Almighty cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws."

Pope's Essay on Man.

"The Deity has drawn the line, has fixed the limits, and has said to Nature, Hither shalt thou go, and no farther.

"If this order does not appear to us to be uniformly preserved, we must not conclude that it is not really so, but that it is owing to our slender capacities, that we are unable to trace his hand through all his ways:

"See and confess, one comfort still must rise,

"To this, tho' man's a fool, yet God is wise."

Loc. citat.

"The ancients knew that a fresh broken bone would unite by a callus, that wounds of the flesh would fill up by what is called incarnation, and would be healed over with skin by what is called cicatrization. But all-vain-glorious boasting man must not from hence pretend, that he can make a single fibre grow: this is the act of Nature only. The ablest surgeon living can do no more than assist her, remove the present obstacles, and prevent others being thrown in her way.

"Yes, Nature's road must ever be preferred,

Reason is here no guide, but still a guard."

Loc. cit.

"The moderns have carried this matter further."

A variety of cases are then enumerated, shewing the wonderful efforts which Nature frequently makes towards re-establishing whatever art or accident has deranged or displaced.—The natural history of the crab and lobster,—the polypus,—the sea-anemone,—the earth-worm, &c. &c. are next adduced, to place in a still stronger light the regeneration of animal substances. Finally, the author presents us with two unpublished cases which have occurred to his own experience; closing his excellent performance with inferences and reflections, which, with the experience and observation from which they are drawn, shew him to be at once an able surgeon, a good philosopher, and a great-minded man.

“ I shall now beg leave to lay before the Society, two cases, that have not been published, in order to prove still further the doctrine I have been endeavouring to establish.

“ Roger Nuttal, of Bury, twenty years of age, was admitted an in-patient of the Manchester Infirmary, under my care, on the 23d of January, 1755, for a tumour on his back. Upon stripping off his shirt, to shew me the tumour, I was struck with a very singular appearance of a stump of the right humerus. I asked him, if he was born with it in that form, or whether his arm had been taken off. He informed me, that Mr. Kay Allen had taken his arm off close to the shoulder, when he was but four years old, and that the stump was grown again to that length, which seemed to be about eight inches longer than he described it to have been, immediately after the amputation. I enquired both of his mother and Mr. Allen, as to the truth of his relation, which they both confirmed; and the latter with the addition, that the arm was taken off as near the shoulder as the application of the tourniquet would permit. The bone had every degree of firmness and solidity, and the stump was warm to the extreme point, and he informed me, was perfectly sensible when touched.

“ Some years ago, I delivered a lady of rank of a fine boy, who had two thumbs upon one hand, or rather, a thumb double from the first joint, the outer one rather less than the other, each part having a perfect nail. When he was about three years old, I was desired to take off the lesser one, which I did, but to my great astonishment it grew again, and along with it, the nail. The family afterwards went to reside in London, where his father shewed it to that excellent operator, William Bromfield, Esq. surgeon to the Queen's household, who said, he supposed that Mr. White, being afraid of da-

maging the joint, had not taken it wholly out, but he would dissect it out entirely, and then it would not return. He accordingly executed the plan he had described with great dexterity, and turned the ball fairly out of the socket; notwithstanding this, it grew again, a fresh nail was formed, and the thumb remains in this state.

“ The conclusions I would draw from these facts, are, that, in the human species, not only flesh, skin, and bones, may be regenerated, but membranes, ligaments, cartilages, glands, blood vessels, and even nerves; and this for the wisest purposes, that every part may be repaired in its own kind, and in some manner restored by the coagulable lymph, which is poured out, and becomes vascular, and forms organized parts.

“ By this wise provision of nature, the many accidents to which we are continually exposed, are often more completely repaired than art could be able to accomplish.

“ In some animals, we see this regenerating and living principle carried still to a much greater length, where not only whole limbs, but even the more noble organs are reproduced.

“ The study of nature is not only engaging and pleasant to a high degree, but it inspires us with such a respect and admiration of the Almighty Being, that it is impossible either for a Naturalist or an Anatomist to be an Atheist.

“ They have constantly before their eyes so many wonderful living machines, differently wrought, yet so completely fashioned, and all tending to one great point, the preservation of themselves and their species; in which there are so many orders of vessels, one depending upon another, yet complete in themselves; capable of repairing injuries they may sustain, and even of restoring lost substances; that men who daily see such objects, must be convinced, that these admirable fabrics cannot have proceeded from chance, but must have been the work of an Omnipotent Creator, who has formed them with the most perfect wisdom, and attention to their several interests and situations.”

An Essay on the Diversions of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, &c. considered as compatible with Humanity. Read Jan. 15, 1783.

This anonymous paper has given us great pleasure in the perusal. It is well written, and many of the arguments it contains are close and ingenious. The special argument, however,

however, is *wisely* confined to HUNTING; it cannot with equal force be extended to SHOOTING;—a less *natural* diversion;—and by which we fear lingering deaths are rather increased than prevented: but hear what our sensible author advances upon the subject.

“ The tie of natural affection, it hath already been observed, is not weak amongst brute animals; but it may be remarked, that though in many cases it is so strong in parents towards their progeny, the reflected attachment seems to subsist, only while the young offspring are incapable of providing for themselves. When they attain to maturity, the connection is, in most cases, dissolved, and the relationship forgotten. How pitiable then must be the situation of that animal, whom age, with its attendants, weakness and disease, hath reduced to a feeble and helpless state, incapable of providing for itself the necessary subsistence, a prey to continual apprehension from those animals whose attacks it is unable to fly from or repel; and at length languishing to the period of its existence, consumed by famine and wasted by disease? Compare with the fate of such an animal, that of the timid hare. She meets the opening morn in health and vigour, and with playful frolic wantons on yon upland hill, enlivened by the beams of the rising sun. No feeble pulse, or languid eye, indicate a disordered frame; no anticipation of her approaching fate inspires her with apprehension. All is gay and lively, like the prospect around her. On a sudden, however, the scene is changed, the echoing of the horn resounds from the adjacent valley, and the cry of the deep-mouthed hounds thunders towards the hills. She becomes motionless with fear, when a second alarm routes her from her trance; she flies, and with eager steps seems to outstrip the winds. Men, horses, and dogs instantly join in the chase, and the forest echoes to the wild uproar. The hare doubles—the swiftness of her speed abates—fear, more than fatigue, retards her flight—she faints at the noise of the approaching hounds—redoubles to elude their pursuit—her feeble limbs are unable to perform their office—and now—breathless and exhausted, she is overtaken, and torn in pieces by her merciless pursuers.

“ Such a doom seems severe, and hard is the heart which doth not commiserate the sufferer. Its apparent severity will, however, be much mitigated, if we consider the quick transition, from perfect health to the expiring conflict. Death brought on by *unease*, or the decay of nature, would be

much more to be dreaded; and compared therewith, the fate of the partridge from the gun of the fowler, or of the trout by the rod of the angler, is mild and enviable.

“ To recapitulate then what hath been advanced on this subject—We have seen the human mind, in every age, endowed with a strong, natural inclination to these diversions. In the savage state, we have seen, that the situation of man renders such a propensity absolutely necessary; we have seen it become at once conducive to his convenience, and his pleasure; we behold him emerge from a state of uncivilization into polished life. This propensity still accompanies him; it stimulates him to exercise the efficient cause of health; it inspires him with a love of industry and activity, the certain source of true pleasure; he becomes habituated to fatigue and exertion, despises danger and difficulty, nor dreads exposure to those elements, from whose severity he acquires strength of body, with vigor and firmness of mind. We have seen, with respect to brute animals, that, being destined for the use of man, in depriving them of existence, he disturbs not the order and intention of nature; that in sacrificing them to his pleasures, he neither destroys nor diminishes their portion of enjoyment; and that, in exercising the prerogative with which he is invested, if he were not thus prompted by inclination, he would be compelled by necessity.

“ It may be urged, if not as an argument in favour of these diversions, yet as a circumstance which should incline us to caution in condemning them, that they are pursued by many individuals who are distinguished for those virtues of the heart, which seem totally inconsistent with thoughtless or with intentional cruelty, and which are at once the ornament and the blessings of society.”

Observations on Longevity. By Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. Read Jan. 15, 1783.

We are here presented with three Tables, followed by some valuable observations; on Longevity; a subject interesting to every man. Having already laid before our readers an extract from this valuable paper*, we shall here only insert the concluding observations:

“ That so complicated a machine as the human body, so delicate in its texture, and so exquisitely formed in all its parts, should continue, for so many years, to perform its various functions, even under the most prudent conduct, is not a little surprizing: but that it should ever hold out to any advanced

* See page 145, et seq.

period, under all the rude shocks it so often meets with from riot and intemperance, which lay it open to all the various "ills that flesh is heir to," is still more truly miraculous! But here, perhaps, it may be alledged, that it never can be supposed, all the long lives pursued one uniform, regular course of life, since it is well known, that some of the most noted ones were sometimes guilty of great deviations from strict temperance and regularity. Let not this, however, encourage the giddy libertines of the present age to hope to render their continued scenes of intemperance and debauchery compatible with health and longevity. The duties and occupations of life will not, indeed, permit the generality of mankind to live by rule, and subject themselves to a precise regimen. Fortunately, this is not necessary: for the Divine Architect has, with infinite wisdom, rendered the human frame so ductile, as to admit of a very considerable *latitude of health*; yet this has its bounds, which none can long transgress with impunity. For, if old *Parr*, notwithstanding some excesses and irregularities, arrived at so astonishing an age, yet we have reason to suppose, that these were far from being habitual; and may also conclude, that had it not been for these abuses, his life might have been still considerably protracted.

"On the whole, though some few exceptions may occur to what has been already observed, yet it will be found, in general, that all extremes are unfriendly to health and longevity. Excessive heat enervates the body; extreme cold renders it torpid: sloth and inactivity clog the necessary movements of the machine; incessant labour soon wears it out. On the other hand, a temperate climate, moderate exercise, pure country air, and strict temperance, together with a prudent regulation of the passions, will prove the most efficacious means of protracting life to its utmost limits. Now, if any of these require more peculiar attention than the rest, it is, undoubtedly, the last: for the social passions, like gentle gales, fan the brittle vessel calmly along the ocean of life, while, on the other hand, rough, turbulent ones dash it upon rocks and quicksands. Hence, perhaps, it may be explained, why the cultivation of philosophy, music, and the fine arts, all which manifestly tend to humanize the soul, and to calm the rougher passions, are so highly conducive to longevity; and, finally, why there is no sure method of securing that habitual calmness and serenity of mind, which constitute true happiness, and which are, at the same time, so essential to health and long life, without virtue."

On the Influence of the Imagination, and the Passions, upon the understanding.

By Dr. Barnes. Read Feb. 12 1783.

This is an interesting subject; and the paper with which we are here presented upon it is the best proof we could have had of the doctrine advanced; namely, "that an energy imparted to one power of the human mind will often communicate a degree of energy to the rest;"—for this paper appears to have been written in consequence of a *dispute*, which, it is highly probable, kindled "a degree of warmth and sensibility"—to which, it is more than probable, we owe this admirable dissertation. But we think it our duty to let this admirable writer tell his own tale.

"A sentiment was advanced in conversation several evenings ago, in this place, which, to some Gentlemen, appeared strange, or rather *false*. The respect I owe to this Society, and above all to Truth, obliges me to endeavour to defend a point, which appears to me to be not only just, but very important.

"In the conversation before alluded to, it had been asserted, "That an energy imparted to *one* power of the human mind, will often communicate a degree of energy to the *rest*, and thus assist and quicken *their* operation."

"In proof of this, it was maintained, "That in many cases, the vigour of *imagination* will give correspondent vigour to the *judgment*;" and, "That a degree of warmth and *sensibility* will be greatly favourable to the *clearness*, as well as to the *celerity*, of the perceptions of the *understanding*."

"This sentiment will, probably, alarm those who have implicitly received what is so generally asserted, "That pure and simple truth has nothing to do with imagination, feelings, or passions; and, that he will bid the fairest for successful inquiry into any subject, who can divest his mind most entirely of all *affections*, and bring it into a state of absolute *indifference* and *apathy*."

"It is not uncommon to hear the Imagination condemned as a criminal of the most dangerous nature, whose province is, at the best, only to amuse, who is a sworn enemy to truth, and whom Reason wishes to banish as far as possible from her throne. How often have we known, what was *very dull*, for want of some seasonings of imagination, supposed to be, for that reason, *very deep*! whilst on the other hand, what was enlivened by the animation of an active fancy, was censured as flimsy and irrational! as if a brilliant imagination could not possibly become the companion and assistant of the purest understanding!—That it *may*, is the point which this paper attempts to prove.

"In supporting this hypothesis, I beg leave

leave to hazard a description of the human mind, which some may not very readily admit. In judging of the mental powers, it does not appear to me philosophically just, to describe the soul as consisting of several distinct and discordant faculties, of which some are commissioned perpetually to oppose and contradict the others. The proper idea of human nature seems to be, "That it is *one uncompound ed essence*, continually in motion, and receiving different denominations, according to the different *modes* and circumstances of its movement." Instead of considering the understanding, memory, passions, and will, as *distinct and opposite powers*, or as unconnected tenants under the same roof, would it not be more just, to consider them all as *modes* of the *mind itself*, and as each of them bearing the common nature and character of the whole united spirit? We should then consider the *mind itself* as understanding, the *mind itself* as judging, remembering, feeling, willing. And this idea would be exactly consonant to many facts and phenomena of human nature, which will be hereafter mentioned.

"However the common representation of human nature, as consisting of several contending powers, may have been *figuratively* adopted, in order to solve some appearances; such as the experience of *conflicting passions*, or of *opposite tendencies* in the soul; yet it is not founded in philosophical truth, and, if not properly guarded, by being always considered merely as a *figure*, it may lead to fallacious and absurdity.

"The full elucidation of all these positions would swell this paper to a length far beyond the limits wisely appointed for our communications, which, being intended only as subsidiary to conversation, should rather contain *hints*, than a regular composition of finished and artificial sentences. I may add, this subject would have received its *best* illustration and support from *morals* and *religion*. But as these would lead me too much into a professional line, I shall endeavour to draw the arguments from those lower subjects, of *taste*, *criticism*, and *polite literature*, by which it appears to me to be unanswerably supported.

"The points we undertake to defend, are these: "That the imagination and passions may, within proper limits, be of the utmost service in giving strength and clearness to the understanding. And, that this arises,—from the nature and office of the imagination,—and from the principle before-mentioned, that the energy of *one* power may be communicated to the *rest*, with the greatest advantage."

After producing several ingenious arguments in support of this position, our author proceeds to enquire more particularly into the nature and office of the imagination.

"Imagination," says he, "is that *power*, or, more properly, that *act* of the mind, which assembles, compounds, divides its ideas, not in the order in which they first came into the mind, for *that* is the province of *memory*, but in *any* order, and upon any principles it chooses. It ranges abroad, through the immense magazine and repository of ideas treasured up there, and joins together, or separates, at pleasure, ideas, qualities, and forms. It may be called the *servant* or *labourer* of the mind continually employed to bring before it, from its amazing storehouse, *materials*, with which to build up its conclusions. It is the ever-busy, patient, indefatigable *drudge*, toiling for the common benefit and assistance of all the other powers; and does not *deserve* the indignities and reproaches it is continually receiving. How often is it forced to be *present*, and even to give *assistance*, in the condemnation and execution of *itself*? How many, with declamation most extravagant, with ideas most deranged, with apprehensions most fanciful, have abused the poor Imagination, whilst all their censure and alarm have had no better than an *imaginary* foundation! *

"A mind *too imaginative* does, indeed, often join its ideas together in wild and ridiculous associations. One who is called a *wit* joins only those which appear *odd* and *fantastic*. But he whose *judging* are exactly poised by his *imaginative* powers, who is, according to our scheme, *at once*, lively to conceive, and sober to judge, collects together only *those* ideas, which are proper to set the subject before him in such a light, as to form an exact determination. The power of *imagining* is, therefore, in its place, as necessary as the power of *judging*. Suppose a mind which could only *remember*—it would fall, at once, into the track marked out by *others*, and would never employ his *own* powers, by reasoning and determining for itself. Accordingly, we find; that persons of the strongest memory have generally the weakest judgment.

"If these principles are just, a mind which could not *imagine*, could not *reason*. It would have no *materials* before it, on which to form its decision. Its view of any subject would be narrow and defective. Observe, on the other hand, a mind keen and fervent in the prosecution of a favourite subject, viewing it attentively on every side, catching every ray of light which can illuminate, and every kindred sentiment which

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can illustrate it. Without animation and ardour, *these* would never have been discovered; without imagination and affection, the understanding would have lain torpid and inactive. Fancy, that noble and necessary power, has placed the subject in every possible combination of form and circumstance, has called in to its aid ideas, images, and analogies, which, at first, seemed most foreign and inapplicable; and has thus beheld it in aspects which the duller plodder would never have *imagined*. By this means, a knowledge is acquired, various, extensive, and exact, beyond what *could*, otherwise, have possibly been obtained. The office of the understanding is merely that of a *judge*, to pass *sentence* upon the cause before it. The imagination collects and arranges the *evidence*, and brings it before the deciding power in such a form as may lead to an accurate and judicious determination."

These sentiments are illustrated by arguments drawn from the profession of the physician, and even from that of the mathematician, whose points, lines, and superficies are, our author truly says, mere creatures of the imagination: adding, that Sir Isaac Newton must have possessed a fancy of the "boldest wing."

These arguments however, ingenious as they are, only serve to prove what, in our opinion, is self-evident. For that which is obvious to the senses requires not the assistance of the imagination; that which is known to others, and is explained upon established principles, may or may not require some little exertions of the imagination; but in all matters of invention the imagination must take the lead, must be the primary agent, or the mind must of necessity remain in a state of inactivity. "That the imagination *may*, as it often *does*, transgress its proper bounds, we, with our author, most

readily acknowledge. That it is necessary to hold it in with a *tight rein*, that it may not run away with the understanding, and lead to conclusions fanciful and groundless, we allow in its fullest extent. We contend only for *that degree*, which will consist with the exactness of judgment.

"The vivacity and strength of imagination in children is astonishing. Their knowledge of objects being very slight and superficial, a few faint resemblances are sufficient to realize and embody them. By degrees, as their knowledge becomes more extensive and exact, their power of *imagining* declines, the power of *judging* is improved, and when these two powers have attained their *proper balance*, the mind has attained its highest capacity."

We join also most fervently with our author in offering up the following conclusion:

"Let, then, *understanding* and *judgment* ever be considered as the *presiding faculties* of the human spirit. To their control, let every other power ultimately submit. Let the *imagination* and the *passions* be considered merely as their *servants*, obedient to their command. But, whilst they are thus obedient, let them have the praise of *good* and *useful* servants: and above all, let them not be compelled to criminate and condemn *themselves*; or, according to the just simile of the poet,

"Whilst *reason* holds the helm—

"Let *passion* be the gale." Pope.

"And let *imagination* fly abroad to collect the various scattered breezes, which, thus united into *one* strong current, may carry the vessel forward across the ocean of life, under *such* a pilotage, with safety and satisfaction."

[To be continued.]

The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. By James Boswell, Esq. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

[Continued from Vol. VIII. Page 452].

IN our review for last December we gave our opinion of the character of this entertaining work, and we now proceed, as we there began, to give such extracts as appear to us to require particular animadversion.

To Mr. Boswell, who was lamenting that the independency of Scotland was lost by the Union, the Doctor replied, "Sir, never talk of your independency, who could let your Queen remain twenty years in captivity, and then be put to death, without even a pretence of justice, without your ever attempting to rescue her; and such a Queen too! as every man of any gallantry of spirit would have sacrificed his life for."—*Reply* Mr.

James Kerr, Keeper of the Records. "Half our nation was bribed by *English* money."—*Johnson*. "Sir, that is no defence. That makes you worse."—*Good Mr. Browne, Keeper of the Advocates' Library*. "We had better say nothing about it."

But though those *worthy* and *good* gentlemen could not find it out, it is no difficult matter to discover a *reason* for the conduct of the people of Scotland, with regard to their captive Queen; a reason which excuses them from the charge of pusillanimity, and which seems totally to have escaped all the *confabulators* above-mentioned. Queen Mary was a zealous papist, and on the scaffold con-

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foled herself that she was to die a martyr for the Holy Catholic church. The great bulk of the people of Scotland, on the contrary, were ardent to a high degree to shake off the Romish yoke. It was this contest which drove Mary from her throne and kingdom, and threw her into the arms of the ungenerous Elizabeth. Could it be supposed therefore that a people thus circumstanced, were at once to drop all their principles and ideas of civil and religious liberty, and to rise in defence of that very person because she was beautiful, whom they justly esteemed as the head of the party with whom they were at irreconcilable variance? Such an inconsistency in the conduct of a great majority in power, does not occur in the history of any nation; and Dr. Johnson's reflection on the Scots for want of gallantry in not *sacrificing their lives for such a Queen*, may be a wag-gift joke, good enough; but it would be extremely silly in an historian to talk in such vague manner, after delineating the characters of the parties who were struggling, the one to enforce, and the other to shake off the dominion and tyranny of the church of Rome.

"When we came to Leith," says Mr. Boswell, "I talked with perhaps too boasting an air how pretty the Frith of Forth looked; as indeed after the prospect from Constantinople, of which I have been told, and that from Naples, which I have seen, I believe the view of that Frith and its environs, from the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, is the finest prospect in Europe. Aye (said Mr. Johnson) that is the state of the world, water is the same every where."

But though water may be the same every where, the winding of the shores, and the landscapes that environ those shores, are not the same every where; and it is these that give shape and beauty to the interesting water; all which, by being happily *grouped*, produce the beautiful or magnificent in the varieties of prospect. Mr. Boswell says Dr. Johnson was *weak-sighted*. We rather think he was what is commonly called *short-sighted*. He never used spectacles, and read with the book near his nose; and therefore we presume he did not and could not see the landscapes which surround the Forth. Without such apology, his reply, when desired to contemplate one of the finest prospects

in Europe, would have merited the censure of being most wantonly capricious, and peevishly childish.

Mr. Boswell with apparent pleasure relates several instances of the Doctor's knowledge in mechanics and various occupations. "Last night, (says he, p. 299.) Dr. Johnson gave us an account of the whole process of tanning; of the nature of milk, and the various operations upon it, as making whey, &c. His variety of information is surprising; and it gives me much satisfaction to find such a man bestowing his attention on the useful arts of life." He then adds the Doctor's skill in the trade of a butcher. "Different animals, said he, are killed differently. An ox * is knocked down, and a calf stunned, but a sheep has its throat cut." The Doctor's knowledge of that thing is also admired, *cum multis aliis*. "He said a roof thatched (Boswell, p. 325.) with Lincolnshire reed would last seventy years, as he was informed when in that country; and that he told this to a great thatcher in London †, who said he believed it might be true.—Such are the pains that Dr. Johnson takes to get the best information on every subject." But against the best information on every subject, we enter our strongest protest. Of a subject the most interesting of all others to Englishmen, on which the protection and preservation of their laws and liberties depend, the all-knowing Doctor appears to have been most sadly ignorant. By Mr. Boswell's account, he seems totally lost whenever he attempted to talk of sea-affairs. Born in an island, and surrounded and outnumbered as we are with, next to ourselves, the most powerful maritime nations of the universe, who are our rivals in peace and ambitious enemies in war, it is truly surprising to find an English Philosopher so deeply prejudiced against, and so ignorant even in theory of that great bulwark and *sur qua non* defence of every thing dear to freemen, our maritime economy and its practical part, as Dr. Johnson is represented by his companion.

Instances of this will occur as we travel through Mr. Boswell's volume. The first that offers itself is as follows. When they were at Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, "he observed of the pier or quay," says Mr. Boswell, "you have no occasion for so large a one: you

* These methods of killing cattle are given as general practice, in which light they are not founded. At the Victualling-offices oxen are killed much more humanely, by stabbing them in the spinal marrow of the neck, which is the most instant of all deaths; and calves are hung by the hind heels and have their throats cut in almost every county in England. The Doctor's knowledge in butchery, in this instance seems to have been confined to the *gracilis* calves.

† We wonder in what part of London this *great thatcher's* employment lay.

EUROPE. MAP.

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trade don't require it: but you are like a shopkeeper who takes a shop not only for what he has to put into it, but that it may be believed he has a great deal to put into it."

On the above we shall only remark, that in Milford-haven it is said all the navy of England might moor in safety. Now what would be thought, had Dr. Johnson on viewing it said to a Welchman, "Sir, you have no occasion for so large a *haven*; your trade does not require it; but you are like a shopkeeper who takes a shop not only for what he has to put into it, but that it may be believed he has a great deal to put into it."

If it is said the Doctor only talked of the largeness of the stone pier at Leith, for which he thought there was no occasion, our reply is ready: We suspected so, though the sentence is not perspicuous; and on the best authority we can now inform our readers, that the pier in question is indeed a large curving building, projecting a good way beyond the births of the shipping, and built on purpose and absolutely necessary to secure the births from the violence of the influx of the tide. Of this use and necessity, when he upbraided its largeness, the Doctor seems to have been totally ignorant.

Dr. Johnson's strong indignation on viewing the truly barbarous devastations of Knox's reformation at St. Andrew's, reflects great credit on the sincerity of his principles. That mind is unmanly which can be indifferent on subjects which affect its principles. "I happened to ask where John Knox was buried." Says Mr. Boswell, "Dr. Johnson burst out, I hope in the high way. I have been looking at his reformation." This reminds us of an anecdote of Archbishop Laud, whose character was highly revered by Dr. Johnson. (See his *Satires*.) Laud attended Charles I. in a journey to Scotland previous to the civil wars, and on a visit to St. Andrew's, one of the professors shewing him the ruins of the cathedral (the spot on which the Doctor execrated Knox), said, "it was very magnificent before the Reformation." "The Reformation!" said Laud; "no; my good friend, call it the *Destruction*."

In the next page (60) Mr. Boswell ascribes the following sentence to the Doctor. "I never read of a hermit, but in imagination I kiss his feet; never of a monastery, but I could fall on my knees and kiss the pavement." He who reveres the great mind and extensive knowledge of Dr. Johnson must be hurt by the weakness and mistaken piety of such sentiments. It reminds us of some parts of his private devotions which have been most injudiciously published. It is pity the Doctor had not attended to the abominations, as recorded by Bishop Burnet and others,

which were discovered on breaking up the houses falsely called *Religious*, in the time of our eighth Henry; or that he should have overlooked the character so indelibly stamped upon them by Chaucer in his *Tales*; and every one is convinced that Chaucer painted from real life. And who is unacquainted with the ignorance and luxury, not to say worse, which have long reigned in monasteries?

In page 77, Dr. Johnson is introduced saying, "Philip Miller told me, that in Philip's Cyder, a poem, all the precepts were just, and indeed better than in books written for the purpose of instructing; yet Philip had never made cyder." This was said in opposition to Lord Monboddo's assertion, that Virgil was certainly a practical farmer. But Philip was born, spent the greatest part of his few years, and died in one of the best cider counties in England, and must have seen it made. What would be thought of a sentence like the following—"Tail, sir, wrote well upon husbandry, yet he never held a plough, or drove a dung-cart in all his life-time."

At Aberdeen our travellers found a great grandson of Waller the poet studying under Professor Gordon, who rated his pupil's abilities as no farther than those of a plain country gentleman. "I observed, says Mr. B. a family could not expect a poet but in a hundred generations. Nay, (said Dr. Johnson) not one family in an hundred can expect a poet in a hundred generations. He then repeated Dryden's celebrated lines,

Three poets in three distant ages born, &c."

What a contradiction is this to the Doctor's assertion, (cited in our Review for last December) that "Newton, had he applied to poetry, would have made a very fine epic poem;" and which he thus illustrated: "Sir, the man who has vigour may walk to the east just as well as to the west, if he happens to turn his head that way." The sophistry of this is obvious, and we trust sufficiently evinced in page 452 of our last volume, where we remarked that the good Doctor was not serious in asserting that poetical powers were to be acquired by assiduity. We now see the justice of our surmise fully proved by the Doctor himself, in the most pointed terms.

"I mentioned," says Mr. B. p. 95, "as a curious fact, that Lucké had written verses. I know of none (said the Doctor) but a kind of exercise prefixed to Dr. Sydenham's works."—These are in Latin, and given by Mr. Boswell in the notes. The Doctor's most curious and random character of these verses shall be noticed hereafter. But the reader who desires to see some of Locke's English verses, will find a little poem by that philosopher

sopher on Oliver Cromwell, in the Critical Enquiry into the Life and Character of Cromwell, by a Gentleman of the Temple, published between forty and fifty years ago.

Mr. Boswell's account of their entertainment at Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is a most pleasing part of his volume. The virtues and true politeness of the noble family afford an affecting and desirable picture of domestic felicity; and the following is striking, and even poetical. After having retired to his bed-chamber, "I was kept awake," says Mr. B. "a good time. I saw, in imagination, Lord Errol's father, Lord Kilmarnock, (who was beheaded on Tower-Hill in 1746) and I was somewhat dreary. But the thought did not last long, and I fell asleep."

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell seem to have agreed most cordially in their veneration of men of family and hereditary opulence; and the principle has both reason and public utility on its side. But it may be carried much too far, which we apprehend was the case with the learned Doctor. Take the following instance in p. 111, talking of elections. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "the Nabob will carry it by means of his wealth in a country where money is highly valued, as it must be where nothing can be had without money; * not if it comes to personal preference, the man of family will always carry it. There is generally a *scoundrelism* about a *low* man." Were no other character of the age to reach posterity two or three centuries hence, our men of family of the present time would *then* be thought the most accomplished in legislative philosophy, the most intelligent in the commercial system of the world, the most virtuous and most amiable of human beings. But, good God! what a reverse does their true character exhibit! Ignorance and dissipation, faction and depravity, are the true characteristics of the great majority of our present *Gentry*. Even their fashionable amusements in many instances are vulgarity itself; and if cruel insolence to dependents and inferiors, and cruel and unjust delay of payment, be the marks of *scoundrelism*, who has more of it than many a high man? "That there is always something of *scoundrelism* about a *low* man," is indeed very true. But does not this sentence of the Doctor, as given through Mr. Boswell's medium, seem to apply to every man who has raised himself to opulence by commerce? Certainly it does; in which case it is most insolent and injurious. All who have acquired wealth in the East or West have not

been waiters or shoe-blacks. The great majority of them have had liberal education, (superior, in improvement at least, to that of many Lords) and births at least equal to that of the Doctor. The character of the great merchant includes in it a most extensive knowledge of nations; of their natural produce, their customs and laws; a wide range of most interesting ideas, of which his country reaps the greatest advantages, not only in wealth, but even in her liberties. Magna Charta is indeed the source of English liberty, but not in the manner as is vulgarly imagined. The Baron or feudal Lord is the only person *there* termed the *Liber Homo*, the *Free Man*. The feudal slavery, commonly called *Vassalage*, is left in its full force by that celebrated Charter, which in truth only riveted the chains of the Yeomanry. But King John and his successors, justly jealous of the great acquisition of power the Barons had thus obtained, became earnest to counteract it; and for that purpose corporations were greatly increased and patronized by the Crown, and commerce in all its branches was encouraged as the counterbalance to the feudal system. The industrious thus partaking of opulence, became of consequence in the state; and the Gothic Baron, whose rude tyranny was unpropitious even to the culture of his own lands, sunk into insignificance, like a superannuated noisy giant, in his old castle. And thus under that political monarch Henry VII. the feudal system expired, with a few groans, under the weight of the Commercial Influence; and thus MAGNA CHARTA became the means of English Liberty to every individual of the nation. Let us now recur to Dr. Johnson's idea, that it is money *only* which gives the *Nabob* (a term, as above cited, synonymous with *rich Merchant*) any chance at an election; and that where the elections are *unbiased*, (for such is exactly the import of the Doctor's expression) personal preference will always be given to the man of family. Now, admitting this to be true, what will be the certain consequences? *Assuredly* without a doubt, and as gradual a return to the feudal system as the depression of Commerce may possibly produce; slow, but sure. But what can we suppose is meant by *personal preference*? Surely that feudal attachment and veneration which the Frenchman has for his *Noblesse*, and which Mr. Boswell assures us the Highlander has for his Chief, have no part in the composition of ninety-nine of every hundred of the English Freeholders; and it so happens that the affection of their

* And in what country, we pray, is any thing to be had without money, or money's worth?

native counties is not the lot of *all* the great families in England. But no doubt, where there is no wealthy rival candidate, the man of family will have the preference "in a country where money is highly valued;" for interest and money are in this case synonymous. A Duke or Earl, when he proposes his brother or cousin to a borough or county, (besides the extensive influence of his immediate dependents, his tradesmen and tenants) *labours* as effectually with the hope and promises of his interest, and with money too, as the Nabob with his ready gold. But says the Doctor, in another part of the volume before us, "influence ought to be proportioned to property." True; for the merchant of great property is in this maxim included. But what then becomes of the preference due to the man of family, *merely as such*? For our part, we really believe it has no existence in *England*; and let us look into the Lower House, and see what sort of Members the brothers and cousins of our Dukes and Earls prove upon trial in that important station. Why truly, with the utmost decency it may be said, that were it not for the intelligence diffused, and weight possessed, by the lawyers and mercantile part of the senate, the constitution of the country, and the commercial interest of the empire, might go to *Newmarket* to be settled by the Jockies and *Black-Legs*, for any thing that the great majority of the sprouts of our first rate Nobility either care or know to the contrary.

The following confession is most truly curious:

"Mr. Robertson sent a servant with us, to shew us through Lord Findlater's wood, by which our way was shortened, and we saw some part of his domain, which is indeed admirably laid out. Dr. Johnson did not chuse to walk through it. He always said, that he was not come to Scotland to see fine places, of which there were enough in England; but wild objects,—mountains,—water-falls,—peculiar manners, in short, things which he had not seen before. I have a notion that he at no time has had much taste for rural beauties. I have myself very little."

But how can this be *harmoniously* reconciled to the Doctor's own Tour? There we find him continually upon the upbraiding laugh at the nakedness of Scotland, and its want of trees; and it would seem that when he was writing, he had quite forgotten what he had *always said*, that he did not come to Scotland to see fine places, but wild objects, &c. and had forgotten too that he had absolutely refused to walk through a wood admirably laid out, tho' the road was shortened by that path. No one can blame the Doctor for this refusal; but the *oddity* lies in the

perverseness of his abusing a country for the want of that which he would not, and did not come to see. Mr. Boswell supposes that at no time the Doctor has had much taste for rural beauties, and candidly owns that he himself had very little. But we suspect he did not see the consequences of this confession; and these are no other than a confirmation of our opinion hinted at in the former number of these remarks, that Dr. Johnson's *forte* in poetry was neither in the sublime nor descriptive. Homer and Milton are in these remarkably happy; whether they describe action or landscape, every thing is placed in the strongest light before you. Indeed, a man may write a good prologue, an elegant panegyric, or a nervous satire, without any taste for, or power of, description: but that such a person could write an excellent Epic, or make any tolerable figure in the higher regions of Parnassus, we freely own we cannot conceive.

Yet though Mr. Boswell has ingenuously confessed more than once his own want of descriptive powers, he sometimes, not unhappily, carries the reader along with him through the places the Doctor and he visited. We almost think ourselves present with the celebrated Travellers, when we read such passages as the following:

"In the afternoon, we drove over the very heath where Macbeth met the witches, according to tradition. Dr. Johnson again solemnly repeated—

How far is't called to Fores? What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire?
'That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on it——?"

Mr. Boswell afterwards adds another proof of his power of carrying his reader along with him, connected with a remark on himself, which undoubtedly shews his ingenuity of disposition. The passage we mean is thus:

"The English chapel, to which we went this morning, was but mean. The altar was a bare fir table, with a coarse stoul for kneeling on, covered with a piece of thick sail-cloth doubled, by way of cushion. The congregation was small. Mr. Tait, the clergyman, read prayers very well, though with much of the Scotch accent. He preached on "*Love your Enemies*." It was remarkable that, when talking of the connections among men, he said, that some connected themselves with men of distinguished talents, and since they could not equal them, tried to deck themselves with their merit, by being their companions. The sentence was to this purpose. It had an odd coincidence with what might

might be said of my connecting myself with Dr. Johnson.

"A ter church, we walked down to the Quay. We then went to Macbeth's castle. I had a romantick satisfaction in seeing Dr. Johnson actually in it. It perfectly corresponds with Shakspeare's description, which Sir Joshua Reynolds has so happily illustrated, in one of his notes on our immortal poet :

"This castle hath a pleasant seat : the air
"Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
"Unto our gentle sense."

The India Guide: or, A Journal of a Voyage to the East-Indies in the Year 1781. In a Poetical Epistle to Her Mother. By Miss Emily Brittle. 12mo. Printed at Calcutta in 1785.

THIS Publication, which is generally attributed to Geo. Dallas, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment, and dedicated by him to Mr. Antey, is far from being the worst of the numerous copies which have appeared of that Gentleman's celebrated BATH GUIDE. Indeed, there is a novelty in the scenery, as well as in the delineation of manners which our author describes, which amply atones for his deficiency in strength, vivacity, and correctness. Miss Brittle, in her passage on board an Indiaman from the Cape of Good Hope, and from Madras to Bengal, paints her terrors and disagreeable situation at sea, the characters of the Officers and passengers, the manners of the Dutch at the Cape, and the peculiarities of her reception, and of society at Madras.

As the work has not been reprinted in this country, and is not therefore generally known, we shall probably gratify the curiosity of many of our readers by some extracts.

Those intrusive familiarities so repugnant to decorum, and those vulgar freedoms of an unpolished society, by which female delicacy is so often wounded during a six months confinement on a voyage to the East-Indies, are thus described by our author ; and the perusal of which we particularly recommend to such female adventurers as are desirous of making their fortunes in a matrimonial way in the East-Indies.

Cape Town, July 25, 1785.

IF you, my dear Mother, had e'er been at sea.

On a trip to the Indies you ne'er had sent me ;
If half what I suffer'd I e'er had suppos'd,
The voyage in itself I'd have flatly oppos'd.
What tho' 'tis too late to repent I left home,
'Tis not so to grieve that I ventur'd to roam :
Nor would I yield up my consent e'er again,
To plough distant seas in pursuit of a swain !
With tossing and tumbling my bones were
so forc,

Such an up and down motion I ne'er felt
before ;

"Just as we came out of it, a raven perched
on one of the chimney tops, and croaked.
Then I repeated,

—————"The raven himself is hoarse,
"That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
"Under my battlements."

We have already had occasion to point out some of Dr. Johnson's strange ideas on subjects of sea-affairs. But here we must pause till our next number, when this Article shall be concluded.

[To be Concluded in our next.]

Many days had claps'd e'er I first got a notion

That to keep on my legs I must humour the motion.

For the space of six weeks not an eye could I close,

As mountains on mountains alternately rose ;
Each roll with fresh tremors my bosom impress,

As a prelude, alas ! to the mansions of rest.
Ah ! fondest of Parents ! ah ! could you but peep

At your trolicksome Brittle thus toss'd on the deep !

In tears of affliction you'd Heaven implore
To wait her again to her dear native shore !

A shiver to my fears. I am often dismay'd
By the phantoms of fancy in terror array'd ;
If a wave strikes the side, and the ship gives a shock,

I start, as if dash'd on some meretricious rock ;
Into calms tho' fair Zephyr all faintly dies,

'Tis Boreas indignantly bids the gale rise,
Strait blackens the North ! and with boisterous will

He vengefully baffles the mariner's skill ;
The towering mast is no longer in view,
A whirlpool of horror envelops the crew !
If Morpheus around me encircles his arms,
His embraces are shorten'd by vision'd alarms !

In wild perturbation he says, "My fair friend,

"The vessel has found'r'd, and hope's at an end !"

Affrighted I wake, and in tears of despair,
To Æolus fervently offer my pray'r,
That Maidens who daringly traverse the seas,
He will genially waft with a mild rippling breeze !

Again, in my sleep I late spied from afar
One ploughing the waves in a burnish'd shell

car ;
'Twas Neptune the god ! whom all mermaids adore,
And who seem'd to have risen from Stygia's black shore ;

Our vessel he stop'd, and he mounted the side,
 And vow'd, when he saw me, he'd make me
 his bride;
 Then bow'd at my feet, and his trident up
 gave,
 And hail'd me the Goddess of Ocean's dark
 cave!
 All pressing, caressing, he call'd me his love,
 As gentle and soft as I right Venus's dove!
 But when I intreated his distance he'd keep,
 With barbarous speed was I borne to the
 deep!
 In vain did I struggle, and strive to escape
 A second edition of Proserpine's rape—
 'Gault the ruffian despoiler—say, what could
 I do?
 By force, not by love, did the tyrant subdue!
 All flutter'd with fear, and with rage in my
 face,
 I shriek'd, and recoil'd from his briny em-
 brace;
 And when I emerg'd from his lawless con-
 troul,
 "I shook my poor ears like a mouse in a
 bowl."
 But O! with what rapture my spaklers did
 gleam,
 When I woke and discover'd—all this was
 a dream!
 O! how shall I picture, in *delicate* strain,
 The scene which ensu'd when I first cross'd
 the main;
 Or, how shall my muse in *clean* numbers
 bemoan
 My early hard lot, when reclin'd o'er a pile
 I was rack'd by sea-sickness and pains in my
 head,
 Which gave me such torture I wish'd myself
 dead!
 Forgive the chaste nymph, should she wish to
 conceal
 All the risings and swimmings too often I
 feel;
 For whenever it happens the weather's not
 mild,
 I'm as sick and as squeamish as Jenny with
 child.
 You have seen bales of goods and mercantile
 wares
 Rais'd by pulleys to windows up two pairs
 of stairs;
 So stuck in a chair, made on purpose for this,
 Sailors hoist upon deck ev'ry India-bound
 Miss:
 When pois'd in the air, I happen'd to show
 Too much of my legs to the boat's crew
 below;
 Who laughing, occasion'd the blush of dis-
 tress.
 Indeed, dear Mama, I'm oblig'd to confess,
 That indecency to much on ship-board pre-
 vail'd,
 I scarce heard aught else from the moment
 I sail'd
 The noise in the ship from every quarter,
 Almost split the brain of your poor little
 daughter:

Twice a-week 'twas the custom the drums
 loud to rattle,
 As a signal below to prepare for a battle.
 The sailors on deck were forever a-brawling;
 The ladies below in piano were squalling;
 The bulk heads of cabins were constantly
 creaking
 In concert with pigs, who as often were
 squeaking;
 Such a clatter above from the chick to the
 goose,
 I thought the live-stock on the poop had
 broke loose;
 Dogs, puppies, and monkeys of ev'ry degree
 Howl'd peals of loud discord in harsh sym-
 phony;
 Whilst near to my cabin a sad noisy brute
 Most cruelly tortur'd a poor German flute:
 Another, a sprightly amusement to find,
 A broken bad fiddle with three strings wou'd
 grind;
 And to add to discomfance, our third mate
 Tarpawl
 Some vulgar low tune would be certain to
 hawl.
 But to picture the whole I am really unable,
 'Twas worse than the noise at the building of
 Babel;
 I declare my poor ears were so sadly distress'd,
 That for many a week I ne'er got any rest.
 Had Signor Cornelli but witness'd the scene,
 The musical soul would have died of the
 spleen!
 Ah! Stanley, protect me! hadst thou been
 but near,
 Tho' blind, thou'dst have pray'd to be deaf
 in each ear:
 In short, my weak nerves were so deeply af-
 fected,
 The tone of my mind was at times so de-
 jected,
 That Doctor Pomposus was forc'd for to
 heap up
 An opiate each night, my poor spirits to
 keep up.
 It was often the case on a rough squally day,
 At dinner our ship on her beam ends would
 lay;
 Then tables and chairs on the floor all would
 jumble,
 Knives, dishes, and bottles, upon us would
 tumble.
 As late, when a roll brought us all to the floor,
 Whilst the Ladies were screaming, the
 Gentlemen swore,
 Our Purser, as big as a bullock at least,
 Lay on poor little me, like an over-fed
 beast.
 Not many weeks since I had only to scoop
 From my lap the contents of a tureen of
 soup;
 And when with clean cloaths I again had sat
 down,
 A vile leg of mutton fell right on my gown.
 Sometimes I was soil'd from my head to my
 toe
 With nasty pork chops, or a greasy pillau:
 Full

And really to me 'twas a ludicrous treat,
To see such a strange groupe together thus
meet.
I cannot insist that the awkward dull animals,
In their persons and customs, are absolute
cannibals;
But I think all who've seen them will rea-
dily own,
They've not the least knowledge of *manners*
or *ton*.
To picture the set, I just briefly will mention
The names of a few who most drew my at-
tention.
First, as all these are Vans, so I'll lead up
the van
With our hostess good lady—Yous Vrouw
Yankleman:
Then booted and spurr'd, and array'd *cap-à-
pée*,
Came a soldier of note, titled Count Snicker
Snee;
With a pipe in his mouth, and a pair of
black whiskers.
He gallantly handed the widow Van-Griskers:
The widow's allow'd to possess great attrac-
tion,
The Baron bright laurels has gather'd in
action.
Now stalk'd like a Cyrus the lean dame Van-
Bliven,
Whom scandal has christen'd a paragon'd
vixen;
Then tittup'd along with a light mincingstep,
Little Youffer Van-Sploom—a well-known
demirep;
A Jew renegade, from Bergen-op-Zoom,
Was beau to these Ladies, on ent'ring the
room.
Then heavily roll'd, with his wig and his hat,
A spherical Dutchman, o'erwhelm'd by his
fat. [can?
To what shall I like him? say aught, if I
To a mountain, I vow, in the shape of a man!
Reclin'd on his arm, with an asthma oppress'd,
Hung a globular woman, most flauntingly
dress'd;
To her figure gigantic say what can compare?
Why nought but the *Haidelburg ton*, I de-
clare!
While, steaming with heat, both appear'd, I
insist,
Half veil'd from my sight, as if plung'd in a
mist!
With a hump on his shoulder came Captain
Van-Sprack,
Like Atlas, supporting the world on his back;
Next Madam Van-Towner came flirting away
With a young Cicisbeo quite tawdry and gay,
With whom she but recently fled from the
plague
To console an old husband—a terrible plague.
Then Mynheer Smit-Howzen led Yous Vrouw
Van Slaughter,
With a cub of a son, and a fright of a daughter.
With Mynheer Van-Sprawken came Mie-
Vrouw Van-Trump,
An aged old bag, who had on a cork rump.

With Mynheer Van-Dondermans—Yous
Vrouw Van-Spoke
Came daudling in with the *Duchess's poke*.
There were two Miss Hoof-Sneekens, who
laughably ape
English fashions, as yearly they pass by the
Cape;
With the eldest, her beauty doth chiefly
consist
In a vulgar red cheek and a tub-thumping
fist;
Whilst the youngest displays a broad naked
brown breast,
With a pair of stout arms fit a mop on to rest;
And yet these two frights are the *Belles* of the
place!
Lord! *Dutch Beaux* are, at best, but a *Hut-
tentot race*!
With libations of gin, and tobacco's vile
fumes,
They drank and the? smoak'd us away from
the rooms;
And if e'er I repair to their halls any more,
May I choak and be poison'd a thousand
times o'er!
The band play'd away to enliven the Vans;
Like tinkers in concert, all rattling their pans.
A fiddler, from Naples, all cover'd with sacc,
In scraping his fiddle, distorted his sac;
A meagre starv'd Frenchman his flute seem'd
to lick
Like a monkey mischievously biting a stick;
A Swiss mouth'd away at a life of harsh tone,
Like a cur that is greedily gnawing a bone.
But as Orpheus once found, when he fiddled
to brutes,
Their motion to music most awkwardly suits;
So the Vrouws, in a minuet, solemnly prance
Like a bear, at a fair, that is tutor'd to
dance:
As a whale in shoal water flaps hard to get
out,
Mynheer, in cotillon, thus flounders about.
I'm sure you would laugh at their compli-
ments queer, [h-cr?
Of *hee vaart ye Me vrouw?* or *hoe vaart ye Myn-
Mynheer, ik ten bly uvan around le vind*,
O! Lord, where a rhyme to this line shall I
find?
So much was I shock'd by such dissonant
strain,
Hark! chaos, said I, is returning again!
Ye powers protect me! avert the harsh sound,
And shield my chaste ear from each gut'ral's
deep wound!
In vain I attempted to utter a few,
I thought, on my word, a lock-jaw would
ensue!
Perhaps, when the Lombards all Europe laid
waite,
Then Dutch was a language of prevalent taste;
But how in an age where we daily refine,
It yet boasts existence, I ne'er can divine!
O! could you survey all the women a-clack-
ing,
Tough walnuts you'd think with their teeth
they were cracking.

At tale the men could you view in debate,
 You'd think they were going to spit in your
 plate ;
 For many a guttural's thorough bass note,
 Like the bone of a fish, seems to stick in their
 throat.
 O ! fancy them, mother, uniting their forces,
 And stamping their feet like a string of dray
 horses ;
 All smoking their pipes, round the circle
 they take,
 He dances the best who the floor most can
 shake !
 Dear shade of great Hogarth, arise, and re-
 touch,
 With thy accurate hand, this assembly of
 Dutch ;
 O ! Genius lauded ! thy pencil alone
 Can picture the groupe as it ought to be
 shewn.

We shall conclude our extracts with Miss
 Brittle's description and delineation of the
 manners of society at Madras.

At Madras we arriv'd in the height of
 confusion,
 A scene all occasion'd by Hyder's intrusion ;
 A Goth-like invader ! who doth us all keep
 Penn'd up in a sort, like a scar'd flock of
 sheep ;
 With so slender a fare, that I seldom do meet
 Scarce with any thing fresh at a table to eat ;
 And as it is fix'd we're to sail very soon,
 To get out of the way of the change of mon-
 soon,
 A line or two, therefore, I'll hastily scrawl.
 As a note, "we're thus far on our way to
 Bengal."
 From thence, in another light letter, I'll state
 Whate'er I most worthy may deem to relate ;
 For there's an emporium of further delight
 To challenge my muse to produce a new
 flight,
 As a subject extensive, facetious, and new,
 Calcutta, I'm told, will present to my view,
 With mirth and good-humour then next
 will I trace
 The customs, the manners, the folks of that
 place ;
 But crush'd be my verse, if I should ever send
 One line that can merit or friendship offend !
 One line that by satire or wit misapplied,
 Can render my feelings or conduct decried !
 A generous bosom will ever disdain
 To wound in the dark, or to virtue give pain ;
 So cruel a triumph let baseness pursue,
 Who cowardly stabs whilst leered from
 view !
 Be mine the bright line to keep honour in
 sight,
 Nor blush, with my name, to avow what I
 write ! [slow,
 Tho' in musical cadence its numbers may
 Accurs'd be the strain if it brings me a foe !

For O ! the ambition which glows in my
 breast
 Is, by pleasing my reader,—myself to be blest !
 We were scarce on the beach, when a troop
 of young beaux
 Swarm'd around to conduct us to take some
 repose,
 Which all of us wanted, as none had lain
 down
 Since first we descried from our cabins the
 town :
 They handed us each to a *fly pallenkeen*,
 The neatest conveyance I ever had seen ;
 So delighted I was with this vehicle clever,
 I declare I, with pleasure, could ride in it
 ever ;
 Four men on their shoulders alongwith it run,
 Whilst one at its side keeps us free from the
 sun.
 Broad-shoulder'd Paddy, from Dublin, can
 ne'er
 For ease and for pacing with *beavers* * com-
 pare ;
 For whilst from his chair oft' you're nearly
 flung out,
 With motionless speed here you're jaunted
 about ;
 But Paddy, in harness, keeps prancing along,
 Then opens a road with his poles thro' the
 throng,
 And always uneasily *hoofs* it as slow
 As a state-carriage horse, less for use than for
 shew.
 In triumph they thus bore us into the Fort,
 In state full as much as if going to Court,
 With a crowd of strange figures all leading
 the way,
 Who pompously sung out our praises for pay,
 And pleasantly choak'd us with columns of
 dust,
 As a tax upon greatness, which swallow we
 must.
 Cleopatra herself was not better attended
 In her elegant barge, when the Nile she de-
 scended ;
 In short, to a Lady's they rapidly sped,
 Who begg'd at her house we would each
 take a bed ;
 A generous dame ! whose benevolent will
 Is her house with good company ever to fill,
 We scarce had been seated, ere first we were
 told
 To prepare to comply with an etiquette old,
 To receive the whole town in our newest
 attire,
 And *fit up in form* that they might us ad-
 mire ;
 To be ogled by all such who chose to profess
 That their joy at our landing they could not
 express.
 I own I recoil'd at a practice so vile,
 And daily propos'd to postpone it a while ;
 But our friend Mrs. Shrivel, with whom we
 reside,
 Insisted we ne'er could it well set aside ;

* The epithet usually applied to pallenkeen servants.

That years forty-four she had always been
here,
And never had known it omitted a year.
We therefore prepar'd with the *ton* to comply,
All except Tabby Prudence, who, yielding a
sigh,
Declar'd that such liberties led to encroach,
That therefore no man should her person ap-
proach.

Mrs. Shivel observ'd, "The whole business,
I vow,
" Just consists in a formal kiss, curtsy, and
bow ;

" Scarce a word is exchange'd, for so silent the
men,

" You'd think them a parcel of sheep in a pen.

" Sometimes (tho' but rarely) they courage
will gather,

" If pouring with rain, to aver, ' 'tis had
weather !'

" Or wisely observe, ' 'tis a charming fine
night !'

" If the moon (strange to tell !) should but
deign to shine bright.

" An old Ind an sometimes will in raptures
exclaim,

" A delectable Tit ! Pray, Ma'am, what is her
name ?

" And he makes on her quickly—a potent
attack,

" By off'ring himself—and *pagodas two lack*,

" With a right in two years to go home for
her health,

" And plan out a fund to sink part of his
wealth ;

" Or by first, second, third, of same tenour
and date,

" Give him notice she yearly improves his
estate :

" And to make it more binding, he offers to
write,

" That as fast as she draws—he will honour
at sight ;

" Then pulls from his pocket a settlement
blank,

" To dub her a Lady of fortune and rank ;

" And as Celia's too wise at such terms to be
nettled,

" Before the next sun their whole courtship's
oft' settled."

Here Prudence replied, with an old-maidish
joke,

'Twas a shame thus to purchase—a *pig in a
poke !*

On the ev'ning appointed, three powder'd
gay beaux

Buzz'd around us, and greatly admired our
cloaths ;

Then prettily gave us, for light recreation,
Some balderdash, whipt-sillabub conversa-
tion.

One, a pet jemmy jessamy tinsel'd young
man,

With ardour extoll'd the design of my fan :
'Twas Sappho deserted by Phaon, her swain,
With her heels in the air, courting death in
the main.

Another, by flattery equally mov'd,
The lace of my tucker as highly approv'd :

" Right beautiful Point, by the Gods, I aver !"
Not so—for 'tis delicate Brussels, gay Sir !

" Your cap (says a third), dear miss, I protest,

" By all that is tender ! I like it the best ;

" So waving the feathers ! so graceful and
warm,

" So tastily rais'd on a frizzl'd platform !

" So loftily pinn'd, that it proudly assumes

" The shape of an helmet embellish'd with
plumes !

" By the fine arts I swear, it can never escape

" Our notice, dear girl, thy most elegant
shape !

" Those lambent planets with Phœbus's fire,

" Thy beauty unconscious which kindles de-
fire."

Crash went my fan, with a conq'ring smile !
Away went his tongue in my praises awhile !

And as flattery softens the hardest of hearts,
Our beaux seem'd determin'd to play well

their parts ;

Each branch of our dress they'd alternately,
praise,

Gowns, fringes, and petticoats, flounces and
flays :

My *shift de la Reine* is a dress they adore,

My *Polonoise* pleases, tho' long since a bore ;

But chiefly my dove-colour'd new fashion'd
sandals

Are fancied by all—but a few tasteless Van-
dals.

* * * * *

Our beaux now presented each person who
came,

And begg'd that to us they their names might
proclaim.

A salute then ensu'd, after which they retir'd,
And others embrac'd us, as *custom* requir'd.

Perch'd prim on a couch, in my French lute-
flring gown,

Three tedious long nights was I kiss'd by
the town.

Detested vile custom ! I ne'er shall forget

The mens' shining faces, all cover'd with
sweat ;

Nor the fumes of rich garlick, and stench of
chiroots *,

Which poison'd the mouths of two old filthy
brutes ;

'Twill be shortly abolish'd, the Ladies here
trust,

For of customs most horrid 'tis surely the
worst !

To be gaz'd at and view'd like a lot at a sale !

O ! barbarous race, where such customs
prevail !

* Dried leaves of tobacco tightly compressed into small oblong tubes, and generally
smoked in India.

Where the eye of intrusion can modestly
dash !
Where the rod of bold scandal our charac-
ters lash !
O ! beauty and innocence, who can thee
shield ?
To the mandates of fashion must decency
yield ?
Must beauty's soft charms be, in form, thus
paraded ?
Must our tender young frames be by rude
hands invaded ?
Must the coarse bristly beard of an athletic
race
Tear the skin from a virgin's fair delicate face ?
Must those fruits which, in raptures, fond lo-
vers should reap,
Be cull'd thus beforehand, and thus be held
cheap ?
Forbid it, politeness ! forbid it with haste,
And banish a custom so vilely unchaste !
A soldier of merit, who 'as often display'd
His valour and conduct in battle array'd,
I lately attempted to prettily rally
On his brilliant successes against Hyder Ally ;
I reminded him gently of Xenophon's feat,
Who with ten thousand Greeks made a noble
retreat ;

Of Marathon's fight, where such valour was
shewn,
That a handful of Greeks beat a nation alone ;
And I told him quick marches were made by
the Huns,
As they scamper'd along unincumber'd with
guns ;
From which I deduc'd he did right, when
'twas dark,
To drown, *à la hâte*, his artillery park,
As Burgoyne had recently started a notion
That cannon retarded an army in motion.
I told him, I knew the whole *art militaire*,
And offer'd to teach him *la belle petite guerre* ;
That if I but once could be quite *à portee*,
I'd stand forth myself in the fight of the day.
At first he pretended to feel himself hurt,
And sulkily term'd me a light-headed flirt ;
But I told him, the various rights of our sex
Admit that we sometimes our neighbours
may vex ;
And e'er we yet sail, I will make him declare
That the brave never cherish ill-will to the
fair.

With any thing further respecting Madras
I will not at present your patience harass ;
For I must in a little my letter leave off,
To repair to the toilet to put on my *coiff*.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Loss of the *Halsewell* East-Indiaman, Captain Richard Pierce, who was unfortunately wrecked at Seacombe in the Isle of Purbeck, on the Coast of Dorsetshire, on the Morning of Friday the 6th of January 1786, compiled from the Communications, and under the Authorities, of Mr. Henry Meriton and Mr. John Rogers, the two chief Officers who happily escaped the dreadful Catastrophe. 12mo. Lane.

THE miserable catastrophe of Captain Pierce and the unfortunate passengers on board the *Halsewell* East-Indiaman, has already excited the general compassion, and melted the bosom of humanity. This Narrative of that melancholy disaster is circumstantial and exact ; and the following description of the last sad scene cannot fail of affecting every reader of sensibility.

" The ship was driving fast on shore, and those on board expecting her every moment to strike ; the boats were then mentioned, but it was agreed that at that time they could be of no use, yet in case an opportunity should present itself of making them serviceable, it was proposed that the officers should be confidentially requested to reserve the long-boat for the ladies and themselves ; and this precaution was immediately taken.

" About two in the morning of Friday the 6th, the ship still driving, and approaching very fast to the shore, the same officer [Mr. Meriton] again went in to the cuddy, where the captain then was, and another conversation took place. Captain Pierce expressing extreme anxiety for the preservation of his beloved daughters, and earnestly asking the officer if he could devise any means of saving them ; at this dreadful moment the ship

struck with such violence as to dash the heads of those who were standing in the cuddy against the deck above them, and the fatal blow was accompanied by a shriek of horror, which burst at one instant from every quarter of the ship.

" The seamen, many of whom had been remarkably inattentive and remiss in their duty great part of the storm, and had actually skulked in their hammocks, and left the exertions of the pump, and the other labours attending their situation, to the officers of the ship, and the soldiers ; roused by the destructive blow to a sense of their danger, now poured upon the deck, to which no endeavours of their officers could keep them whilst their assistance might have been useful, and, in frantic exclamations, demanded of heaven and their fellow-sufferers, that succour which their timely efforts might possibly have succeeded in procuring ; but it was now too late. By this time all the passengers and most of the officers were assembled in the round-house, the latter employed in offering consolation to the unfortunate ladies ; and, with unparalleled magnanimity, suffering their compassion for the fair and amiable companions of their misfortunes, to get the better of the sense of their own danger, and the dread of

almost inevitable annihilation; Captain Pierce sitting on a chair, cot, or some other moveable, with a daughter on each side of him, each of whom he alternately pressed to his affectionate bosom; the rest of the melancholy assembly were seated on the deck, all of them tolerably composed. — At this moment, what must be the feelings of a father — of such a father as Captain Pierce!

“ But soon a considerable alteration in the appearance of the ship took place, the sides were visibly giving way, the deck seemed to be lifting, and other strong symptoms that she could not hold together much longer. Mr. Meriton therefore attempted to go forward to look out, but immediately saw that the ship was separated in the middle, and that the fore part had changed its position, and lay rather farther out towards the sea. In this emergency, when the next moment might be charged with his fate, he determined to seize the present, and endeavour to make his way to a shore, of which he knew not yet the horrors.

“ Among other measures adopted to favour these attempts, the ensign-staff had been unhipped, and attempted to be laid from the ship's side to some of the rocks, but without success, for it snapped to pieces before it reached them; however, by the light of a lantern, handed from the round-house, Mr. Meriton discovered a spar, which appeared to be laid from the ship's side to the rocks, and on this spar he determined to attempt his escape. He accordingly laid himself down on it, and thrust himself forward, but he soon found that the spar had no communication with the rock. He reached the end of it, slipped off, received a violent bruise in his fall, and, before he could recover his legs, he was washed off by the surge, in which he supported himself by swimming, till the returning wave dashed him against the back part of a cavern, where he laid hold of a small projecting piece of the rock, but was so benumbed, that he was on the point of quitting it, when a seaman, who had already gained a footing, extended his hand, and assisted him till he was out of the reach of the surf.

“ Mr. Rogers, the third mate, remained with the captain near twenty minutes after Mr. Meriton had quitted the ship. The Captain asked what was become of Meriton? and Mr. Rogers replied, he was gone on deck to see what could be done. — After this, a heavy sea breaking over the ship, the ladies exclaimed, “ Oh poor Meriton! he is drowned; had he staid with us he would have been safe;” and they all, and particularly Miss Mary Pierce, expressed great concern at the

apprehension of his loss. — On this occasion Mr. Rogers offered to go and call in Mr. Meriton; but this was opposed by the ladies, from an apprehension that he might share the same fate.

“ At this moment the sea was breaking in at the fore part of the ship, and had reached as far as the main-mast, and Captain Pierce gave Mr. Rogers a nod, and they took a lamp, and went together into the stern gallery; and after viewing the rocks for some time, Captain Pierce asked Mr. Rogers, if he thought there was any possibility of saving the girls? to which he replied, he feared there was not. The Captain sat down between his two daughters, struggling to suppress the parental tear which then burst into his eye.

“ The sea continuing to break in very fast, Mr. McManus, a Midshipman, and Mr. Schutz, a passenger, asked Mr. Rogers what they could do to escape? who replied, “ follow me;” they then all went upon the poop; and whilst they were there a very heavy sea fell on board, and the round-house gave way, and he heard the ladies shriek; at that instant Mr. Brimmer joined the party, and seizing a hencoop, the same wave which proved fatal to those below, happily carried them to the rock, on which they were dashed with such violence as to be miserably bruised and hurt. — At the time Mr. Rogers reached this station of possible safety, his strength was so nearly exhausted, that had the struggle continued a few minutes longer he must have been inevitably lost.

“ They could yet discern some part of the ship, and solaced themselves, in their dreary stations, with the hope of its remaining entire till day-break; but, alas! in a very few minutes after they had gained the rock, an universal shriek, in which the voices of female distress were lamentably distinguishable, announced the dreadful catastrophe; in a few moments all was hushed. The wreck was buried in the remorseless deep, and not an atom of her was ever after discoverable.

“ Thus perished the Halfewell, and with her, worth, honour, skill, beauty, amiability, and bright accomplishments; never did the angry elements combat with more elegance; never was a watery grave filled with more precious remains. Great God, how inscrutable are thy judgments! yet we know them to be just; nor will we arraign thy mercy, who hast transferred virtue and purity from imperfect and motable happiness to bliss eternal!

“ What an aggravation of woe was this dreadful, this tremendous blow to the yet trembling, and scarcely half-saved wretches, who were hanging about the sides of the
horrid

horrid cavern! Nor were they less agonized by the subsequent events of this ill-fated night; many of those who had gained the precarious stations which we have described, worn out with fatigue, weakened by bruises, battered by the tempest, and benumbed with the cold, quitted their hold-fasts, and tumbling headlong either on the rocks below, or in the surf, perished in sight of their wretched associates.

"At length, after the bitterest three hours which misery ever lengthened into ages, the day broke on them, but, instead of bringing with it the relief with which they had flattered themselves, served to discover all the horrors of their situation; the only prospect which offered, was to creep along the side of

the cavern, to its outward extremity, and on a ledge, scarcely so broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to clamber up the almost perpendicular precipice, whose summit was near two hundred feet from the base.

"The first men who gained the summit of the cliff, were the Cook and James Thompson a quarter-master. By their own exertions they made their way to the land, and the moment they reached it, hastened to the nearest house, and made known the situation of their fellow-sufferers."

*For a description of the manner in which the rest of the crew who escaped from the wreck were preserved, see page 60.

A Poetical and Congratulatory Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. on his Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with the celebrated Dr Johnson. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to 2s. Kearsley. 1786.

IT has been said of Homer that he sometimes nods: our Pindar, in the present instance, is so unlike himself, that we can hardly recognize him; he seems indeed to be in a death like sleep. Instead of "those flashes that went to set the table in a roar," this Epistle is as dull as a Cambridge prize-poem. There are occasionally some faint traces of the much-admired Peter, but they are very thinly scattered; and such personality reigns throughout as is disgusting. Addressing himself to Mr Boswell he says,

"Triumphant, thou thro' time's vast gulph
" shalt sail,
" The pilot of our literary whale;
" Close to the classic Rambler shalt thou
" cling,
" Close as a supple courtier to a King!
" Fate shall not shake thee off with all its
" pow'r,
" Stuck like a bat in some old ivy'd tow'r.
" Nay, tho' thy Johnson ne'er had bless'd
" thy eyes,
" Paoli's deeds had rais'd thee to the skies;
" Yes! his broad wing had rais'd thee, (no
" bad back)
" A tom-tit twitt'ring on an eagle's back."

Not content with thus metamorphosing Mr. Boswell no less than five times in twice as many lines, he soon after takes him from the eagle's back, and converts the tom-tit into a tabby cat,

"Who like a watchful cat, before a hole,
" Full twenty years (inflam'd with letter'd
" pride)
" Didst mousing sit before Sam's mouth so
" wide,

"To catch as many scraps as thou wert able—
" A very *Lux'us* at the rich man's table."

To this Poetical Epistle is added the fol-

lowing postscript in prose, no bad imitation of Mr. Boswell's style, and Dr. Johnson's manner.

"As Mr. Boswell's Journal hath afforded such universal pleasure by the relation of minute incidents, and the great Moralist's opinion of men and things, during his northern tour; it will be adding greatly to the anecdotal treasury, as well as making Mr. B. happy, to communicate part of a dialogue that took place between Dr. Johnson and the Author of this Congratulatory Epistle, a few months before the Doctor paid the great debt of nature. The Doctor was very cheerful that day, had on a black coat and waistcoat, a black plush pair of breeches, and black worsted stockings; a handsome grey wig, a shirt, a muslin neckcloth, a black pair of buttons in his shirt sleeves, a pair of shoes, ornamented with the very identical little buckles that accompanied the philosopher to the Hebrides; his nails were very neatly pared, and his beard fresh shaved by a razor fabricated by the ingenious Mr. Savigny.

P. P. "Pray, Doctor, what is your opinion of Mr. Boswell's literary powers?"

Johnson. "Sir, my opinion is, that whenever Bozzy expires, he will create no vacuum in the region of literature—he seems strongly affected by the *cacoethes scribendi*; wishes to be thought a *rara avis*, and in truth so he is—your knowledge in ornithology, Sir, will easily discover to what species of bird I allude." Here the Doctor shook his head and laughed.

P. P. "What think you, Sir, of his account of Corsica?—of his character of Paoli?"

Johnson. "Sir, he hath made a mountain of a wart. But Paoli has virtues. The account is a farrago of disgusting egotism and pompous inanity."

P. P.

P. P. "I have heard it whispered, Doctor that should you die before him Mr. B. means to write your life."

Johnson. "Sir, he cannot mean me so irreparable an injury.—Which of us shall die first, is only known to the Great Disposer of Events; but were I sure that James Boswell would write *my* life, I do not know whether I would not anticipate the measure by taking *his*." (Here he made three or four strides across the room, and returned to his chair with violent emotion.)

P. P. "I am afraid that he means to do you the favour."

Johnson. "He dares not—he would make a scarecrow of me. I give him liberty to fire his blunderbuss in *his own* face, but not murder *me*. Sir, I heed not *his avroç eða*—Boswell write my life! why the fellow possesses not abilities for writing the life of an *ephemera*."

The Strangers at Home, a Comic Opera, in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. 8vo. 1786. 1s. 6d. Harrison.

A More absurd species of composition can hardly be conceived than the Comic Opera, and yet by the happy art of the original author of it, Mr. Gay, it has now obtained a permanent place amongst English dramatic exhibitions. The present performance is deserving praise, as well for the plot as the dialogue: the former has a good deal of the Spanish manner, and, were it not for the silence of the author on the subject, we should imagine it to be borrowed from some writer of that country. The latter is pointed, in parts witty, with a due proportion of puns and quibbles, according to the taste of the present times. It received great advantage from the performers, and is certainly calculated to hold a distinguished place amidst what Dr. Warton calls that most monstrous of all dramatic absurdities, the Comic Opera.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. JAMES COBB was born in February 1756. In 1771 he was elected into the Secretary's office at the India-house. The "reign of dramatic fancy" that had been swelling thro' infancy, first discovered themselves in a prologue written at the age of eighteen for Miss Pope, who spoke it at her benefit before the comedy of the Jealous Wife.—A variety of performances on desultory subjects, chiefly satirical, and exhibited in periodical publications, marked his talents, and introduced him to the acquaintance and esteem of many literary characters.

Miss Pope was again the means of ushering him to the theatrical world; for in 1779 he altered a farce from the French of Mar-

vaux which was played for her benefit, and received such tokens of approbation, that the Managers of Drury-Lane requested the copy: but the other engagements of the theatre delaying the repetition of the piece to another season, his impatience presented it to Mr. Colman, and the reception it met with at the Haymarket fully justified the Manager's acceptance. In the ensuing summer, he produced at the same theatre another translation called the Wedding Night, which was productive of no honey-moon; for on its first representation it met with indifferent success, and is now sunk into oblivion. At length grown bolder, he laid aside the shackles of translation, and ventured in a bark of his own, called "Who'd have thought it?" which at Covent-Garden and the Haymarket deserved, and had some applause. In April 1785, he closed the campaign of old Drury with the *Humourist*; and the first new piece of the present year was the comic opera of the *Strangers at Home*. Their merit is better portrayed in the houses they crowd, than in the most laboured panegyric. Mr. King acknowledges his assistance in many detached scenes of his pantomime the "*Hurly burly*;" and the prologue to Mr. Kemble's farce of the *Projects* was the last public production of his pen. In private life his friends exult in his liberality of mind and openness of heart, and he has no enemies, for malévolence is silent. In social parties his ingenuous address and sprightliness of conversation proclaim him to be the man of wit and the gentleman.

A Letter to Archibald Macdonald, Esq. on the intended Plan for Reform in what is called the Police of Westminster. 8vo. Wilkie.

THIS is a republication, with additions, of a pamphlet, entitled, "'Tis all my Eye," which we noticed in a former Review. In its first shape, it was a very plain common-place performance, containing no-

thing that was not known to every one who had thought on the same subject. The author has retracted the title, as improper, and has substituted one which is in all respects more decorous.

He

He has made some additions to the trite observations contained in the first edition; and has introduced much pointed reflection on the gentlemen who are supposed to be Mr. M's. advisers. This is done with great apparent malevolence, and, as a writer, in a very bungling way.

He chuses to take for granted that the Police-Bill is a bad measure, before he sees it. —He says, the Justices of Westminster are 'a respectable body of men—that there are

no such beings as trading Justices—and the like absurdities, which seem to mark the author for a person materially interested in preventing any reform. We cannot help remarking, that altho' many sensible pamphlets have been, of late, written on the subject of the Police in general, not one has appeared against the scheme actually intended by Government, but such as has shewn the author to be of very inferior talents.

A Short Address to the Public, containing some Thoughts how the National Debt may be reduced, and all Home-Taxes, including Land-Tax, abolished. By William Lord Newhaven. 8vo. 1s. Debrett. 1786.

To reduce the national debt is an object of such great political importance, that whoever exerts his abilities in endeavouring to bring about so desirable an event, deserves the thanks of the public. It has accordingly engaged the attention of many, who tho' they all agree in one point, the necessity of reducing it, yet not any two of them approve of the same means to effect this purpose. Lord Newhaven proposes two schemes.

"One hundred millions," he supposes, (which is under what others have calculated it at) to be the annual income of Great-Britain, in land, houses, and personal property; which, valued at the moderate rate of 20 years purchase, makes a principal of 2,000 millions, on which an annual charge of one per cent. will produce

From this	20,000,000	..
he deducts the		
annual interest	7,951,930	10
of the funded debt		
Ditto of unfund- ed do.	612,742	
Annual charges of manage- ment	134,291	13 1
at the Bank & South Sea House,		

8,698,963 14 1

11,301,036 5 11

This surplus each year would pay off the national debt in a very short time; all inter-

nal taxes, including land-tax, to be abolished, after the first payment of one per cent. made at the Exchequer. By this plan no individual would pay near so much on his rental or expenditure as he now does for taxes of every kind, and be relieved from the perpetual irritation and disquietude of tax-gatherers of every denomination."

To provide for the army, navy, and other branches of civil government, when the home-taxes are abolished, his Lordship proposes to continue the duties on importation, which he conceives to be nearly adequate to defray all expences civil and military in time of peace.

The following is his second scheme:

"Suppose there is to be found in Great-Britain the following number of persons, one with another, capable of paying the following annual rates, in consideration of which to abolish a certain part of the most burthen-some taxes every year, in proportion to the money paid into the exchequer, such as those on soap, candles, leather, salt, window-lights, land-tax, houses, &c. viz.

Two millions of persons at 12l. 10s.	25 millions per ann.
One million of per- sons at 25l.	25 — —
500,000 persons at 50l.	25 — —
250,000 ditto at 100l.	25 — —
125,000 ditto at 200l.	25 — —

"So that any of the above numbers, at these respective rates, would pay off 200 millions of the national debt in eight years." But to calculate with certainty the operation of these plans, the property of Great-Britain must be ascertained with more precision than is hardly possible; for without the greatest precaution much inconvenience and more confusion would in all probability arise.

The Progress of War : A Poem.

THE dedication informs us that this poem was written by a Subaltern, who, when no longer engaged in active employment, endeavoured to render his pen useful, however remotely, to the public service. Whatever this gentleman's rank may be in his Majesty's service, we scruple not to declare, that there is little probability of his rising in that of the Muse to above a Halberd. Let him speak for himself :

" Of modern tactics here the epoch place,
 " While his grand principles we seek to trace.
 " His columns mark the strength and force
 employ'd,
 " And are with ease and order soon *deploy'd* ; *

Medical Cautions for the Consideration of Invalids : those especially who resort to Bath.
 By James Mackatrick Adair, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DR. Adair has in this little publication displayed much good sense, and has seasoned his reasoning with some strokes of humour, particularly in his observations on fashionable diseases. The essay on regimen, and the enquiry into the propriety of using other remedies during a course of mineral waters, contain many observations well deserving the attention of invalids. He has attacked that disgrace to our legislature, the Hydra-headed monster Empiricism, with great spirit, and makes the following severe but just stricture on regular physicians who adopt extraordinary modes (a practice too

By an Officer. Egerton. 1786.

" His movements with precision he combines,
 " And rapidly extends his well-dressed lines :
 " The anxious foe uncertain where to form,
 " From ev'ry quarter dreads the gathering storm.
 " If on the right he † garnishes his force,
 " His left is threatened by the Prussian horse.
 " Swiftly they turn his flank, and gain the rear,
 " While his disordered troops, a prey to fear,
 " Attempt to rally, but attempt in vain ;
 " Press'd by the foot, they fly the hostile plain."
 " Sternhold himself he Out-Sternholded."

common) of obtruding themselves and their wonderful abilities on the notice of the public. " It is no breach of charity to place such physicians on the same form with nostrum-mongers ; and the similarity is more obvious, as in both instances, the merits of the regular doctor and his brother quack are much exaggerated ; whilst that public to which the appeal is made, is equally unqualified to judge of either." Some of the Doctor's opinions relative to regimen do not appear to be medically orthodox, if we may be allowed the expression.

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

H O U S E of L O R D S.

FEB. 15.

THE order of the day being for the Lords to be summoned, to proceed to a ballot for appointing new Commissioners for putting into execution the Act of Parliament relative to the East-India Judicature, &c. the Lord Chancellor moved, that a Committee be appointed to name twenty-six Commissioners from the lists delivered in at the table. Several of their Lordships were then named as a Committee, who withdrew, and after some time returned with the names of the following Right Hon. Persons, viz.

Archbishop of Canterbury	Bishop of Winchester
Duke of Portland	Bishop of Salisbury
Marquis of Buckingham	Bishop of Exeter
Earl of Dartmouth	Bishop of Lincoln
Earl of Macclesfield	Bishop of Bangor
Earl of Radnor	Lord King
	Lord Chadworth

Earl of Morton	Lord Fortescue
Earl of Moray	Lord Hawke
Earl of Aberdeen	Lord Harrowby
Earl of Hmpetoun	Lord Bagot
Lord Viscount Wentworth	Lord Portchester
Lord Viscount Dudley	Lord Rawdon
	Lord Somers

MARCH 3.

His Majesty came to the House and gave his royal assent to the land-tax bill ; malt, mum, cyder, and perry bills ; American intercourse bill ; the act for preventing the exportation of hay ; the Irish hop bill ; the Crewkerne and Wareham road bills ; and to four private bills.

The Marquis of Stafford took the oath and his seat.

MARCH 13.

His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's took his seat and the oaths, upon the death of his cousin.

* To *deploy* a column, is to *develop* and form it in line of battle—*obscurum per obscurum*—
 † To reinforce, or strengthen.

HOUSE OF

FEB. 14,

WAS the day appointed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of a petition complaining of an undue election for the borough of Houlton; but there not being a sufficient number of members present to constitute a house, agreeably to Mr. Grenville's act, the Speaker adjourned the House without proceeding to any business.

FEB. 15.

The House balloted for a Committee to try the merits of Houlton election petition.

Received and read a petition from Sarum against the shop-tax.

The House proceeded afterwards to ballot for a Committee to appoint Commissioners from different lists, delivered in at the table, for executing certain parts of the East-India Judicature bill; previous to the discussion of which a list was circulated as of ministerial dictation.

On this subject a debate succeeded, of which we cannot mention more than the substance, as in the case of a ballot all strangers are excluded the gallery. The members in Opposition objected strongly not only to the Minister's selection, but also to the general policy of the measure. Besides debating the propriety of the latter, they introduced a cross ballot, by proposing to substitute other members in the room of a part of the Minister's list. A retrospect followed of the measures which have been adopted in the administration of India, and of those consequent dissatisfactions which have already been announced to the public.

The following are the names of the gentlemen balloted for Commissioners of the Court of Judicature:

Francis Annesley, Esq.	* Wm. Lygon, Esq.
Sir Edw. Astley, Bt.	Sir Rob. Lawley, Bt.
Henry Bankes, Esq.	Sir Wm. Lemon, Bt.
Jn. Barrington, Esq.	Sir Ja. Langham, Bt.
Jn. Pollexfen Bastard, Esq.	Sir Ed. Littleton, Bt.
* Hen. Beaufoy, Esq.	* Tho. Masters, Esq.
Tho. Berney Brampton, Esq.	* W. M. Dowall, Esq.
Ch. Blanding, Esq.	* Ed. Slater Milnes, Esq.
J. Hawkins Browne, Esq.	* Lord Mulcaster
Jn. Blackburne, Esq.	W. Maiowaring, Esq.
Lord Fred. Campbell	* Henry Peirle, Esq.
Sir R. S. Colton, Bt.	* Wm. Praed, Esq.
Sir W. Dalben, Bart.	* Hen. Ja. Pyc, Esq.
W. Drake, jun. Esq.	Edward Phelps, Esq.
Hen. Duncombe, Esq.	Wm. Pulteney, Esq.
* Sir A. Edmondstone, Bart.	Wm. Morton Pitt, Esq.
Wm. Egerton, Esq.	John Rolle, Esq.
Sir A. Ferguson, Bt.	Sir John Rous, Bart.
* Joshua Grigby, Esq.	Hon. Fred. Robinson
Amb. Goddard, Esq.	Hon. Dudley Ryder
Lord Vis. Grimstone	* Sir G. A. Shuck-burg, Bart.
* Sir Richard Hill	* Walter Sneyd, Esq.
Sir Harbord Harbord,	* Ch. Lorain Smith, Esq.

FEB. 16.

Bart.	John Smith, Esq.
Sir H. Houghton, Bt.	Sir John Sinclair, Bt.
John James Hamilton, Esq.	Sir R. Smith, Bart.
Arthur Holdsworth, Esq.	* H. Thornton, Esq.
John Galley Knight, Esq.	Brook Watson, Esq.
	Sir John Wodehouse, Bart.
	* Philip York, Esq.

The above names were read over at the table, and are to be certified to the Clerk of the Crown by the Speaker. The act empowers three Judges, one from the Court of King's Bench, one from the Common-Pleas, and a Baron of the Exchequer, to meet and ballot forty members only out of those chosen by the Commons. A commission is then to be made out under the great seal, by which authority they are to act.

The names marked with an asterisk (*) were not in the Ministerial list, but all the others were.

FEB. 16.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merit of a petition complaining of an undue election for the borough of Lichfield.

Mr. Ballard moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing an act passed last session, to prevent the exportation of hay. Leave was given.

Mr. Sheridan called the attention of the House to the shameful proceedings of the printed lists which had been delivered to all the members, with a view to influence them in the ballot for the East-India judicature. It was a mockery of the independency of the new tribunal, and an insult to the dignity of the House. With a view, therefore, to ascertain whether those printed lists came from the Treasury, or were authorised by any of the servants of the Crown, he moved, "That Joseph Pearson, the door-keeper of this House, be ~~now called to the bar and~~ examined relative to the printed lists which were yesterday delivered to the members previous to the ballot."

After some debate, in which Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Druce, and others spoke, the House divided, when the numbers were, for the question 38, against it 138. Majority 100.

Mr. Sheridan next went into a view of the intended system of fortification, and of the circumstances by which it was accompanied. He felt himself authorised in saying, that the sentiments of the House were last session decidedly against such a measure. Without any change in the circumstances, they were now called on to enter into the system, and to pledge themselves to its support. A Right Hon. Gentleman had talked with confidence on the report of a Board of Officers, who had decided in favour of the measure; but surely the information contained in that report should have been communicated to the House, if it should not be confined to his Majesty, the Master General

of the Ordnance, or his Majesty's officers of state, as it could never have been intended for their use. Under these circumstances he moved, that an address should be presented to his Majesty, humbly praying that there should be laid before them copies of the names and appointments of the officers who composed this board of enquiry, the instructions given them, and such extracts from their report as could be given consistently with the public safety.

Mr. Pitt said, that when the present motion was first suggested, he had objected to granting any extracts from the reports until he knew from more mature deliberation, whether such could be granted with safety. He had perused them carefully, and was happy to declare his opinion, that they might be allowed with trifling subtractions and a few verbal alterations. He would propose, only for the sake of order, a motion different in form, not in spirit, from that of the hon. Gentleman opposite him.

Mr. Sheridan assented to this, and withdrew the motion he had made.

Gen. Burgoyne expressed his pleasure on the information he was about to receive. The House would then, he said, be convinced with him, that the Board could not decide otherwise than they had done; yet the House ought not to be bound by their decision. The Master-general of the Ordnance was certainly a very able engineer, and he confessed to have received from him much information in that science while at the Board. But he thought much more highly of his abilities in another point of view. "The noble Duke had evinced singular acuteness in stating every question hypothetically, in supposing cases which were scarcely possible, yet leading the judgment gradually and insensibly from one deduction to another, until the mind was brought at length to assent to propositions which it was pre-determined to reject."

Mr. Fox said, that the case was certainly possible. A proficient in logic may mislead even men of good sense and informed judgments; and he knew no person whose talents were more equal to such a task than those of the noble Duke, of whom, if he were not present (*his Grace of Richmond was at this time in the gallery*) he would say more than that he regarded him with equal affection and reverence. He thought it a question to be argued on grounds of general policy, and as such, more proper for the consideration of Parliament than for that of any set of men, however intelligent otherwise, or however professedly informed.

Mr. Pitt's motion was then put and agreed to.

FEB. 17.

The bill for restraining the exportation of hay for some time longer passed through a Committee, where, after some little conver-

sation, a clause was admitted for prolonging the duration of the bill to the opening of next session of Parliament, and for one month after.

Mr. Jenkinson said, that the regulation of the commerce between the United States of America and our West-India islands, and that of the trade between this country and the United States, claimed the attention of the House. Many had apprehended that the plan that had hitherto been adopted in temporary acts of parliament would prove injurious to our islands; but this apprehension was now removed by experience; and, therefore, he thought it might with safety continue on the same footing. As to the intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States, it was so hampered and clogged by the acts of those States, though Great-Britain had behaved with liberality towards them in encouraging their trade, that until they should bring forward some regular and permanent plan of commercial intercourse, he was of opinion, that the temporary act of parliament for keeping up that intercourse should be prolonged, and that no other measure ought for the present to be adopted on our part. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to prolong the said act; and leave was accordingly given.

The papers on the subject of Fortifications, which were yesterday moved for, being brought up and read,

Mr. Pitt moved that they may be printed, with an exclusion of certain estimates. The publication of which, as they contained the precise dimensions of the new building, to be erected, may be attended with injurious consequences; and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Burke made this day a speech full three hours long; in which he charged Mr. Hastings with the most flagrant mal-administration in India. The justice of the nation, he said, called aloud for a victim, that future governors might be deterred from ruining the countries they should be sent to govern. The affair was of too great a magnitude to be prosecuted in the ordinary way by the Attorney-general in the Court of King's-Bench. The proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties was, by experience, known to be a most effectual way to bring a criminal to public justice. He therefore would prefer the trial by impeachment at the bar of the House of Lords. To enable him to do this, he should be obliged to call for a great number of papers, out of which he would collect such a body of charges of criminality, as would astonish that House and all the world. He accordingly made many motions, ten of which were carried. On the 11th motion, however, a difference of opinion having arisen, it was moved by Mr. Dundas that the debate on that question should be adjourned to Monday next. The motion passed without opposition.

FEB.

L.B. 20.

Mr. Brent from the Tax-office presented, according to order, An account of the total sums assessed in Great Britain for hortes and carriages, heretofore under the management of the Commissioners of Excise, for waggons, wains, and other such carriages, and for male and female servants, and for shops." And also,

"The total of sums assessed upon all inhabited houses, as far as the same can be made up in complete periods, distinguishing each period and each assessment." The titles were read, and the accounts ordered to be printed.

	£.	s.	d.
Assessment on houses for half a year —	259,224	5	11
Ditto shops three quarters of a year —	55,481	4	9
Ditto male servants, three quarters —	66,997	9	4
Ditto female servants	24,426	16	6
Ditto horses, half a year	67,115	4	5
Ditto four wheel carriages	87,992	10	9
Ditto two wheel —	10,907	9	0

The Speaker having called the attention of the House to that part of the business at which they had adjourned, Mr. Burke declared he had two objects in view: The first was to obtain truth, and the second to save time. With regard to the grand and fundamental principles of the business now in agitation, he entertained considerable confidence of success, as he conceived that the House was pledged, by every tie of honour and dignity, to support him in his allegations, and encourage the investigation of a subject that had for its ultimate end the redemption of our candour, probity, and justice as a civilized nation. In the prosecution of such an intricate affair, which required much attention, diligence, and indefatigable perseverance, it must be obvious to every gentleman, that much information was wanted, and that the production of various papers illustrative of the subject, would be absolutely necessary; he therefore hoped, that there would be no objection to the communication of evidence which appeared of an important nature. He then begged leave to withdraw the motion which the Speaker had read, which was agreed to; when one to the following effect was substituted:—"That there be laid before the House, duplicates of the correspondence, instructions, or minutes, from the Governor-General and Council, concerning the state of the country of Oude, and the Royal Family there:—Also copies of the instructions given to Messrs. Johnstone, Middleton, and Britton:—As also so many of the papers connected with the foregoing as relate to the transactions of Almas Ali Cawn."

The motion was seconded, when

Mr. Dundas expressed a wish to know, whether the Reports on the table pledged

the House to allow every paper, of whatever description soever, to be produced.—In the present stage of the business, the accusation against Mr. Hastings was only implied. It rested chiefly on the authority of the Hon. Gentleman who had come forward in the business. Before the House therefore should go on piling volume on volume, and paper on paper, agreeably to the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman, he thought it was highly proper to consider whether it was under any obligation to gratify him on this point, or whether it would act wisely and formally by so doing. There was as yet no specific charge before the House. Would the Hon. Gentleman come forward with a specific accusation? If he should, in that case there might be some plausible reason which he might urge for calling for certain papers, necessary to substantiate his charge: but under the present aspect of affairs he could see none. He concluded by declaring, that he would act on the liberal side with regard to the production of papers.

Mr. Burke contended, that the learned Gentleman's reasoning was not at all justified by the practice of the House. It was usual to call for papers, without mentioning for what purpose. Papers had been laid upon the table the last session in this very manner. He recollected the case in point, and would bring to the learned Gentleman's recollection, that this instance had obtained relative to the Nabob of Oude. He considered the rejection of his request as a stratagem to get rid of the whole enquiry; and although, formally speaking, he might take the advantage of the learned Gentleman's subterfuge, and steal away from the enquiry, yet he felt too lively a sense of public justice to desert its cause. He well knew how much a criminal prosecution depended on the firmness, vigour, and fidelity of its prosecutor. When Cicero accused Verres, he was not abandoned, but supported by the flower of the Roman Senate. The Hortensii, Metelli, and Marcelli, were strenuous in the cause. The public records were laid open to him. Every species of evidence was furnished. Persons were even sent out of Italy into Sicily, to fish for proofs of his guilt. No means were left unemployed to bring to public justice its proper victim. In like manner, the Cicero (Mr. Dundas) of the British Senate, when he seemed to feel that indignity against public crimes which did him so much honour when ardent in the execution of public justice, in a case which could not have escaped the recollection of any who attended to the history of the Indian delinquency, had every assistance bestowed on him. The flower of the orators at the bar supported him. Every paper which he wanted was produced. Every avenue of information was laid open. Crown lawyers were engaged in the research. Treasury clerks exerted themselves with all the

enthusiasm of public virtue. In short, the gentleman obtained more information than he might ultimately have wished to have brought in charge against a great delinquent. But how different was his situation, when compared with that of this modern Cicero! He felt himself opposed in the fulfilment of a duty which it became them more especially to discharge. Unsupported by those in power, the ordinary means of information were denied him. He had even been informed, that not only Ministry disavowed his effort, but that even the people of England disapproved of it. But could this allegation be well founded? Was it possible that the people of England could disapprove of a person who was contending for the violated rights of men? The building of churches, and the erecting of hospitals, were expressions neither of patriotism nor of charity, compared to the noble work of bringing to public justice the man of ambition, or the tyrant who had trampled under foot the liberties of the human race. Such was the victim which the justice of this country required as an atonement. It was not from motives of private resentment that he acted in this matter, but from the purest principles of benevolence towards mankind. In the prosecution of this business, reviled as he might be on account of the active part he had taken against Mr. Hallings, he was conscious to himself that he had been actuated by a sincere regard for justice; and in this sentiment he was confirmed by an old maxim, which he had learned in his earlier years, and which he hoped he would carry with him to his grave:—"Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven." He had ~~looked forward to support from~~ those in power; but he saw that lesser objects interested them more deeply. He found that the adjustment of the three per cents. was to Ministers more an object of concern than the vindicating the violated rights of millions of the human species. The country of Jude was of no small extent. Its extent was fifty-three thousand square miles; it contained ten millions of inhabitants; its revenues amounted to eight millions, and was of course greater than the whole unappropriated revenue of Great Britain. Was this, then, an object for the sport of ambition? Or was so large a portion of the human race to be allowed to perish for want of public justice? He for his own part felt the magnitude of the object too much to abandon it. Notwithstanding the obstruction that was thrown in his way, the incitement of duty would lead him to endeavour to surmount it. If it was the opinion of the House, that he should, he would bring forward his charge. He felt himself supported

by the intrinsic goodness of his cause, and in confidence of success founded on this principle, he would hazard it against all that power and wealth could oppose.

He made a few observations on the disagreeable situation he was under, respecting the crimination of Mr. Hallings, and said; that he was called upon and driven to the business he had now engaged to prosecute.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that the present affair was of considerable moment to the honour and dignity of the British nation; and therefore he hoped that every gentleman would readily give his assistance on the occasion. He congratulated the House on the apparent moderation of those gentlemen who stood forward on business; and was persuaded, that the temperance which marked their proceedings, would greatly conduce to accelerate the investigation. Every paper which was material to elucidate the subject, ought to be produced; but he was convinced, that the Hon. Gentleman who had undertaken the accusation would not insist upon the production of papers which might tend to expose our system of Asiatic policy. He was neither a determined friend nor foe to Mr. Hallings, but he was resolved to support the principles of justice and equity. He recommended a cool and moderate deliberation; and that every gentleman ought to be governed by the free impulse of his own mind. If a Committee were appointed, he hoped that it would be decided by them, whether or not, after examination, the evidence or papers produced were sufficient to criminate the delinquent. If crimes of enormity were proved beyond a doubt, the character of that House, the reputation of the British name, the honour and dignity of the human species demanded support; and he hoped that the justice which was so loudly applauded from all quarters of the House, would be roused to vengeance. We ought to watch our honour with the strictest eyes and jealousy, and spurn at any project which might tend to the subversion of this laudable virtue. What has been advanced on the one side of the House, goes to a presumption or suspicion that Mr. Hallings has been guilty; and what has been stated on the other, operates as an exculpation. The causes and effects of the grievances complained of must be nicely distinguished, and the decision should be regulated by the strictest impartiality. Mr. Hallings, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, may be as innocent as the child unborn of the matter with which he is accused; but he is now under the eye and suspicion of Parliament, and his innocence or guilt must be proved by incontestible evidence. He was of opinion, that it would be necessary to move for many supplementary papers, in order to explain certain documents, which might serve to illustrate the transactions in the East. It would

be impossible, from the multiplicity of written evidence, to avoid confusion: but if gentlemen proceeded to act cordially, the business would be greatly facilitated; and he declared that he would consider it as a duty incumbent upon him to give every assistance in his power.

A desultory conversation then took place between Mr. Burke, Major Scott, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Francis, &c. &c. when the motion having undergone a trifling amendment, was agreed to.

Mr. Burke then submitted to the House a number of other motions for the production of various papers, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected; after which the House adjourned.

FEB. 21.

The House met according to adjournment, to ballot for a Committee to try the Petition from the Borough of Salford, complaining of an undue election. After the Serjeant at Arms had gone round the several offices, &c. only 92 Members were assembled; the business of course was deferred till next day.

FEB. 22.

Received and read petitions from Leicester, Norwich, and Edinburgh, against the shop-tax, which were referred to a Committee of the whole House on the petitions.

Ordered that the minutes of Col. Stewart's examination before the Select Committee be laid before this House.

Mr. Ballard moved, that there should be laid before the House a copy of the reports of the Board of Enquiry, instituted in the year 1781. to discuss the propriety of a system of fortification. By comparing their opinions with the decision of the present Board, the House may possibly obtain some lights to direct them on this important and difficult business. It would at least enable them to discriminate between those situations, where, as a landing was a matter of facility, fortifications were absolutely requisite, and those inaccessible places, the fortifying of which had been unnecessarily submitted to the present Board: which, after a short debate, was rejected without a division.

Capt. McBride then said, that as he did not conceive the opinions of a majority of that Board, to which he had the honour to belong, were binding on the whole, and as he had found himself in a minority on their decisions, he thought he should be justified in giving to Parliament his reasons for such dissent. At present he would only observe, that he with the other naval officers had entirely disagreed as to the necessity of fortifying Whitland-Bay, and other places in its vicinity, and had concurred in the report of Lieutenant Hawkins, which pronounced it inaccessible. Its bad anchorage, its nume-

rous sand banks, and its exposed situation, caused it to be avoided by our own vessels, and it could never be an object of choice with an enemy; as even if a landing were effected, no ships could ride there for the purpose of covering the retreat. He therefore moved, "That there should be laid before the House a copy of the opinions of the naval officers distinctly on the subject of the reports of Lieutenant Hawkins; these reports to be included as the basis of said opinions." After a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

General Burgoyne, after a short speech, consisting chiefly of a comparative statement of the amount of our land forces at different periods, and a calculation of the numbers which had been deemed necessary for the defence of the country, moved, that there be laid before this House an account of the numbers of the effective infantry, the state of their establishments, and the deficiencies of each corps in the year 1779.—Mr. Pitt extended the motion to comprehend "an account of the effective forces in Great-Britain in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, distinguishing each half year, and the deficiency of each corps during that period;" which was agreed to.

Several motions were then made by Colonel Norton, Mr. Dundas, and others, for different accounts of the forces in British pay at different periods of the late war, which received general assent.

The business was then postponed until Monday, to give time for the preparation of those papers; after which the House adjourned.

FEB. 23.

The order of the day being read, the House went into a Committee on the shop-tax, Mr. Angelo Taylor in the chair.—Mr. Mingay appeared as counsel for the shop-keepers of the city of London, and in a most elegant and copious speech, supported his clients, which he divided into three heads; first, the cruelty and partiality of the tax; secondly, the impossibility of his clients being reimbursed by the articles of trade in which they dealt; and thirdly, the exceeding weight of taxes under which the inhabitants of this metropolis at present abounded. Mr. Mingay expatiated upon each of these heads with great force and ingenuity, and called to the bar Mr. Stock, of Ludgate-hill, who was examined in support of the petition by Mr. Bower. In the course of two hours examination, he gave a regular, distinct, and decided evidence, that the shop-tax is a personal tax—falling immediately upon the occupiers of the shops, without a probability of their being reimbursed by their customers.—He stated, that there were upwards of six thousand retail shopkeepers in the city of London—that he had, upon this occasion, consulted with above two thousand of them, all of whom were

were finally of opinion, that the tax in question was to all intents a personal tax: That the great number of adventurers who are daily starting up in every street, would by a competition prevent the retail dealer from raising the price of his commodities. That even were that circumstance practicable, there would be no possibility of fixing the rate, because the least addition in price upon the various articles, would amount to perhaps twenty, thirty, or even forty times more than the tax.—Mr. Stock's evidence then turned on the weight of taxes already imposed on the inhabitants of this city; which he stated to be in some parishes, in which he had made some enquiry, in the proportion of 14s. 6d. in the pound. He further stated, that from the infinite variety of articles, and the still greater variety of prices, that many shopkeepers dealt in, it was impossible to ascertain such an advance in price as would be equal to the tax, without imposing on the public; as a proof, the witness himself dealt in upwards of two thousand different articles.

The witness had paid one quarter's tax, amounting to 1l. 10s. 6d. which he considered as so much money levied upon him personally, and in this partial way the tax would affect the whole body of retail dealers. He further stated, that the tax would fall heaviest where it could least be borne; that is to say, on the dealers of low condition; whereas the very extensive dealer, by means of his large returns, would not feel it; and therefore, partial as the tax was upon one body of men, it would be rendered still more partial by its operating upon a particular part of that body.

Being asked whether a house tax would not be more equitable to his fellow citizens, he said he thought it would.

A great number of questions were afterwards put to Mr. Stock by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Drake, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Alderman Watson, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir Thomas Halifax, Mr. Martin, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Sir Wainwright, Sir Edward Dering, and several other members—the answers to which went to establish one great point, That the tax under consideration is a personal tax, partially laid upon the shopkeeper.

The further consideration of this important business was, at half after nine o'clock, postponed.

FEB. 24.

Ordered out a new writ for East Grinstead, in the room of Mr. Herbert, who hath accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Major Scott informed the House, that he had made particular enquiries at the India House respecting the papers which had been ordered; and that he there had learned that they were in a great measure ready, and were only

delayed until a few were copied, of which they were in possession of duplicates. He therefore moved, "That the papers now in readiness should be laid before the House; and that those that remained should be forwarded with all possible dispatch."

The Speaker mentioned, that as the papers were moved for separately, they should severally be forwarded as soon as in readiness; it was therefore sufficient that this should be known at the India House, and any additional order would be perfectly superfluous.

Major Scott then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Rolfe, after adverting to the consequences of the new regulations of the militia, moved, "That the order for going into a committee on this bill, which stands for Wednesday se'nnight, should be deferred until Monday the 3d of April," that the sentiments of the country gentlemen may be more fully known.

Mr. Pitt did not think that any delay of the third reading would be extremely necessary. All parties were of opinion, that this constitutional defence should be supported with the utmost attention; and the only difference was as to the mode. The question would be simply this—Whether the necessity of calling out the militia annually would be such as to outweigh the consideration of the added expence? Or whether, if called out at more infrequent periods, they would not be still equal to every purpose of defence? And to the discussion of this point he was of opinion, that the House of themselves were fully adequate.—The order, therefore, stands.

General Burgoyne, on seeing the papers which he had moved for, laid on the table, moved, that they might be printed.

Mr. Pitt objected; and, after a short conversation, the General withdrew his motion, FEB. 27.

The Select Committee appointed to determine the undue election for Lancaster, made their report in favour of Abram Rawlston, Esq. the sitting member.

A new writ was afterwards moved for the borough of Lancaster, in the room of Francis Reynolds, Esq. now Lord Ducie.

Mr. Pitt rose, and expressed his wish, in the present important and complicated business of the system of fortification, to introduce a mode for their discussion, which he apprehended could not displease either those who were friendly or adverse to the present system, as it only tended to place the opposite sides more closely at issue. He then moved two resolutions in the House at large, which should serve as a more regular basis for the proceedings of the Committee.

The first resolution was, "That it is the opinion of the House that, to secure the dock-yards of Plymouth and Portsmouth, by

by a permanent system of fortification, accompanied by the strictest attention to economy, and the works to be manned by the smallest number of men possible, was a measure intimately connected with the national defence, and absolutely necessary to give vigour and effect to the operations of our fleets, and to give security to this kingdom in any war wherein we may hereafter be engaged."

The second was, "That it is therefore their opinion, that an annual supply should be granted towards carrying into effect the elections which were deemed necessary by the first resolution."

Mr. Ballard moved an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Pitt, "That a system of fortification, on grounds so extensive as that proposed by the Board of Enquiry, seems to this House a measure totally inexpedient."

Sir William Lemon seconded the motion for the amendment.

Mr. Walwyn, Gen. Burgoyne, Col. Barré, and Capt. Macbride, were against the measure; Lord Hood, the Hon. James Luttrell, Sir Charles Middleton, and Capt. Berkeley, maintained the propriety of the system.

Mr. Sheridan, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas, Lord North, Mr. Windham, Mr. Norton, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir R. Smith, and Mr. Pitt, severally spoke; and, at seven o'clock in the morning, the House divided upon the motion—for it, 169; against it, 169.

The decision now rested with the Speaker, who gave his calling voice in favour of Mr. Ballard's amendment, so that the Minister lost his projected plan of fortification by a majority of one.

The original motion was then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt, in order to prevent Mr. Ballard from insisting upon the insertion of the words contained in his amendment, said, "That the House having declared against the system of fortifications, their opinion should be a law to him, and he would not revive what they had condemned." This satisfied Mr. Ballard, who declined pressing his amendment further, contenting himself with having triumphed over the fortifications. After some conversation on the subject, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

MARCH 1.

In a Committee of Supply came to the following resolution: That 622,326l. be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in which the estimates for the extraordinaries of the navy were read.

Mr. Brett, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, immediately moved, That the sum

of 802,000l. be granted for the repairs of the navy for the year 1786.

Capt. Macbride rose to object to that part which mentioned the sums necessary for the repairing of old ships. He observed, that in the list of those which required repair, the greater number consisted of an inferior rate. The policy of our enemies had been changed, and demanded on our parts a consequent alteration. Whilst they proceeded to build nothing but seventy-fours, we were absurdly expending that money on the repair of small craft, which should be devoted to exertions correspondent with theirs. In the course of the last war we had felt the disadvantage of this inferiority. Our ships collectively or individually were generally inferior to those of the enemy, and we had committed an injustice to the valour of our officers and seamen, by placing them in vessels of a strength so inferior, that their best achievement was to make it, if possible, a drawn battle. He instanced the case of the Isis of 50 guns, and of several others in the course of the late war, where the effects of this inferiority were apparent; and gave it as his opinion, that it would be infinitely more eligible to add a few thousands to the sums now required, to build vessels of effective force, which would keep pace with the exertions that had been made in the French marine, and, in the case of a future war, exempt our seamen from the hazards they had experienced in the last.

Capt. Luttrell agreed that it would be of great advantage to the public, if our ships of 64 guns were converted into ships of 74, and our frigates built upon a larger scale; but he feared that to condemn at once all our ships of the former rate, and replace them with larger ones, would bear very heavy upon the finances of the country.

Capt. Macbride said, he did not at all mean to recommend the breaking up of all the sixty-fours; he should be broke up; he only meant, that instead of repairing such of them as were very old, the money that might be wanted for that purpose should be laid out in building new ships of a superior rate. As he saw the Comptroller of the navy, Sir Charles Middleton, entering the House, he said he would take the liberty of mentioning a subject on which he had restrained to touch in the absence of that gentleman; he meant the coppering of ships. This was a practice, he said, of the most important, not to say the most alarming nature in its consequences; for perhaps from the practice of coppering having so generally obtained, it might be made a question whether we have now a navy or not; the fastenings of the ships were so corroded by copper, that the lives of our gallant seamen would be exposed to great danger, should they be sent to sea in them. He had no objection

objection to copper as a mere sheathing, which might be put on in one day's time, and taken off whenever the ship was laid up; but experience would compel him to condemn the practice of keeping ships in ordinary in copper during the peace; for though a vessel might appear in still water, to be in good condition, yet when a rolling sea should beat off the copper, the timbers might be rotten, and the fastenings corroded. For his part he was of opinion, that an inquiry ought to be instituted into this very important business; and if no one in office would undertake to move for it, he would.

Sir Charles Middleton said, had the Hon. Member called at the Navy Board, he would have received every information he could have wished for; but he must easily conceive that such a subject as the actual state of the Navy, was rather too delicate to be discussed in a public assembly.

Capt. Levelson Gower paid many compliments to Capt. Macbride, but said, at the same time, he was surprized the Hon. Gentleman was such an enemy to ships of 64 guns; for though an offer had been made to him during the last war, of a ship of 74 guns, he had refused it, in order to keep a 64.

Capt. Macbride replied, that his reason for the refusal was this; A set of very gallant fellows had entered with him as volunteers; he wished to have them turned over with him to a large ship that had been offered to him; but as he could not procure that favour, and would not, on the other hand, leave his brave crew behind him, he chose to remain with his people, and retain the *Bienfaisant*.

Capt. Luttrell said he concurred with the Hon. Member who spoke last in every thing he had said about the coppering of ships.

Capt. Berkeley agreed in general with ~~Capt. Macbride's remarks~~ he had said about 64 and 74 guns; but he observed, that in fixing the rate of our ships, due attention ought to be paid to the depth of water in our ports, and the other places where their service might be wanted. If ships of 74 guns could be so built as to draw no more water than those of 64, then indeed the former would be every way more serviceable.

Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Holdsworth said a few words; and the question was put on the Supply, and carried without opposition.

The House was then resumed, and Mr. Drake, jun. moved, That there be laid before the House an account of the produce arising from the sale of condemned ships, stores, &c. for some years back.—The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 2.

Sir J. Jarvis, when the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, reverted to some parts of the conversation

which had passed yesterday on the subject of the Naval Estimates. He was of opinion that the present manner of examining ships was exceedingly faulty. He went into a long description of what is technically called *rusting* a vessel, when after piercing her in different parts for inspection, the sound parts were marked with an S. and those which were decayed were branded with an R. From the mode in which this was performed at present, the grossest mistakes had repeatedly occurred, and in some instances, which he recited had been detected, when orders for breaking up the ships had actually been issued. He concluded with his strongest assent to the opinions which had yesterday fallen from an Hon. Gentleman, (Capt. Macbride) and recommended the circumstances to the attention of those to whose department it more particularly belonged.

Mr. Brett vindicated the Estimates and the Inquiries into the state of ships, as being done with all possible circumspection; and proceeded to justify the use of 64 gun ships, which that Hon. Gentleman had yesterday reprobated, by saying that our harbours were not in general deep enough for the reception of vessels of a superior rate.

Capt. Macbride continued to support the opinions he had given. It was by no means his wish that good ships of that size should be broken up; but that in the building of new ones, the system should be laid aside of building vessels of an inferior rate to that of our enemies.

Mr. Hussey paid many compliments to Capt. Macbride, and wished him to prosecute the inquiry which he had so happily begun.

The Report was then received.

The House next resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. M. A. Taylor in the chair, to receive the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the British Fisheries.

Mr. Brassey arose to state the outlines of the plan which the Committee had chosen to adopt, as the most eligible for giving effect to the wishes of the nation on this subject. The first principle of the plan which he had to propose; and which the House stood pledged in some manner to substantiate, went to transfer the turbot fishery from the Dutch to our own countrymen, who would be willing to engage in it. No good reason could be alledged why the Dutch, who were always our rivals, and frequently our enemies, should be employed in a service which our countrymen were fully as competent to execute. This end, he thought, would be best accomplished by taxing the foreigners engaged in this business, or laying such a duty on the importation of their fish into our markets, as would nearly amount to a prohibition. If they were more industrious than our fishers, that industry should

should be taxed, until, by encouragement, the exertions of our people were confirmed into habit. For want of such encouragement the Greenland fishery, which formerly employed 150 sail, was now dwindled into 60. For this purpose bounties were absolutely necessary to encourage our fishers, and to bring the contest between the two nations to a fairer ground of equality.

Mr. Beaufoy then proceeded to state a number of resolutions, enforcing the minutiae of this plan; but before they were agreed to, a conversation took place of a very desultory nature, and which it is impossible for us strictly to report.

Mr. Rolle was afraid it might interfere with the fisheries in other parts of the kingdom.

Lord Graham was for giving the scheme as much encouragement as possible.

After which the Resolutions passed the Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. M. A. Taylor in the chair, to take into consideration the different Petitions which had been presented against the Tax on Retail Shops.

Sir Watkin Lewes arose in pursuance of the notice he had formerly given, to move for a repeal of this tax. It was a duty, he said, to his constituents, which he was proud to perform. The papers he observed on the table, which stated the actual produce of the tax, exhibited an amount far short of what had been originally calculated. As an experiment, it had therefore failed; and when in addition to this it was considered how much discontent and how much distress had been occasioned by its decided partiality and oppression, he hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman who had introduced it into the House, would not at present entertain any strong objections to its repeal.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge seconded the motion, and added, that as the evidence which had been given on a former day at the bar of the House, tended fully and incontestibly to demonstrate the injustice and impolicy of the tax, it was his wish that it should now be read.

The Chairman gave his opinion, that the reading the evidence in the same Committee in which it had been given, was perfectly in order.

The evidence was then read, and took up about an hour in the repetition.

Mr. Sawbridge then observed, that when the Minister had first introduced this tax, he had supported it by the allegation that it would fall entirely on the consumer. This idea experience had shewn to be totally unfounded; he hoped therefore that the Right Hon. Gentleman would yield to the wishes of the nation, by giving up the tax. The present, he said, was not with him a question of party; his objections to the tax were

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solely drawn from its *diabolical* nature, as being one of the most cruel, unjust, and oppressive imposts that ever was devised.

Mr. Amyatt, Aldermen Newnham and Hammett, Mr. Drake, Mr. Stanhope, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Fox, Sir Gregory Page, and Mr. Francis reprobated the tax in the strongest terms, as partial and oppressive.

Sir Edward Astley said he saw nothing so reprehensible in the tax as gentlemen thought proper to attribute to it.

Mr. Pitt rose and remarked, that the question before the House was in itself extremely important, yet its merits lay within a very narrow circle. He had attended, and he hoped with impartiality, to every argument that had been used; and were he convinced that the complaints were just which had been so loudly reverberated, he would be the first to move for its repeal; but the present situation of our finances would not permit him to give up any source of revenue on trivial grounds, or unfounded complaints; and he still hoped he should be able to convince the House that the tax neither in its principle or operation was unjust.

Whilst he could not prevail on himself totally to abandon the tax, he felt the claims of humanity in a correspondent degree with the Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken, (Mr. Francis) and it should certainly be a clause in the modification of the Act, that those who were exempted from parish rates, should be also excused the payment of this tax. The evidence at the bar had convinced him that some modification was necessary; but that evidence was divided into two parts, each of which was with him attended with different effects. The first part tended to prove that the tax was a personal tax, and could not be levied on the consumer; and the second, that it was particularly grievous on a certain class of shopkeepers. With respect to the first, he was by no means convinced of its impossibility. Very few had paid it; and from the little experience that had been had, it would be idle to say, that to raise it on the consumer was impracticable.

At last the House divided, when there appeared for a repeal of the tax,

Ayes	—	96
Noes	—	173

Majority against the repeal 77
Adjourned.

MARCH 3.

Mr. Burke returned this day the proceedings preparatory to an impeachment of Mr. Hastings: He had a great many motions to make for papers, which were severally put; and upon each the House debated in a very desultory manner.

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion. He said, that so far was there from being an appearance of war in India, that on the 9th of November, the date of the last dispatches,

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all was profound peace throughout India. Whatever might have been the conduct of Mr. Hastings, whether censurable or otherwise, prior to this peace, he was ready to declare, that in dissolving the most formidable confederacy that ever was formed in India, and putting an end to a war that threatened us with nothing less than a total expulsion from that country, Mr. Hastings had done an act which challenged the thanks and gratitude of Great-Britain.

Mr. F. Montague said, that if reasons of State were thus brought in bar of an impeachment, every culprit might be screened from justice, and it would be impossible to bring any man to trial who might stand well with Government.

Mr. J. A. observed, that in the case of the Rana of Gohid there was *prima facie* evidence that an ally had been abandoned, and therefore he would not believe there was a serious intent on the Ministers to withhold papers, when there was, upon the very face of that proceeding, such a presumption of guilt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer bore his testimony to the transcendent merit of Mr. Hastings, in dissolving the confederacy of the four greatest powers in India against the British interest, and preserving our territories in that part of the world, by a peace with the Mahrattas, which he conceived to be a most brilliant achievement. It had been performed by great exertion of great abilities, that marked the statesman, and not by perfidy to our allies, he had detached those powers from each other, by sowing jealousies between them, and thus he became not the saviour of India. But if the steps he took to effect that great work were made public, if the most secret negotiations were laid open, by which the infidelities of the different powers to each other would be discovered, and placed in the face of day, we were not to expect that any power would ever treat with us again. He would therefore oppose the motion as it then stood, but as the case of the Rana of Gohid might stand upon different grounds, he would not object to the production of such papers as might relate to him.

The House then divided on Mr. Burke's motion, when there appeared for it 44—against it 87—Majority 43.

Mr. Burke then made some other motions relative to papers. The oriental names in the motions occasioning some laughter, Mr. Burke remarked, that those names might strike people in this country as being harsh, they were not, however, in all likelihood more offensive to our ears, than our names might be to the rs. and he did not know, whether in the name of things, if *Henry Dundas* was a less sonorous name than *Ragonaut Row*.—Adjourned.

MARCH 6

The House resolved itself into a Commit-

tee, the Marquis of Graham in the chair, on the petitions against the Shop-tax, when

Mr. Pitt moved some resolutions for the reduction of the Shop-tax, in a proportionate degree of one third class, from houses of 5l. rent, to those of 30l.

Alderman Le Mesurier wished that some time might be given to know whether the Shopkeepers could in any degree be satisfied with the diminution now proposed. For his part, he apprehended that it would be in no degree satisfactory, because the persons who found themselves most affected by this imposition were the Shopkeepers of this metropolis, who certainly would find no alteration in the proposal of this day. Among his constituents in the borough of Southwark, as well as the other Shopkeepers either in London or Westminster, there were very few indeed, even of the poorest rank, whose rent did not exceed 30l. a year, while the most opulent Shopkeepers in the country scarcely paid a rent amounting to that sum, and it was within the knowledge of every one who ever attended to the subject, that there were several Shopkeepers in the metropolis paying rents of more than 100l. who were in more distress, and greater objects of compassion than those in the country, who paid no more than 5l. a year.

After this the following resolutions passed.

Resolved, "That all the duties charged by an act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on retail shops' (except the duties charged upon any house, the annual rent whereof shall be 30l. or upwards, do cease, determine, and be no longer paid or payable."

Resolved, "That in lieu and instead of the duties charged upon such houses, there shall be raised the following rates, viz.

"For and upon every house or other building any part whereof shall be used as a shop, for the purpose of selling by retail any goods, ware, or merchandize, of the yearly rent or value of 5l. and under 10l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *fourpence* in the pound of such rent.

"For and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 10l. and under 15l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *sixpence* in the pound of such rent.

"For and upon every such house &c. of the yearly rent or value of 15l. and under 20l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *one shilling* in the pound of such rent.

"For and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 20l. and under 25l. there shall be paid the annual sum of *one shilling and threepence* in the pound of such rent.

"And for and upon every such house, &c. of the yearly rent or value of 25l. and under 30l. there shall be paid the annual sum

sum of one shilling and ninepence in the pound of such rent."

Capt. Luttrell rose to state the estimates of the Ordnance. Those he made out at considerably less than last year; the ordinaries being lower by 90,000*l.* and the extraordinaries by 50,000*l.* The Ordnance also was without debt, and had no extra charges. The plans and operations, however, in which the Board was engaged were likely to exceed these estimates hereafter. Capt. Luttrell stated the expence of foreign service, but called the attention of the House in particular to the works going forward at Fort Monckton and those at Portsmouth. He then moved, that the sum of 296,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for the estimate of the Ordnance.

Mr. Taylor wished to know whether any further fortifications were to be carried on at Portsmouth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the House had already decided that question; but he begged to call their attention to this particular, how far the House was pledged by that vote to complete the old, by an abandonment of the new system. This he confessed himself not perfectly satisfied in, and he referred it therefore to the decision of the House.

Mr. Holdsworth stated great excesses arising from an increase of the corps of Engineers, and the corps of the Royal Artillery.

Sir Grey Cooper said, the fifty thousand pounds which lay in the Treasury, unappropriated, would come with more propriety under discussion in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Fox contended that the House had no right to share the responsibility connected with the executive power of the State.

Captain Macbride vindicated the conduct of the sea-officers in the opinion they had given on the subject of the fortifications.

Sir H. Harbord did not think the Ordnance expenditure conducted with economy.

Mr. Hammet said a variety of handsome things of the noble Duke at the head of the Ordnance.

Captain Luttrell also entered at large into a vindication of the noble Duke. He reprobated the freedom that had been used with his Grace, and pointed so much of his animadversions to Capt. Macbride, that every one felt the allusion. He cautioned the Hon. Gentleman against dealing in personalities, and using a language in which every chimney-sweeper would excel him.

Capt. Macbride appeared to the House that the Hon. Gentleman combated a man of straw, as what he had said did not apply to a single word which had fallen from him in the conversation alluded to.

Mr. Dempster complained of such enormous estimates under a peace establishment. They exceeded the estimates during all the

preceding wars, except the two last. He begged that Ministers would recollect, that at present the people of this country had no enemies but the two per cents. the three per cents. the five per cents. and the long annuities; and it was the business of the House to provide against these.

Mr. Sawbridge had heard the noble Duke praised for his economy, and his love of liberty. He had once thought well of him, but had now changed his opinion, and he was in possession of facts which he thought rendered him culpable in both these respects. He read a long series of charges against him from a newspaper, which he said he could substantiate. And he added, that his Grace had openly, by the candidates own confession from the hustings, violated the freedom of election.

Mr. Steele said, the Hon. Gentleman's dislike of the Duke, as he had heard, arose from the noble Duke's disregarding a request of the Alderman's, who had written to him on a particular subject, but to which application no answer was returned.

Mr. Sawbridge said he had made no charges but what he could prove—He dared the Hon. Gentleman to prove his. He protested he never had the honour of writing to the noble Duke in his life.

After some further conversation, the motion was put and passed.

A tedious debate then ensued on Mr. Hastings's delinquency, and the propriety of granting some papers moved for by Mr. Burke. After much speechifying and explanation on both sides, the question relative to the papers was at last put, and the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	—	34
Noes	—	188

Majority 154

Mr. Burke then proposed some motions for papers, which occasioned some further debate, after which the House adjourned.

MARCH 7.

Agreed to the report of the Resolution of yesterday on the Supply,

That 287,096*l.* be granted for defraying the expence of the Office of Ordnance for land service.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, pursuant to notice, introduced his motion for the purpose of extending the operation of an Act passed last Session, respecting the Courts of Conscience in the city of London, the borough of Southwark, and Westminster. He had received many solicitations to this effect from several principal towns, particularly Bristol: it was not his wish, at present, to enter into a detail of those grievances, as they were numerous, and in a high degree inhuman, inasmuch that for a trifling debt a person might lay in prison for life; that the limits he

would now prescribe to imprisonment were, for twenty shillings, 20 days; forty shillings, 40 days. Another grievance was, that Commissioners were appointed to try causes in those Courts very little qualified for the purpose, as they were but too often found to be illiterate, and of course incompetent to the subject; it would be his wish, therefore, to include the qualification of those Commissioners in his bill, which should require, that each should possess to the amount of 20l. per annum in land, or 500l. in personal property; and that he believed persons of this property might, if they refused to act as such, be compelled by a writ of *mandamus*.

Mr. Bastard moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the several sums expended, either by the King or the Public, in bringing persons to justice and conviction, since the first of January 1775, as far as they can be made up. He also moved, that an account of the names of all such persons as have been guilty of felonies, &c. be laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that many plans had been laid for the purpose of decreasing those disturbers of the public peace; but that, on examination, they had hitherto proved inadequate—that a plan, however, was at present in agitation, which promised to have the desired effect, but that transportation in the mean time would be very expensive.

The Chanc. of the Exchequer then moved, that all the papers relative to the finances of this country be committed to a select Committee, chosen by ballot, for their examination, and report—to be printed, and then to lay upon the table for the opinion of the House, that a proper system may be formed for the future sources of this country, and a plan deliberately and properly digested for the gradual discharge of the public debt under which this kingdom labours.

Mr. Fox said, he acceded to the motion with cheerfulness, as it perfectly coincided with a similar motion of his when he last sat in office.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to think, that it would not be found similar to his (Mr. Fox), as the sinking fund was not the object Mr. Fox had in view.

Mr. Francis, in a motion for the amendment of Mr. Pitt's East-India Bill, with respect to the juridical part of it, expatiated on the disadvantages he lay under with respect to ability, in bringing forward an object of such magnitude, and the prejudice and power he had to contend with, which he hoped would give way to the cause of humanity and truth—He observed, that the Hon. Gentleman's bill was attended, in point of judicature, with many evil consequences—that, instead of being received with open arms in India, it had given rise to inquietude—to meetings and petitions, that he believed

would soon arrive—The reason he anticipated those petitions was, that the House might justify its humanity and generosity in rescinding such clauses as might, in their wisdom, appear impolitic. This Bill, he said, was productive of many mischiefs, as it subjected every man that came from India to be examined on oath, with respect to the amount of his property;—it subjected him to interrogatories, in case of suspicion; and in failure of both, it held out a high price to informants—the father was called to betray the son—the son the father—and, after this oath, if any were so unfortunate as to have lent a sum that he did not recount, he was deemed equally culpable in the Bill—this was an invitation to perjury, as the guilty would not stop at an oath, and interrogatories increased it.—This Bill also deprived the Indian delinquent of the inestimable privilege of being tried by jury. He observed, that the principal evils complained of in India since the year 1773, chiefly came from the power committed to the hands of Mr. Hastings, who had the casting voice in the Council of four; whereas, if it had been five, as before, there would have been less subject of complaint; and concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act made in the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, an Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East-Indies."

Mr. Dundas owned, that he had not made up his mind for this debate, as he expected that a short time would bring the subject forward in a very full degree; that as to the complaint of being examined on oath, and then to reply to interrogatories, was nothing new—it was common in cases of bankruptcy, where life was concerned; and as to the challenging a jury, it was well known a special jury is not challenged; and that when the trial relative to Lord Pigot was going on in the King's Bench, he heard many gentlemen conversant in India affairs wonder that it was conducted by jury—that impeachment was not a trial by jury, and yet an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) preferred it; and if Mr. Hastings goes up to the House of Lords, he cannot peremptorily challenge one of them.—It is true he had heard of commotions and meetings in India, but believed they were exaggerated; however, as he intended in a short time to apply his thoughts more particularly to this subject, he should say very little more at present.

Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Anstruther said a few words, after which the previous question was put and carried without a division.—Adjourned.

MARCH 8.

MARCH 8.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the borough of Chipping-Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, in the room of Lord Viscount Mahon, now become Earl Stanhope, by the death of the late Earl his father, and as such called up to the House of Peers.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the Committee moved for yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to take into consideration the various papers that had been laid upon the table, relative to the state of the public revenue and expenditure. The House was called over by the clerk; and each member present, on hearing his name mentioned, went up to the table, and put into a glass a list of nine members, the number of which the committee is to consist. When all the lists were in the glass, the House appointed a Committee of scrutineers to examine them, and report who are the nine members who have the majority on the ballot.

The following is a list of the Committee chosen:

Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville	W. Wilberforce, Esq.
Lord Graham	John Call, Esq.
Hon. Ed. Ja. Elintt,	Henry Beaufoy, Esq.
George Rose, Esq.	H. Addington, Esq.
	John Smyth, Esq.

MARCH 9.

The Speaker requested, that the knights of the shire, &c. would prepare lists against this day fortnight, of such persons as might appear qualified, in their opinion, to take upon them the office of land-tax commissioners.

Mr. Francis, in the absence of Mr. Burke, moved, that certain papers, previous to the general selection of those already moved for, relative to the correspondence betwixt Mr. Hastings and Mr. Devaynes be immediately printed, particularly a letter from Mr. Hastings in 1784, for the use of the members of that House, in order to enable his honourable Friend to proceed, without delay, in his impeachment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it more eligible to wait till the whole should be printed, that the subject might come more fully before the House; that proper references might be made, and inferences drawn, in so complicated a subject: as he did not wish, however, to step forward as the voluntary advocate of Mr. Hastings, he hoped some friend of his would give their opinion on the proposition.

Major Scott objected to this particular mode of proceeding, as a particular paper thus selected from the general mass, might induce an unfavourable impression with respect to Mr. Hastings; and first impressions were not easily erased; it would also, in his opinion, protract the business.

Mr. Francis thought otherwise.—Let the accuser, said he, select such papers as may seem to strengthen the accusation; and the

accused, on the other hand, such as may seem to invalidate it. Thus the business will be expedited, as the one will be a spur to the vigilance of the other; in consequence of which Mr. Francis's motion passed without a division.

Mr. Marsham moved, to extend the principle of Mr. Crewe's bill to the ordnance and navy, in order to secure the freedom of election, by debilitating the suffrages of certain officers in those departments.

Mr. Honeywood seconded the motion, from a conviction of its utility, and the general wish of his constituents to have it carried into execution. It was unanimously agreed to.

Adjourned.

MARCH 10.

Mr. Francis moved, that the copies of letters relative to the affair of Benares, from the Court of Directors to Mr. Hastings, with his answers thereto, be printed for the use of the members. The motion was seconded; after which a short conversation took place. The motion, however, was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the militia bill, Mr. Neville in the chair.

The clause being read for calling out the militia once every year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to give his sentiments relative to this regulation. He was, he said, a friend to the principle of the bill, because it was exceedingly necessary for the continuance of a militia. He was of opinion, however, that he should be wanting in his duty if he did not use his endeavours to render it useful to the state at the least expence to the country; though he did not wish to push the argument of economy to a rigid extreme in a matter of such importance. He was much obliged to those gentlemen who had zealously supported him. He would press what he had to say with diffidence. If it did not meet with the concurrence of the Committee, he would very cordially agree to the modification of it in what manner they might judge to be best. In reasoning on this point, he might argue with propriety from the discipline and regulation of the regular forces. In time of peace it was well known that no regiment mustered more than two-thirds of their war complement. Something of the same nature might obtain in the militia. He would propose, that the whole should be ballotted for and mustered; and if two-thirds of the complement in time of peace were called out and disciplined, it would answer every purpose that might be required. In this manner, instead of 130,000l. annual expence to the nation, 90,000l. would only be incurred. This formed a consideration which merited attention. He concluded with moving a clause to be inserted for the above purpose. This proposal gave scope to a conversation of

of some length, in which the same arguments were urged which had been used in the preceding stages of this subject. We shall therefore state them as short as possible.

Mr. Pitt spoke in favour of the clause for an annual militia.

Mr. Rolle thought, that calling out the militia every year might be destructive in many respects to the manners and principles of the people. It would depress the spirit of industry, and promote that of indolence. Amongst the lower classes of people, it was well known that those who had been long accustomed to a military life, feel much reluctance to return to labour.

Capt. Berkley thought that the measure proposed, of calling the militia out yearly would be of great national utility. He hoped that only two-thirds would be called out in time of peace, and that the evil of the same substitute serving in different regiments would be prevented.

Sir John Miller contended very zealously in favour of the militia. He had been in Germany in 1761; he had seen the German lines at that time, which were reckoned the finest in Europe; he had seen the militia of England during the late war; and from his own military observation he was of opinion, that the latter looked as well as the former. He went into a minute detail of the history of the militia from the reign of King Alfred. From this historical deduction he endeavoured to illustrate the importance of the militia. He concluded with his assent to the amendment proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Ed. Ashley was of opinion, that the discipline of the militia in time of peace was by no means adequate to their being properly formed, as to their object in time of State necessity. He was however of opinion, that they should be called out once in three years, and exercised for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Powney applauded the sermon on morality that had been preached by the Hon. Member for Devonshire (Mr. Rolle). He differed, however, from the Hon. Member, as he conceived the profligacy of the militia was exceedingly useful in the view of general population.

Messrs. Drake, Yonge, and others spoke; when the amendment was put, and carried without a division.—The House was then resumed, after which it was adjourned.

MARCH 13.

The Select Committee on the Seaford election reported, that the election was deemed void, and a new writ was ordered out.

In a committee on the mutiny bill, The Secretary at War moved, that a clause be inserted, "that all officers by *brevet* should be

subjected to trial by Court Martial;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Francis observed, that matters of the greatest importance were likely to engage the attention of the House about the same period. These were the objects of finance, the explanation and amendment of the India act, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. He considered each of these points as meriting the attention of the House. He thought they therefore justified a motion for a call of it, and moved, that the House be called over that day fortnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not help remarking some sort of inconsistency in the Hon. Member who had made the motion. When he had moved himself for a repeal of the India bill, he had not considered a call of the House to be necessary; but now, when this act was only agreeable to the ratification given to be explained and amended, he conceived a call of the House to be most indispensably requisite. He could not easily account for this variety of conduct in the Right Hon. Gentleman. The matter to which Mr. Burke had directed the attention of the House, seemed to him to be of great importance, and to justify, in some respects, the motion under contemplation. If he should have matters in such forwardness, as to be able to submit them to the discussion of the House about the time the call was intended, he would not oppose the motion. At the same time he would reserve the right to himself of bringing forward in the mean time any matter of finance, as a public concern, notwithstanding his concurrence in the motion for the call.

Major Scott had only four papers to call for relative to Mr. Hastings, which would occasion no delay. He hoped some assurance would be given by Mr. Burke of bringing forward his impeachment about the period of the proposed call.

Mr. Burke declared, that the going thro' a period of 13 years, collecting the facts relative to the subject during that time, and arranging them in form of a charge, was no matter of easy accomplishment. He would, however, fix the period for this business for this day three weeks. On that day he would move the House to resolve itself into a committee on the charges against Mr. Hastings. The names of the witnesses to be adduced on the trial, he would state to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, conceiving this to be sufficient reason for delaying a call of the House, proposed an amendment, that, instead of "this day fortnight," the words "to-morrow three weeks" be inserted; which was agreed to.

MARCH 14.

The House were to have balloted for a committee to try the merits of a petition, complaining

complaining of an undue election for the city of Bristol, but there not being a sufficient number of Members present, the Speaker adjourned till to-morrow.

MARCH 15.

The House made a second attempt to get a ballot for the Bristol election petition, but at the hour appointed for locking the House door, upon counting heads seventy only appeared within the walls; the House then adjourned itself of course.

MARCH 16.

Balloted for a committee to try the merits of the petition of George Daubency, Esq. complaining of an undue election for Bristol.

Mr. Neville brought up the report of the Mutiny Bill. When the additional clause, which relates to brevet officers, and those who hold rank without pay, was read,

Col. Fitzpatrick got up, and desired to know on what ground this new clause was introduced. This occasioned a conversation of some length.

Sir George Yonge, the Secretary at War, immediately stated the particulars which he had laid before the Committee, at the introduction of the clause, viz. that officers by brevet, and those on half pay, might, as the laws now stand, take the command, and not being included in the Mutiny Bill, they were not liable to be tried by a Court Martial, whatever might be their conduct, even if they should incite the troops to a revolt. The recent case of General Ross, in which the Judges had determined, that, under the above circumstances, that officer was not liable to military law, had rendered the clause absolutely necessary.

Colonel Fitzpatrick again rose, and declared, that the principle of the clause was altogether novel; it was an extent of the military code of law, which ought to be looked upon by that House with a very suspicious eye. The Hon. Gentleman did by no means allow that the House should interfere, as it was entirely in the power of Government to remedy the evil complained of, without a needless extension of the powers of the Mutiny Bill.

Sir George Yonge said, he had given the House very sufficient notice; that the bill had been postponed a considerable time, in order to propose the clause.

Mr. Francis wished to have a clear and distinct reason for the introduction of the clause. He knew but of one situation in which the circumstance alluded to could happen, and that was in the army in the East-Indies. The Hon. Gentleman cautioned the House to be exceedingly careful how they suffered any new and extraordinary innovation tending to extend military laws. For his own part, he must have very convincing reasons, before he gave his assent.

Mr. Sheridan wished to see a precedent.

The Hon. Gentleman contended, that if there was a necessity for the clause, it originated in the neglect of Government; there certainly was a remedy to be applied, without introducing a dangerous clause, at present unknown to the constitution. The great and leading principle laid down by that House, was, that the legislative branch of Government always retained the power of controlling the army; and for that purpose the supplies were voted annually; tho' it might happen, the Hon. Gentleman contended, that troops might be raised in this country, which were not paid by that House, yet nevertheless, under the present clause, such troops would be under military law, which would be throwing the power out of the hands of the legislative, and placing it in the executive branch of the constitution.

General Burgoyne asserted, that the circumstance stated by the Secretary at War, was new and improbable. In the course of his experience he had never known an instance of the kind.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer allowed, that the clause was entirely new, but the cause which gave it birth was also new. He then instanced the case of General Ross, which was referred to the three Chiefs of the Courts below, one of whom gave his opinion that the General was amenable, a second that he was not, and a third, after a considerable time spent in deliberation, finally determined, that the General was not liable to be tried by a Court Martial. Under this determination, that officers by brevet, those on half-pay, and those who held rank without pay, were not subject to the same regulations as the rest of the army, although they were intitled to supersede inferior officers, the clause had been brought up. The Right Hon. Gentleman declared, that if there had been the least idea of introducing a wanton extension of Military Law, he should be to the full as jealous as any Hon. Member of that House; but the present clause did not bear the least appearance of that kind.

Mr. Fox desired to know if the power contained in the clause was absolutely necessary. It by no means struck him that it was. Before the House gave way to any new and extraordinary power being vested in the military, they would do well to recollect, "that the military laws, nay the army itself, was not a part of the constitution, but an exception to it." The honourable Gentleman could by no means be brought to accede to a clause, the extent and effect of which he could not foresee. If, indeed, any strong circumstance should happen that could justify the proceeding, then, and not till then, he should give his assent.

Mr. Pitt observed, that it was not a circumstance that might happen, but that had actually happened, which induced him to support

support the clause. It would be dangerous, he said, for one part of the army to be under military law, and another not.

The gallery was cleared, and the House divided, for receiving the clause,

Ayes	—	79
Noes	—	19
	e	—
		60

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Judicature bill. The right honourable Gentleman said, he should not at present go into the minutiae, but briefly state the general principles of the bill. This he should do under separate heads :

The first and second related to the regulation of the Council-Board in India.

The third which required a consideration was, whether the Governor-General of Bengal ought to be one of the Council. He should at present leave this open.

By the fourth, a very extensive power was intended to be vested in the Governor General, by which he was to controul and supersede, upon occasion, the determination of the Council.

The fifth head of his intended bill went to establish a system of rotation in the appointment of officers, so that persons sent from this country should not be placed over the heads of those deserving officers who were already in India, and who had served with punctuality and fidelity.

The sixth was intended to make a very material alteration in the clause of the present bill, by which gentlemen upon their return from India were obliged to make a disclosure of their effects, and to point out the manner in which their property was appropriated. The principle would be retained, but the publicity with which it was accompanied would be utterly extinguished.

Seventhly, and lastly, the ballot for the Supreme Court of Controul, within thirty days after meeting of Parliament by two hundred members, was to be altered, he hoped much to the ease and satisfaction of the House. He meant to retain the number of members, and the time of closing the ballot ; but the balloting-box was to be opened a considerable number of days previous to the final close on the thirtieth day. By this means the difficulty of obtaining a House consisting of two hundred members of the Commons, and fifty members of the House of Peers, would be obviated. The right honourable Member would not trouble the House any further, than to ask leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. Sheridan was exceedingly pleasant upon the grace and ease with which the honourable Gentlemen upon the Treasury-Bench overcame every difficulty, and corrected their blunders.—“ such a thing was wrong, “ such a circumstance was necessary to be

“ explained, and such a part of a bill must “ be amended.” In short, the honourable Gentlemen had such happy talents of explaining and reconciling their former conduct, and accounting for their inconsistencies, that he must desire the right honourable Gentleman would give him the whole of his intended measures at once, otherwise the same methods would most likely be used in a short time to explain away and amend the very principles they were now adopting. The honourable Gentleman now plainly discovered why his Majesty did not touch upon India affairs in his last speech, because the system was considered as permanent. Indeed the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer had, upon a former occasion, declared himself to that effect ; but now, in less than two months, this *permanent* system, that was to reduce all India to order and regularity, and restrain every species of abuse, was to be utterly explained and done away !!!

No reply being made, the question was put, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Francis then made the following motion : “ That it be an instruction to the gentlemen who are appointed to bring in the said bill, that in preparing the same, they do never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for the good government of our possessions in India may have on our constitution, and dearest interests at home ; particularly that in amending the said Act they do take care that no part thereof shall be confirmed or re-enacted by which the unalienable birthright of every British subject to a trial by jury, as declared in Magna Charta, shall be taken away or impaired.”

The question was immediately put without any debate, when the House divided,

Ayes,	—	16
Noes,	—	85
Majority against the motion,		69

The report of the Committee on the Shop-tax being brought up,

Mr. Fox addressed the House, pursuant to the instructions he received from a respectable meeting of the shopkeepers of the metropolis. These people have taken into consideration the modifications proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These modifications were so nugatory and inadequate to the desires of the shopkeepers, that they afforded no relief for the grievances of which they complained. The abatements proposed did not in any degree remove the complaints against the partiality of the tax, which was in itself iniquitous and unjust. The petitioners against it had supported their allegations, that it must fall personally on the retailer, who could not indemnify himself by laying it on the consumer. The proofs and arguments which were offered to the House

had

had demonstrated its partiality to the utmost extent of conviction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised its total repeal, if it could be proved that the tax was personal; but, after so clear a proof of its personality, a modification, which was not worth accepting, was offered. The result is, that as this aggrieved body of people were unsuccessful in procuring a total repeal this session, they reserved themselves for a more fortunate endeavour to that purpose in the ensuing period. He was instructed to say, that many of the most respectable persons who were assembled to deliberate on the subject, were desirous of preferring a general house-tax (though very exceptionable in itself) to this very partial one, as it would be more just, from the general extent of its operation. But as that measure, which had faults sufficient for its own, appeared more impracticable, the Public must suffer for the hardship arising from the present grievance, till a more favourable opportunity offered itself.

Alderman Newnham reprobated the principle of the tax as partial and unquitting; but the commutation for a general house-tax, mentioned by the right honorable Gentleman below him, was by no means the general opinion of his constituents. It was true, that a respectable meeting was held in the city, at which the idea was suggested; but from all that he could learn in different conversations with the most respectable of those whom he had the honour to represent, who were a very numerous body, no such idea had the least foundation; and he requested the House would entertain no other opinion, than that any thing short of a total repeal could give them the satisfaction they required.

MARCH 17.

Mr. Fox desired that a part of the reports of the Secret Committee on India affairs, on May 1782, should be read. It consisted in an injunction on the mandate of the Directors, that no offensive war should in future be prosecuted in India, nor any alliance of such tendency contracted; and also reprobated in strong language the conduct of any person who by any interference in the concerns of the native Princes, should embarrass the future government of India.

Mr. Fox then rose;—he apologized to the House for calling their attention to a business which had so recently been agitated—the negotiation at the Court of Delhi between Major Browne and the Mogul, under the authority of Mr. Hastings. But he saw so many reasons to be dissatisfied with the decision that had taken place, he thought the papers on this subject could with so little propriety be refused, that he found himself under the necessity of bringing on the discussion in another form. The authority which declared that such a transaction had

existed, could not possibly be refused by the resolution which had been read; the House had pledged itself to punish such conduct, and the idea of punishment certainly included that of previous enquiry, which was all that was now demanded. He was the more particularly anxious for the present papers, as they related to a separate and independent transaction, militating expressly against the resolution of the House, and containing in itself an epitome of the conduct, and an abstract of every enormity which had been attributed to the late Governor-General.

In the review of this business it was necessary to consider of three circumstances: First, whether such a transaction had taken place between Major Browne and the Mogul, under the sanction of Mr. Hastings? Secondly, whether sufficient documents for the enquiry were to be found in Europe? and thirdly, what mischiefs could possibly result from the full discovery of the circumstances?

With respect to the first of these points, he begged leave to remind the House, that the resolutions read had passed at a period when unanimity of opinion was uncommon. When political differences generally prevailed, this code of resolutions was approved. Resolutions of this nature were singular things. It was, perhaps, the first instance in which the House had laid down a rule for the conduct of executive government. They contained a prohibitory condemnation of all schemes of conquest and enlargement of dominion. They forbade every interference as a party in the national or domestic quarrels of the country powers. They recommended an inviolable character for moderation, and a scrupulous regard to treaty. Such were the objects of the resolutions. They were to lie on the table as a monument of the justice of the House, that it might be known abroad, that whatever acts of oppression might have existed in the extremities of this extended empire, there was still a principle of equity inherent in Parliament to vindicate the rights of mankind, and to rescue them from the encroachments of tyranny, wherever it existed in the British dominions.

The charges against Mr. Hastings were, disobedience to orders, and breaches of engagement. These were the objects of the resolutions.

There was not so great danger in producing any papers with regard to India, as there could be in that House, of not carrying its own resolutions into effect; and of not calling to account those in that country, who had contemned its orders. If they were to be screened by the mere *ipse dixit* of a minister, there was an end of all opinion of public justice.—In such a case a Governor of an outlying province might commit the highest act of depredation with impunity,

D d

and

and even vindicated in so doing by a minister asserting that there was danger in producing the evidences of his criminality. He considered a proper check on executive government as the source of our freedom, and that the publicity of our measures was not only a ground of our credit, but the support also of our character amongst nations. Having enlarged on these and other points at length, he moved, "that an extract from the consultations at Bengal, in January 1784, as far as they related to any letters from Major Browne, be laid before the House."

Mr. Francis seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was disagreeable to him to differ from the Right Hon. Gentleman upon a point of producing any papers, and that he always wished to avoid it; but the present papers contained nothing that could be the grounds of any criminal accusation; and secondly, they were so defective, that no evidence could be drawn from them; that the transaction of Major Browne was entirely with the Government General of Bengal, and not with the Governor-General, and that the opinion of the majority of the Council, although contrary to Mr. Hastings's own opinion, was followed. He argued that Major Browne was sent to Delhi not to form an offensive league with the Mogul, but only to express that regard which we had always thought it necessary and right to express to that Prince, from whom we derived our title to India. He had also to produce a letter of Major Browne's to Mr. Macpherson, the present Governor, in which he particularly referred to two memorandums he had sent to the Government, of the whole of this transaction, which memorandums were not sent to this country, and are most essential to the elucidation of this matter. Without these, he said, it was impossible the House could form any judgment of the business.

It was said by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman that there was no danger in the French, or any other European power bring in the secret of this transaction. The right honourable Gentleman must surely have forgot that it is expressly mentioned in Major Browne's communications, that the French, through Mr. Bonlli, had made offers to the Prince of Delhi at the time he was at his Court. The French surely might take advantage from this, although he was happy in saying, that from the disposition of that Court we had nothing hostile to fear from them.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that those who now contended for the suppression of the papers wanted, had shifted their ground, and deserted the principle on which they had argued on a former day. It had been said, that the suppression of the evidence resulted from matters of safety and expediency to the State. This argument had been im-

pressed upon the minds of gentlemen as an objection of great importance. In time of warlike operations, such observation from a Minister in whom he had confidence, might convince him of the propriety of the measure; but in these times, when the production of the papers wanted could not be injurious to the interest of the country, and when the objections made were advanced by a Minister in whom he could have no confidence, he thought it a duty incumbent upon him not to shrink from the service of the public, but to declare his sentiments openly and boldly on the occasion. Besides, it was a fundamental principle in the government of the East-India Company, that there should not exist any matters of secrecy. The State had no connection with the negotiations formed in India. The King's name had never, on any occasion, been used in the transactions of the Company. The negotiations are carried on between the sovereign Princes of India, and the subjects of this country: therefore it was nugatory to assert, that if the evidence necessary were divulged, the British empire would be in danger. He then glanced at the conduct of Mr. Dundas, and flattered himself, that if the right honourable Gentleman was a friend to consistency, he would vote with him this night, as all the House, and indeed the people both here and in India, might easily recollect, that he had been the first who instigated a prosecution against Mr. Hastings. The House had then decided candidly and fairly, and never attempted to withhold papers, precedents, or any article of information from him. They had gone hand in hand with the right honourable Gentleman, conscious that he acted agreeably to the dictates of an upright member of Parliament, and consonant to the policy of a real friend to the country.—The times, however, were altered, and the Right Hon. Gentleman did not hesitate to recede and renounce all his former opinions. He assumed, that Major Browne had acted entirely by the authority and sanction of Mr. Hastings, and read various extracts from a number of papers, in corroboration of his arguments, by which he exposed the futility of withholding the evidence necessarily asked. The letter which had been so often alluded to, as soon as received, had been communicated to the Board, therefore there could not be any secrecy in that particular. Mr. Hastings had immediately convinced his friends, that for private reasons his presence would be necessary at Lucknow, and consequently repaired thither. To prove that the letter was no secret, it had been published by Major Scott, Mr. Hastings's agent. We now see Mr. Hastings at the court of the Vizier, and he approved of Major Browne's system of policy, and advised according to the emergency of the occasion. Mr. Hastings afterwards received a

visit

visit from the son of the Mogul, who had been driven from his father's territories by a back-stairs Minister, to whose junta (the Prince said) his father was an abject slave.— We are now, said Mr. S. on a serious impeachment, which an Hon. Friend of mine has pledged himself to bring forward; he thought nothing should be hidden from the House. But he was sorry to see that Ministers stood aloof. Having alluded to what had been supposed to have fallen from Mr. Dundas in a former debate, "That the latter part of Mr. Hastings's conduct served as an atonement for his prior mismanagement;"

Mr. Dundas rose, and denied the assertion.

Mr. Sheridan then wished to refer to printed documents. He affirmed that Mr. Dundas had said, that if he had at that time

belonged to the Court of Proprietors, he would also willingly have consented to a vote of thanks to Mr. Hastings. If he disapproved of Mr. Hastings's conduct, he would certainly never thank him for his deservits. Considering, therefore, all these circumstances, he was of opinion, that people would naturally believe that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) had carried himself into power by prosecuting one delinquent, and that he had retained his eminence by protecting another.

Major Scott warmly defended the conduct of Mr. Hastings; and said that Major Browne would be in town in eight or ten days.

Lord North made a humorous speech on the occasion, in favour of the motion, and kept the House in a roar. At length,

The House divided, Ayes 73, Noes 140.

P O E T R Y.

To WILLIAM PARSONS. Esq.

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

WHILE Venus inspires, and such verses
you sing,

As Prior might envy and praise;
While Merry can mount on the eagle's wide
wing,

Or melt in the nightingale's lays;
On the beautiful banks of this classical
stream

While Bertie can carelessly rove,
Dividing his hours and varying his theme
With Philosophy, Friendship, and Love;

In vain all the beauties of nature or art
To rouse my tranquillity tried;
Too often, said I, has this languishing heart
For the charms of celebrity ligh'd:
Now sooth'd by soft music's seducing de-
lights,

With reciprocal tenderness blest,
No more will I pant for poetical flights,
Or let vanity rob me of rest.

* The Slave and the Wrestlers, what are they
to me!

From plots and contention remov'd;
† And Job with still less satisfaction I see,
When I think on the pains I have prov'd.
It was thus that I thought in oblivion to
drown

Each thought from remembrance that
flows;

Thus fancy was stagnant, I honestly own,
But I call'd that stagnation repose,

* Two celebrated pieces of sculpture in the Tribune.

† The fine picture of Job, in the same place, by Bartolomeo della Porta.

D d 2

Now wak'd by my countryman's voice
once again

To enjoyment of pleasures long past,
Her powers elastic the soul shall regain,
And recal her original taste:
Like the loadstone which long lay conceal'd
in the earth

Among metals that glitter'd around,
Inactive her talents, and only call'd forth
When the ore correspondent was found.

To Mrs. P I O Z Z I,

I N R E P L Y.

Written on the Anniversary of her Wedding,
July 25, 1785.

THO' sooth'd by soft music's seducing
delights,

"And blest'd with reciprocal love,"
These cannot impede your poetical flights,
For still friends to the Muses they prove.
Then sitting so gaily your table around,
Let us all with glad sympathy view
What joys in this fortunate union abound,
This union of wit and virtù!

May the day which now sees you so mutu-
ally blest

In full confidence, love, and esteem,
Still return with increase of delight to your
breast,

And be Hymen your favourite theme:
Nor fear that your fertile strong genius can
fail;

All thoughts of stagnation dispel:
The same which so long has attended a
Thralc,

A Piozzi alone can excel!

As the ore must for ever obedient be found,
 By the loadstone attracted along,
 So in England you drew all the Poets around
 By the magical force of your song ;
 The same power on Arno's fair side you
 retain,
 Your talents with wonder we see ;
 And we hope from your converse those ta-
 lents to gain,
 Tho', like magnets—in smaller degree.

W. P.

IMITATION of a SONNET on an AIR-
 BALLOON, from the Italian of
 PARINI.

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

IN empty space behold me hurl'd,
 The sport and wonder of the world,
 Who eager gaze while I aspire,
 Expanded with aerial fire.

And since Man's selfish race demands
 More empire than the seas or lands ;
 For him my courage mounts the skies,
 Invoking Nature whilst I rise.

Mother of all ! if thus refin'd,
 My flights can benefit mankind,
 Let them by me new realms prepare,
 And take possession of the air.

But if to ills alone I lead,
 Quickly, oh quick let me recede ;
 Or blaze a splendid exhibition,
 A beacon for their mad ambition !

On the Right Hon. Lady STAVORDALE,
 written at Bath in 1771.

YE stately swans, in beauty's pride,
 Who down the silver Avon sail,
 Awhile neglect the urging tide,
 To gaze at lovely Stavordale.

Your downy breasts are not more white
 Than her's is free from stain (I ween) :
 In beauty, she appears as bright
 As her you serve, the Paphian Queen !

Come from the woods, ye timid doves,
 That thus in shades delight to dwell :
 Nor fear to leave your peaceful groves,
 And hover round fair Stavordale.

For she is of the gentlest kind,
 That e'er in Beauty's bloom hath shone ;
 And Fame declares " her artless mind
 Hath every virtue for its own."

When dusky evening shall appear,
 May'lt thou, melodious nightingale !
 Exert thy notes to please her ear,
 And hail the name of Stavordale.

Then perch'd upon some humble spray,
 To her thy vocal tribute give,
 And singing sweet thy pensive lay,
 A smile of thanks thou shalt receive.

May every bird of tuneful note
 (When morn shall o'er the shades prevail)
 Expand with pride its little throat,
 And chaunt the name of Stavordale.

Her charms with gentlest influence shine,
 By all (except herself) confess'd ;
 And whilst we think her form divine,
 She seems to know her power the least.

When Sol exhales the morning dew,
 And bids each flower perfume the gale ;
 Thou rose ! shalt wear a paler hue,
 Compar'd to blooming Stavordale.

Her cheek requires no foreign aid,
 Her radiant eyes with truth express,
 In all their native charms array'd,
 Virtue, good-sense, and tenderness.

Ye shepherds ! tune your oaten reeds,
 With rural music fill the vale ;
 Let echo to the distant meads
 Repeat the praise of Stavordale ;

Applaud her unaffected grace,
 Her innocent and tranquil air,
 The sweet expression of her face,
 The smile that speaks a heart sincere.

(The woodland chorus to improve,)
 Obedient zephyr will not fail,
 Beyond the limits of the grove,
 To waft thy name, Oh Stavordale.

The Muse, delighted, hears the sound ;
 To thee she vows her humble strain,
 Whilst thou on Avon's banks art found,
 The fairest of the female train.

We many blooming flowers have seen,
 Who to the rose compar'd are pale,
 And many blooming nymphs have been
 Eclips'd by lovely Stavordale.

Unrival'd charms are those she wears,
 ' Serene and steady, like the moon ;
 She far outshines surrounding stars,
 And men her gentle empire own.

On C A M B R I A.

By Dr. W O O L C O T.

NEAR yonder solitary tower,
 Lone glooming midst the moony light,
 I roam at midnight's specter'd hour,
 And climb the wild majestic height ;
 Low to the mountain let me reverent bow,
 Where Wisdom, Virtue, taught their founts
 to flow.

Pale on a rock's aspiring steep,
 Behold a Druid sits forlorn,
 I see the white-rob'd phantom weep,
 I hear his harp of sorrow mourn.
 The vanish'd grove provokes his deepest sigh,
 And altars open'd to the gazing sky.

Permit

Permit me, Druid, here to stray,
 And ponder 'mid thy drear retreat;
 To wail the solitary way
 Where Wisdom held her hallow'd seat:
 Here let me roam, in spite of Folly's smile,
 A pensive pilgrim, o'er each pitied pile.
 Poor ghost! no more the Druid race
 Shall here their sacred fires relume;
 No more their show'rs of incense blaze,
 No more their tapers gild the gloom.
 In snakes-obscene along the temples creep,
 And foxes on the broken altars sleep.
 No more beneath the golden hook
 The treasures of the grove shall fall,
 Time triumphs o'er each blasted oak,
 Whose power at length shall crush the ball.
 Led by the wrinkled power with gladden'd
 mien,
 Gigantic Ruin treads the weeping scene.
 No more the bards in strains sublime
 The actions of the brave proclaim,
 Thus rescuing from the rage of Time
 Each god-like deed approv'd by Fame.
 Deep in the dust each lyre is laid unstrung,
 Whilst mute for ever stops each tuneful
 tongue.
 Here Wisdom, Virtue's awful voice
 Inspir'd the youths of Cornwall's plains;
 With such no more these hills rejoice,
 But death-like, sullen silence reigns;
 Whilst Melancholy, in yon mould'ring tower,
 Sits list'ning to old Ocean's distant roar.
 Let others, heedless of the lull,
 With eye incurious pass along,
 My muse with grief the scene shall fill,
 And swell with softest sighs her song.
 Ah! pleas'd each Druid mansion to deplore,
 Where Wisdom, Virtue, dwelt, but dwell
 no more.

EVENING:

A SUMMER PASTORAL.

THE golden robe that crowns the play-
 ful day
 Rides thro' the ocean in the boundless
 skies,
 Diffusive murmurs roll the brilliant way,
 Till day's bright herald drops the scene,
 and dies.
 See! yonder blaze that gilds the lucid air
 Call ev'ry beauty from the fruitful dale;
 Attend, each odour, mount the tyrant's car;
 You must not stay to bless the lovely vale.
 And you, ye hills, whom kinder influence
 knows,
 Who first receive the many-spangled
 beams,
 On whose vast top the morning-chariot
 grows,
 And shoots the virtue of its sultry streams;

You must be left to revel with the glooms
 That play in circles round your ancient
 pile,
 And barter darkness for the rich illumines
 That give your huge solemnity a smile.
 Ye limpid sheets, that trickle thro' the
 grove
 O'er banks of pebble! hail, delightful
 streams,
 Where Nature dictates ev'ry thought to rove,
 The lover's rapture, or the poet's dreams.
 In vain ye swell! the foaming eddies round
 Involv'd in dusk, your ringlets claim no
 charm;
 Yet as you rush across the rural ground,
 Indulge my launcy with a soft alarm.
 Ye lovely herds, be gone to slumb'ring folds;
 Sweet rest! that knows no horrid pangs
 of thought!
 No conscious guilt disturbs your happy
 holds,
 Nor lust of pow'r—that pow'r so dearly
 bought!
 And you, ye choir, whose Hallelujahs ring
 In floating warbles thro' the early breeze,
 Cease your loud sonnets, till the day shall
 spring,
 And seek repose in yonder awful trees.
 This grey-clad scene, remote from common
 view,
 Where by yon gliding brook and tufted
 bow'r
 My Friend and I an heart-felt language
 knew,
 The sympathetic transport of each hour:
 This spot serene now sinks in hallow'd
 gloom;
 The shady elm-tree, and the dimpled flood;
 Droops into silence ev'ry living bloom,
 The sweets unnumber'd of the darken'd
 wood.
 See there! the sober clouds, in chequ'ring
 nod,
 Court other vapours to the dark display;
 Till form'd in heaps together swim abroad,
 And Night's black ensign takes the place
 of Day.
 March 14. W. THOMAS.
 Supposed to be spoken by a BIRD to a
 YOUNG GENTLEMAN about to de-
 prive her of her NEST.
 PITY the tears of plaintive woe,
 That rend my anxious breast;
 Before this hour I knew no foe,
 To rob me of my nest.
 But now, alas! what doom awaits
 From those mischievous hands;
 No more the sweet, the jocund mates
 Shall meet in merry bands;
 But general mourning fill the choir;
 The warbling songsters cease;
 A shock so sudden, and so dire,
 To rob us of our peace.

Cease

Cease then, rash youth ! such savage deeds,
And learn a nobler aim :
No hunger's calls, no pressing needs,
Can justify thy claim.

Struck with the all-refulgent ray
Of Truth's benignant pow'r,
He left the bird to sing her lay,
And charm the heav'nly bow'r.

THE SOCIAL FIRE.

When beating rains and pinching winds
At night attack the lab'ring hinds,
And force them to retire—
How sweet they pass their time away
In sober talk, or rustic play,
Beside the Social Fire.

Then many a plaintive tale is told
Of those who, ling'ring in the cold,
With cries and groans expire.
The mournful story strikes the ear,
They heave the sigh, they drop the tear,
And bless their Social Fire.

The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phrase perplex,
That well the tongue might tire ;
The windows shake, the drawers crack,
Each thinks the Ghost behind his back,
And hitches to the fire.

Or now perhaps some homely swain,
Who fann'd the Lover's flame in vain,
And glow'd with warm desire,
Relates each stratagem he play'd
To win the coy disdainful maid,
And eyes the Social Fire.

To these succeed the jocund song,
From lungs less musical than strong,
And all to mirth aspire ;
The humble root returns the sound,
The social Can moves briskly round,
And brighter burns the fire.

Oh ! grant, kind Heav'n, a state like this,
Where simple ignorance is bliss ;
'Tis all that I require :
Then, then—to share the joys of life,
I'd seek a kind indulgent wife,
And bless my Social Fire.

E P I T A P H

On a DEISTICAL WRITER.

BENEATH this sod a daring Author lies,
Who Heav'n's protection in his works
denies ;
For novel systems rack'd his fruitful brain ;
For Reason strove, but strove, alas ! in vain.
Thus dreaming on, to self-conceit allied,
He liv'd in folly, and in ignorance died.

On a YOUNG LADY expressing her partiality for the WEEPING WILLOW.

FAR let the weeping willow rest !
(That melancholy tree)
Nor sorrow ever be thy guest ;
Or find a home with thee.

But may the trees of joy and peace
Thy days with pleasure crown ;
And with thy years their fruits increase,
Unhurt by fortune's frown !

E. T. P.

E P I T A P H

On an OLD MAID.

TABBY, immaculate and pure,
Who liv'd a spotless maid,
From man ne'er thought herself secure,
Till in her coffin laid.

Full threescore years she stood the test
Of all our sex's art ;
Not one could warm her icy breast,
Or melt her frozen heart !

Tho' long she kept her virgin state,
Death ravish'd her at last ;
She struggled, hut, O cruel fate,
He held poor Tabby fast !

E. T. P.

L I N E S

On seeing a Tombstone in Hampstead Church-Yard inscribed "To the Memory of ———, itinerant Linen-Driver."

COTTONS and cambricks, all adieu !
And muslins too, farewell !
Plain, strip'd, or figur'd, old and new,
Three-quarters, yard, or ell !

By yard and nail I've measur'd ye,
As customers inclin'd ;
The church-yard now has measur'd me,
And nails my coffin bind !

But now, my kind and worthy friends,
Who dealt with me below,
I'm gone to measure time's long ends ;
You'll follow me, I know !

E. T. P.

E P I G R A M.

HOW kind has Nature unto Bluster
been,
Who gave him dreadful looks and dauntless
mien ;
Gave tongue to swagger, eyes to strike dismay ;
And, kinder still, gave legs—to run away !
E. T. P.

E P I G R A M

On a late PARLIAMENTARY DEFEAT.

O Cornwall, great, I ween, is thy renown,
Far mightier thou than noble Richmond's
Grace is ;
Thou with one little word * hast tumbled
down
His bastions, batteries, counterscarps and
glacis.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 25,

VENICE Preserved was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Henderson. On this occasion Mrs. Siddons, to testify her respect for the deceased, came to Covent-Garden and performed the part of Belvidera, and spoke a prologue written by Mr. Murphy. Mrs. Abington performed Lady Racket in Three Weeks after Marriage. The whole of the pit was laid into the boxes, and there was one of the most numerous and brilliant audiences that have been seen this season.

March 4. Mrs Siddons appeared for the first time in Hermione in the Distressed Mother, for her own benefit, at Drury Lane.

9. The Captives, a Tragedy by Dr. Delap, was acted at Drury-Lane. The scene is on the coast of Scotland, near the Orkneys; and the fable is founded on some of those events which tradition relates, consisting of depredations committed by the Kings of Scotland on the Princes of the Isles, and their attendant circumstances. Such a King was exhibited in Conal; he was the tyrant of the tragedy; two of his victims were Eregon, and Malvina, the wife of Eregon, for whom he entertains a passion. The brother of Conal, who is named Everellan, is a prince of moderation and virtue, but is provoked to arms by his brother's oppression, and defeats him in battle. Conal being deserted by the remnant of his army, meets with Eregon; they fight, and are both slain. Malvina is a witness of this event, and becomes a speechless mourner for some time over her husband's body; but at length bursts into a violent grief, and stabs herself. We shall not go minutely into the fable; but of the incidents we must observe, that many of them possess interest: of this description are Eregon's first interview with the King; his being sent, by royal command, while his character is yet unknown, to Malvina, to relate the account of his own reported death; her reception of him, and Eregon's situation upon being surprised by the King, who receives Malvina in his arms, under the belief that she is lamenting her dead husband.

The imagery is chiefly from the school of Ossian, but not given in the exact idiom;—such imagery however being in strict accordance with nature and the locality of the scene, was attended to with pleasure.—The diction was dressed with apposite expression, but was not abounding with sublimities, or fancies of extraordinary brightness: at the same time it must be admitted that it cannot be charged with poverty of ideas.

The author deserves compliment for his invention, but in the order of the piece, his judgment in a few instances failed.

The tragedy was well dressed—the habit of Mr. Kemble was according to the stile of the ancient Scots; but as it had no similar dress to keep it in countenance, its peculiarity was objectionable.

The tragedy upon being given out for a second night was received with disapprobation. The house was divided in opinion, but the *ayes* had it! tho' after the third night the piece was withdrawn.

The following are the Prologue and Epilogue.

P R O L O G U E.

By THOMAS VAUGHAN, Esq.

The Speaker Mr. BANNISTER, jun. in the Character of a distressed and disappointed Poet, peeping in at the door, looks round the house.

ARE you all seated—may I venture in?

[*Noise behind.*]

Hush—be quiet—stop your unfriendly din—
Whist I—with more than common grief
oppress'd,

A tale unfold—just bursting from my breast.

[*Advancing, points to the Pit doors.*]

But first—are both your pit doors shut, I pray?

Or noise will drown my strictures on the play.

[*Noise from front boxes, opening doors and calling places*]

Do you hear—how very hard my case is—
Instead of bravo, bravo—places—places—

[*mimicking.*]

Your seat, my Lord, is here—your La'ship's there:

Indeed it quite distracts both bard and play'r.
Truce then with your unfounded clank of keys,

And tell these fair disturbers of our ease,
At church, perhaps, 'tis no such mighty crime,

But *here*—quite vulgar to be out of time.

[*Noise from front boxes repeated.*]

Again—why sure the devil's in the clown,
Do pray, Sir Harry, knock that fellow down.—

[*pointing.*]

And you, ye Gods—it were a dreadful thock,
If thrown from thence—a Critic's head is rock—

[*the pit.*]

So keep your centres, and my bus'ness know;
I am a bard, as these my *Acts* will shew.

[*Pulling out plays from each coat pocket.*]

But then the managers—aye! there's the curse

Which makes us patient bear the sad reverse,
To

To hear they've several pieces to peruse,
And when I call, all answer they refuse.
But say, is't fit that mine be laid aside,
To gratify their present author's pride?
Who comes with nature, and such idle stuff
As please my friends above there well
enough—— [the galleries.]

When I more bold and daring, quit all rule,
[In the pompous burlesque of Tragedy.
And scorn to draw from Classics and the
Schools;

But bid the dreadful surges form a grave
To sink the merchant "in the bankrupt
wave:"

Or when I lung for fair Aurora's light,
"I am witch-ridden by the hag of night:"
Thus always keep *sublimity* in eye,
And sometimes lead in hand—*simplicity*;
New troops, new passages for ever run,
With flouts and attitudes to gain your praise;
Tie every incident of trick and art,
To mend, at once, the drama and the heart,
Such is my style, and such each nervous
line,

Which all my friends who read pronounce
divine:

And yet these hostile doors their duties
keep,

And all my labours—in my pockets sleep
[Pointing to them.]

Revenge my cause, assert each critic right,
And damn with me the author of to-night,
Whose play, tho' yet *unknown, untried, unseen*,
Has felt in paragraphs an author's spleen.
But hark!—I'll tell you a secret—'twas I
Who drew the shaft, and forg'd the venom'd
lie;

To crush this simple nature which he boasts,
Drawn from the manners of the northern
coasts;

For should his hope your generous plaudits
meet,

I shall be found aboard—the *Lighter fleet*.
[Advances forward and kneels.]

Then hear a malefactor in blank verse,
Nor be led captive, by his Gothic life,
But urge my vengeance in the cat-calls
cursel.

[Going steps, and looks around the house.]
Yet hold, no thanks my words seem lost
in air,

And smiles of candour for the bard decline;
For here no *secret influence* e'er was known,
But merit triumphs in *his self alone*;
As all who know ye, must in this agree,
A British audience *ever* will be free.

E P I L O G U E.

By the S A M L.

Spoken by Mrs. SIDDONS.

AT length our Bark has reach'd the wish'd-
for shore,

The winds are hush'd—but is all danger o'er?

The trembling Bard still hovers o'er the
main—

Still dreads the dancing waves that lash in
vain;

Clings like th' affrighted sailor to the mast,
And shudders at the dangers he has past.

Dangers indeed—for who in times like
these

Would launch his ship to plough dramatic
seas?

Where growling thunders roll, and tempests
sweep

Such crowds of bold adventurers to the deep;
O'er his poor head the winds of notice blow,
And waves of angry censure rage below.

Cries, like monsters, on each side ap-
pear,

Herald the Whale, and Shark the *Gazet-
ter*—

If there be chance of escape, there comes a
squall

From *Lord's, St. James's, London or White-
hall*,

Here *Chorus*, like Scylla, guards the coast,
There scans Clarybdis—in the *Morning Post*.
Mark how they break his sides, cut his
cable,

Tear up plan, diction, sentiment and fable;
Then order is—an order they enjoy,

To seize, to burn, to sink, and to destroy
What wondrous chance our author should
survive,

That in such host'rous seas his bark's alive?
But fond ambition led the bard along,

And Syren Muses tempted with a song,
Fame like a siren once beck'ning stood,
Wav'd her fan hair, and bad him brave the
flood.

Who could resist, when thus she shew'd her
charms,

Sooth'd his fond hopes, and woo'd him to her
arms?

Half-slogg'd—half-mann'd, half-leaky, yet
you find,

He truck'd his frigate out, and brav'd the
wind.

Your partial favour still may swell his sails,
And fill his vessel with propitious gales:

Though pepper'd with small-shot, and tem-
pest-lost'd,

You still may land him on this golden coast:
Commend that those the surest path pursue,
Who trust then all to candour and to you.

11. The *Conscious Lovers* was acted at
Covent-Garden; Young Bevil and Indian,
for the first time, by Mr. Holman and Mrs.
Warren. Mr. Holman has not yet acquired
ease sufficient to perform Comedy at all, and
on this occasion he was stiff and unnatural.
Mrs. Warren's performance was above me-
docrity. Mrs. Abington in *Phillis*, and Mr.
Lewis in *Tom*, did great justice to their char-
acters.

14. *Werter*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Reynolds, was acted at Covent-Garden for Miss Brunton's benefit. The characters were as follow :

Werter	-	-	Mr. Holman.
Sebastian	-	-	Mr. Davies.
Leuthorp	-	-	Mr. Fearon.
Albert	-	-	Mr. Farren.
Laura	-	-	Miss Stuart.
Charlotte	-	-	Miss Brunton.

The scene lies at Walheim, where Sebastian arrives in search of Werter. He there learns the story of his unfortunate attachment for Charlotte, who is betrothed to Albert.—Werter, on Sebastian's remonstrances, determines to return with him to Manheim. On the night of their departure, he goes distracted, and Sebastian, to assuage him, consents to remain till the next day. In this intermediate time, Werter resolves on suicide.—Charlotte discovers his intention, and communicates it to Sebastian, who flies to save his friend. Werter deceives him, and, left to himself, finishes his design. On his death he shews the deepest remorse for his rash action, and Charlotte goes mad.—Albert, who had reproved Charlotte for infidelity—is convinced of the falsehood of his suspicions, and only laments he did not resign her to Werter.

18. *The Peruvian*, a piece of three acts, was acted at Covent-Garden, the author unknown, and the composer avowedly Mr. Hook. Of the literary part of this composition it is to be said, to speak with an approach to *nationality*, that report *fathers it upon an Irish Lady*. The characters are as follow :

Sir Gregory Craveall	-	Mr. Quick.
Sir Harry Cripplegait	-	Mr. Booth.
Belville (nephew to Sir Gregory)	-	Mr. Johnstone.
Blandford	-	Mrs. Kennedy.
Frankly	-	Mr. Palmer.
Dry	-	Mr. Edwin.
Coral	-	Mrs. Billington.
Clara	-	Mrs. Martyr.
Susan (Maid to Clara)	-	Mrs. Moreton.

This opera has for its basis Marmontel's tale of *L'amitié à l'épreuve*; with this difference, that the Nelson of the story is the Belville of the Drama, and Lady Juliet Albury, the prototype of Clara.—All the dialogue in which Belville, Blandford, Coral and Clara, are *sentimentally* concerned, holds a faithful adherence to the original; or rather the translation; for the latter seems the most strictly attended to. The heroine of the tale, instead of being an Asiatic Indian, is made a native of Peru. The other characters which help to fill up this opera, are

from the author's own invention; and in the persons of Sir Gregory Craveall, Cripplegait, and Dry, an attempt is made to relieve the moral doctrine of Marmontel by *humour*. We cannot say that the best success has attended this effort. Sir Gregory Craveall, being the half-brother of Justice Greedy, is in love with a charming woman; and Dry is a character somewhat too trifling to be portrayed by Edwin, but which was much indebted to burlesque powers of song.

The airs were too numerous, there being no less than thirty in the course of the performance. Most of them were new; but some were from the Vauxhall collections in former days; among these were "I winna marry any man," &c. and a glee which terminated the second act, the best we ever heard of Mr. Hook's composition. The air of "O she's a dainty widow," written about twenty-five years since on a celebrated beauty of high rank, was also introduced; and a duet, which we cannot consider as original, because we have heard something too like it, in the *Strangers at Home*. The new airs were in a pleasing stile, but did not possess force, or any strong marks of originality. The only air which had pathetic character was, "O can'st thou then behold unmov'd!" This, as well as the other airs given to Mrs. Billington, met the fullest proofs of approbation. From this performer's abilities, more than the merits of the piece, was it attended to with avidity, and received *nemine contradicente* applause, and upon being given out, was received with pleasure.

PROLOGUE

To Captain Topham's Farce of the FOOL.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS.

Written by MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.

IN early times, when wit was rare indeed,
And few could write, as very few could read;

Then, but to pen a couplet was to shine,
And poetasters all were dubb'd divine;
Then *Whittington and Cat* went glibly down,
And *Margaret's grimly Ghost* secur'd renown;
A sing-song scribbler, then, in want of food,
Might feast upon the *Children of the Wood*;
The Drama likewise shar'd an equal chance,
And found its safety in its ignorance;

In number too as moderate as in worth,
One season hardly brought one bantling forth.
Far different now—dramatic plenty reigns;
Each threatening week teems with prolific brains;

Play, farce, and pantomime succeed each other

So quick, we scarce distinguish one from t'other;

E e

While

While the throng'd lobby as each drama
ends,

Swarms with the circling croud of critic
friends.

"Well—our friend's play may do! Why,
"faith, I've known

"Things rather worse than this sometimes
"go down."

"We must all come to croud the Author's
"night;

"He's a good soul! I wish he would not
"write;

"Tho' he's my friend, betwixt ourselves,
"d'ye see,

"I'm pretty near as much asleep as he."
(yawns)

These are the kind remarks of friends
that flatter,

More open foes less dangerously bespatter.

"Damme, what cursed stuff!" cries booted
"Bobby,

A Cheapside 'prentice, strutting thro' the
lobby.

"Why this here fellow here, who writes
"that there,

"Has no more *gumption* than my founder'd
"mare."

Miss, in the boxes, calls it "vastly low."

"Why would you come, mama? Why
"won't you go?"

"The play is always such a vulgar place!

"I vow one doesn't know a single face.

"Hah! Lady Fuz! now for a little chat.

"How do? who's here? who's there? what's
"this? what's that?"

A fine man, who but newly ris'n from din-
ner, pops

His head in careless, as the curtain drops,

And hearing only the last speech or two,
Boldly asserts, "all this will never do!"

Then flies to Brookes's, and in half a minute
Paints the whole piece, and swears there's
nothing in it.

Thus are the writers of our time undone;
While they, not their productions, take a
run:

For spite of all their store of Greek and
grammar,

If you're vociferous, echoing duns will clat-
mour.

Far other patrons then the bard must court:

The great green-grocer must his muse support;
Taylors and tallow-chandlers too unite,

Those to *re-dress him*, these to *lend new light*.

Such is the general fate! Our luckier bard

Plays the same game, but holds a surer card:

He from such grand alliance seeks no fortune,

His taylor's bill, perhaps, is but a short one;

His farce too has been partly seen before;

If dull at first, he adds a little more.

Let then this court be merciful as strong;

Our author's scenes, if languid, are not long;

Scanty of wit, to weary you he's loth,

So cuts his coat according to his cloth.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BRUNSWICK.

[Illustrated by an ELEGANT ENGRAVING.]

THE heroic achievements of Warriors have too long been the objects celebrated by painters and poets. The milder virtues of private life, the nobler acts of humanity, compassion, tenderness, and benevolence, have been too much neglected. In the annexed Plate we have given a representation of an event which will transmit the name of LEOPOLD to posterity with the admiration of mankind. On the 27th of April, 1785, he lost his life in endeavouring to relieve the inhabitants of a Village that was overflowed at Frankfort on the Oder.

The Leiden Gazette gives the following account of this unfortunate event: "We have within these few days experienced the greatest calamities by the overflowing of the Oder, which burst its banks in several places, and carried away houses, bridges, and every thing that opposed its course. Numbers of people have lost their lives in this rapid inundation; but of all the accidents arising from it, none is so generally lamented as the death of the good Prince Leopold of Brunswick: this amiable prince standing at the side of the river, a woman threw herself at

his feet, beseeching him to give orders for some persons to go to the rescue of her children, whom, bewildered by the sudden danger, she had left behind her in the house; some soldiers, who were also in the same place, were crying out for help. The Duke endeavoured to procure a flat-bottomed boat, but no one could be found to venture across the river, even though the Duke offered large sums of money, and promised to share the danger. At last, moved by the cries of the unfortunate inhabitants of the suburb, and being led by the sensibility of his own benevolent heart, he took the resolution of going to their assistance himself: those who were about him endeavoured to dissuade him from this hazardous enterprise: but touched to the soul by the distress of the miserable people, he replied in the following words, which so nobly picture his character: "What am I more than either you or they? I am a man like yourselves, and nothing ought to be attended to here but the voice of humanity." Unshaken, therefore, in his resolution, he immediately embarked with three watermen in a small boat, and crossed the

the boat did not want above three
lengths of the bank, when it struck against
a tree, and in an instant they all, together
with the boat, disappeared. A few minutes
after the Duke rose again, and supported
himself a short time by taking hold of a
tree; but the violence of the current soon
bore him down, and he never appeared more.
The boatmen, more fortunate, were every
one saved, and the Duke alone became the
victim of his own humanity. The whole

city is in affliction for the loss of this truly
amiable prince, whose humility, gentleness
of manners, and compassionate disposition,
endeared him to all ranks. He lived indeed
as he died, in the highest exercise of huma-
nity. Had not the current been so rapid, he
would no doubt have been saved, as he was
an excellent swimmer."

His Highness was the brother-in-law, as
we suppose, of his Majesty's sister.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE for March, 1786. [No. XXV.]

WHILE we were writing or at least
printing our sentiments on the subject
of fortifications, promising ourselves, from
the protraction of the contest, an opportunity
of going deeper into the subject than we
could then, the whole scheme of fortification
blew up with the general consent of all the
people, a few ministerial men excepted; our
further labour on that subject is consequently
superfeded. We are glad, however, we
had an opportunity of bearing our testimony
against the inadmissible system.—Discontent-
ed at the repulse, Ministry seem totally to
have abandoned the only good part that was
struck out in the collision of the parties con-
cerned or engaged in it—that is, the provi-
ding a sufficient number of gunboats and a
perfect system of signals along the coast on
the approach of any danger! They are, like
froward children, too much in the poots to
do the little good they can, because they are
not permitted to do all the mischief they
please.

Early in the month a very extraordinary
appointment took place, that of a great and
famous military commander, remarkable for
his warlike exploits in America, to be chief
civil Governor of India! a measure very
suspicious in the eye of the French Cabinet,
ever wakeful and jealous of the movements
of all their neighbours, of this nation in
particular, which they consider as their per-
petual rival and hereditary enemy! Can they
consider the sending out a man so qualified,
invested with such ample powers, civil and
military (it is said), as are now making out
for him, over all Indostan, as a very friendly
measure for them and their connections and
dependencies in those extensive regions?—
Exclusive of all these considerations, the ap-
pointment of a military officer of the crown
to the supreme civil government of all the
Company's concerns in the East-Indies, does
not wear the most palpable marks of prudence
and discretion, in this time of apparent profound
peace and tranquillity! There is a strong
appearance of too much power being vested
in one man, either for the benefit of the

Company, or for the safety of the common-
wealth of Great-Britain. If much smaller
powers vested in limited circumscribed gover-
nors, have precipitated them into such dicta-
torial measures as have embroiled the State
and endangered the Company, what must
such untried, unheard-of extended powers
produce in Asia, in Europe, and elsewhere?
We likewise think the appointment prema-
ture, until an impending investigation of a
late chief Governor of India shall pronounce
him a great and a good Governor, or a delin-
quent. The progress and event of that dis-
cussion might probably throw great light on
the subject, and shew what sort of men
ought to be appointed, and what powers they
might safely be entrusted with; whereas at
present a total darkness and confusion covers
the face of Indian affairs!—

Nothing contributes to this confusion
more than the late Act for regulating East-
India affairs! and we apprehend the
amendments going on very rapidly in the
House of Commons, if passed into a law or
laws, will encrease and aggravate all the evils
which generate confusion, and tend to down-
right anarchy.

We hear much noise and talk about an im-
peachment of a late Chief Governor, but see
little progress made in it since our last, when
we touched it very slightly, thinking it would
be immediately turned into a serious legal
prosecution before a very high tribunal; but
we find since, it has been only a subject of
altercation, of declamation on the one side, and
of panegyrick on the other; and is therefore
a fair subject of critical animadversion. We
shall content ourselves however, at present,
with a simple observation on the strange
unaccountable contrasted state of parties in
England. That the man who lost us great
part of America, and almost the whole Bri-
tish Empire, the East-Indies excepted, should
be unimpeached, unmolested, and undisturb-
ed, even so as to be at liberty to join the
chace to run down the man who by his ve-
ry extraordinary exertions saved our Indian
possessions out of the hands of those nume-

rous potent enemies which were raised up against us by the former of these two men, whilst the latter is faintly defended by Ministers and their adherents; surely this betrays something very rotten in the State of Denmark! or we have no skill in politics.

The Shop-tax has withstood the storm that gathered round it from all quarters of the kingdom, upheld by the strong hand of the Minister, which has prevailed against the whole body of shopkeepers and their adherents, under a modification which, no doubt, pleases some people who are relieved thereby, but leaves others under a more marked partiality than before.—The citizens of London consider themselves to be principally pointed at as the objects of ministerial displeasure; a circumstance which we hope will teach them, for the future, to reserve their gold boxes and freedoms to be conferred on ministers at the end, instead of the beginning of their administrations, when they can better judge whether they are well or ill bestowed.

The regulation of the Militia has taken up the attention of Parliament a good deal in this month, but without much satisfaction to either side of the House. This national defence has been greatly altered from its primitive institution, and we think much for the worse, partaking too much of the nature of a Standing Army to be called a Militia, and yet without some of the benefits attending a Standing Army: in short, it is a standing terror to many sober, industrious, hard-working men and their families, and was the ruin of many poor families during the late war;—a standing gaming-table or raffle-board, taking money out of the people's pockets, poor and rich, without the losers having the pleasure to stand by and see fair play, whereby many men were dragged from their families and friends, or driven to leave them destitute, for want of ten pounds to pay the penalty of refusing a military life, to which they were totally averse and unfit. Until some mode is adopted of regulating the militia upon its own original principles, it will be a heavy oppression upon many individuals, as well as the ruin of many families, and yet will not answer the true purpose of a national militia; a matter worthy of the most serious consideration of the legislature.

Ministry have made peace with the Bank-Directors for the payment of two millions, (borrowed some time ago) by instalments of half a million annually. We should have liked it better if they had paid the money down at the time appointed by the postponing act of parliament passed for that purpose; it would have looked more like a serious intention of paying off some considerable part of the national debt, funded as well as unfunded.

They have likewise beat down the Directors in the annual expence of managing the funds, nearly about one-fifth part; in which case the borrower has prescribed rules to the lender, and thereby reversed the Scripture, which says, the borrower is servant to the lender! Query, Whether some secret article is not included in this pecuniary treaty, which has not yet met the public eye, to make atonement for this seeming dictatorial power assumed by the debtor over the creditor?

To make any considerable progress in paying the national debt, there ought to be some lusty surplusses somewhere, to the tune of two millions and a half; for we know of deficiencies in seven articles, to the amount of more than half that sum; a very unpromising circumstance for that purpose! And to look at the Votes of Money for the Ordinary and Extraordinaries of the Army, and the various descriptions of officers, one would be tempted to think we were in the height of a raging, complicated, extensive war; and that we had an army of officers only!—Another unpromising circumstance.

More mischief seems to be breeding among the new States of America against this country: they seem to have imbibed an enmity to us similar to that of the Israelites against the Amalekites, with whom they were to have war for ever. At present our remaining colony of Nova Scotia thrives apace, under their nose.—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

Last month we adverted to the cold, phlegmatic, and disdainful reception our Consul met with from the American Congress, and the affront thereby offered to the dignity and Crown of Great-Britain. This month we have to observe, the very different reception of the French Consul by the same body; all respectful, complacent, and cordial, as if done with design to shew the shocking contrast. How long our Ministers will continue, and what lengths they will go, to crouch to these revolted subjects, and to lick the crumbs that fall from the Frenchman's table, spread by the haughty Americans, we know not; but one thing we know, that if they studied to bring contempt, disgrace, and ignominy upon the British name and nation by the means of those Americans, they could not much go beyond what they do in that way.

To look through Europe, an universal calm seems, for the moment, to overspread the political hemisphere, except some internal fermentation in Holland, venting itself in some seditious riotous proceedings in divers parts, all which will probably be silenced upon the first appearance of some neighbouring Potentate's forces to chastise the rioters and disturbers of the peace. Most probably this ensuing summer will be spent in negotiating, intriguing, and forming and fermenting alliances

liances among the Powers of Europe, previous to any party trying their strength against another party.

Nevertheless, the gradual, lenient, yet important revolutions forming in the Ottoman cabinet, appear to us to denote something of a change of system from the pacific to the warlike disposition, the original characteristic of that extraordinary and unparalleled empire: The mild and pacific Prince who sways that sceptre is thought to be sinking under the

weight of domestic and national troubles into his grave; and if nature, aided by affliction, will not do that office for him, there are those near him who will readily render him that service, to put an end to all his troubles in this world at once, whenever they can look about them and see they can do it with safety. Let that event happen when it will, and how it will, it will be high time for some ambitious enterprising European Powers to look about them and prepare for the worst.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

LIST of longevity for 1785.—No person is mentioned who had not entered upon his or her ninetieth year. The first column contains the names of the counties, the second the number of persons who have lived to ninety or upwards, and the third, the total those years amount to.

Bishoprick of Durham	1	105
Cambridgeshire	1	102
Cheshire	2	226
Cumberland	2	236
Derbyshire	1	93
Devonshire	2	197
Essex	6	596
Flintshire	1	105
Glamorganshire	1	106
Hampshire	1	91
Hertfordshire	2	101
Huntingdonshire	1	100
Kent	7	654
Lancashire	4	375
Leicestershire	1	104
Lincolnshire	8	763
Middlesex	17	1352
Montgomeryshire	1	103
Northamptonshire	2	186
Northumberland	3	302
Nottinghamshire	5	478
Oxfordshire	1	92
Radnorshire	1	101
Rutlandshire	1	93
Shropshire	1	108
Somersetshire	3	288
Suffolk	4	399
Surrey	4	382
Warwickshire	3	328
Wiltshire	2	214
Worcestershire	2	212
Yorkshire	5	579

FEB. 24.

One prisoner was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz. Joseph Rickards a lad of 18 years of age, late servant to Walter Horseman, cowkeeper at Kentish Town, for wilfully wounding the said Walter Horseman on the head and face, about three in the morning of the 11th instant, while asleep

in bed, of which wound he languished until Sunday last, and then died. The deceased's widow deposed, that the prisoner was formerly servant to her husband; that he was discharged for negligence; that he had frequently threatened vengeance on the deceased; that on the morning the murder was committed, she was awakened by a noise, and on entering the room her husband slept in, she found him sitting up in the bed, and as far as his waist in blood; that a stick which the prisoner had cut some time before, lay in the room, and an iron bar, covered with blood; that her husband was mangled in a shocking manner; and that assistance was immediately sent for:—he lingered a few days, and died a shocking spectacle. Four other witnesses were examined, whose testimony proved certain corroborating circumstances; such as, being from his lodgings the night that the murder was committed, being seen to melt lead, and to pour it into the stick that was found in the deceased's room. The prisoner confessed the murder to one of the magistrates who committed him for trial, but pleaded *not guilty* at the bar. The Jury, after a few minutes consideration, brought in their verdict *guilty*.

27. The above Joseph Rickards was executed at Kentish Town, opposite the house where the horrid fact was perpetrated. In his way to the place of execution, the convict appeared to be in a state of stupefaction; he had no book, nor did he employ the short remains of time in those preparations for eternity which his miserable situation rendered so indispensably necessary. Before being turned off, the prisoner desired to see the widow of the deceased; she was sent for to her house, but was gone to London. He declared he had no accomplice in the fact, and that he was induced to the perpetration thereof by the supposition, that after the decease of his master he should succeed to the business as milkman. Just before coming to the village he burst into tears, and when he came to the place of execution, wept bitterly.

28. The house of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz. One gold basin and plate; one silver ship, supported by mermaids; one spoon enamelled with curious work; one small gold snuff box, the top enamelled with the story of Paris and Helen; one mother of pearl snuff box, inland and lined with gold, and also a variety of other curious articles.

March 4. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, at which 25 prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death; 46 were sentenced to be transported; 28 ordered to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, several of whom also to be whipped: four to be imprisoned in Newgate, 12 to be whipped and discharged; and 12 were discharged by proclamation.

7. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Edward Pryfe Lloyd, of Llanarth, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the county of Cardigan, in the room of John Martin, of Altgoch, Esq.

On Saturday night, Hogarth's print of the *Evening*, in the *Gulston* collection, was sold by Greenwood for the price of *thirty eight guineas and a half!* This extraordinary print was before Hogarth introduced the girl, who appears beating the little boy with the gingerbread king in his hands.

Upon the above print being knocked down, a gentleman facetiously observed, that it was amazing an *evening* should be worth thirty-eight guineas and a half without a *girl*.

Mason's print of *Nell Gwyn*, lying upon a bed of flowers, in the *laced smock* she stole from the Duchess of Portsmouth, was sold from the *Gulston* collection for three guineas.

10. In the Irish House of Commons, March 6, Mr Forbes moved the House to resolve, "That the present application and amount of pensions on the civil establishment, is a grievance, and demands redress." Ayes 70, Noes 128.

The first money struck by the Congress in America is now become exceedingly scarce, and only to be met with in the cabinets of the curious. They coined several pieces of *pewter* of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight; on one side of which were inscribed, in a circular ring near the edge, the words—*Continental Currency*, 1776—and within the ring a rising sun shining upon a dial, with the word—*fugio*—at the side of it; under which were the words—*mind your business*. On the reverse were 13 small circles, joined together like the links of a chain, on each of which was in-

scribed the name of some one of the Thirteen States. On another circular ring, within these, was inscribed *American Congress*—and in the central space—*We are one*.

It is remarkable that the Austrians were reduced to the necessity of coining leaden money in 1529, when Vienna was besieged by the Turks. King James II also made use of that practice to pay his army in Ireland, in the year 1690.

The American Congress have lately made a copper coinage, which is now in general circulation: One side of the halfpenny bears this circular inscription, *Libertas et Justitia*; round a central cypher U. S. On the reverse is a sun rising amidst Thirteen Stars, circularly inscribed, *Constellatio nova*.

13. There was a most numerous meeting of the retail dealers of London, Westminster, and Southwark, at the London Tavern. Mr. Alderman Skinner took the chair, and said he had flattered himself, that on this night he should have had to congratulate them on their relief from the heavy and partial impost (the shop-tax), which it had been so long the object of their endeavours to repeal. He was sorry, however, to say, that their efforts had been in vain. They were now met to consider what further they might think it advisable to do, and to see whether any means could yet be imagined to make the burthen less severe.

Mr. Stock then proposed several resolutions, which were severally agreed to.

14. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to make the following amendment upon the Roll of Sheriffs, viz.

Gloucestershire—Charles Coxe, now resident at Bath, formerly of Kemble, Esq.

15. Came on at the East-India House, the election of a Director, in the room of Laurence Sullivan, Esq. deceased, when on casting up the ballot, there appeared for

Abram Roberts, Esq.	439
John Travers, Esq.	309

Majority, 130

On which Mr. Roberts was declared duly elected.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body of a maid servant belonging to Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty, who had cut her throat. The cause of this rash act was very singular. She had long been in possession of a false key to the wine cellar, and had at various times, in conjunction with another female servant, taken several bottles of wine, &c. About two months ago she informed the butler that she had something particular to communicate to him, and on Thursday last she voluntarily confessed the above fact. The butler answered, that in justice to his master and himself,

he should be obliged to inform Mr. Stephens; but first he would consult Mr. Woodham, the former butler, who left Mr. S. about six months since, which he did; and upon Mr. W. coming to the house, and treating her with great severity of language, she went up stairs, and immediately put an end to her existence.

A terrible fire broke out in the place in James-street, Haymarket, where the hay and straw is kept which is unsold, which burnt upwards of fifty loads, besides the carts: it also consumed the puppet-show house, as well as the tennis-court, and four houses in front, and two in Prince's-court backwards, besides damaging several others.

16. Was held a General Court at the Bank, when the chairman communicated to the proprietors the following interesting information, viz. That the Directors had agreed to prolong the payment of the loan of two millions, which had been lent to government, upon condition that the same should be redeemed at half a million per annum. The proprietors approved of the measure, and it was agreed to.

The chairman next proceeded to inform the proprietors, that as the national debt had increased so considerably, the Directors had agreed with the Minister, to undertake the management of the business, at and after the rate of four hundred and fifty pounds for each million, instead of five hundred and sixty-two pounds, which had hitherto been paid for it. This circumstance made a saving to government of five and twenty thousand pounds per annum!—The proprietors approved also of this measure, and it was likewise agreed to.

17. A shocking murder was committed by one Simpson, of Long Alley, Moor-Fields, who had involved himself in that most profligate of all games, the lottery. He went home, rendered desperate by his losses, and stabbed his wife in several places. The

woman is dead, and the miserable man committed to prison.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Mar. 14.

"Last Thursday evening His Royal Highness Prince William Henry was initiated into the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in the Lodge, No. 86, held at the Prince George Inn, Payne's, in this Town."

21. The Court of Aldermen agreed to petition his Majesty, praying, that the sentence passed on convicts at the Old-Bailey may be fully executed, as a means of deterring those persons now at large, who are continually making depredations on the peaceful inhabitant, from persevering in their mal practices.

21. The trial of the celebrated Brighthelmstone taylor, John Motherhill, for a rape on Catharine Wade, came on at East-Gristed, Sussex, before Mr. Justice Ashurst. The trial lasted near six hours, and the Jury after consulting near half an hour, brought in a verdict, *Not Guilty*.

22. A General Court, consisting of eight Proprietors, was held at the India-House, when the chairman stated, that the Court of Directors had taken the advice of their counsel on the new bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Dundas, and that they found nothing in it objectionable or improper.

23. At Guildhall, No. 34,119, was the first-drawn Ticket in Sir Ashton Lever's Lottery, and as such entitled to the Museum. The fortunate possessor of it is Mr. Parkinson, of Castle-Yard, Holbourn. Out of 36,000 Tickets, 8000 only have been issued, and 2000 of those have been returned undispensed of.

25. His Majesty in Council was on Wednesday pleased to appoint William Pritchard, of Trescawen, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Anglesea, in the room of Arthur Owen, of Bodowyr Illa, Esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

March 2 **M**ACBETH—Virgin Unmasked
 4 Distress'd Mother—Arthur and Emmeline
 6 Twelfth Night—Romp
 7 Heiress—Virgin Unmasked
 9 Captives—Humourist
 11 Captives—Romp
 13 Captives—Gentle Shepherd
 14 Heiress—Romp
 16 Distress'd Mother—Bon Ton
 18 Strangers at Home—Virgin Unmasked
 20 Cymon—Englishman in Paris
 21 Isabella—Romp
 23 Heiress—Gentle Shepherd
 25 Percy—Liar
 27 She would and She would not—Virgin Unmasked

COVENT-GARDEN.

March 2 **O**RPHAN—Rosina
 4 Lady's Last Stake—Love in a Camp
 6 King Lear—Love in a Camp
 7 Duenna—Barataria
 9 Man of the World—Love in a Camp
 11 Werter—Barataria
 13 Duenna—Omai
 14 Werter—Barataria
 16 Love in a Village—St. Patrick's Day
 18 Peruvian—Country Wife
 20 Ditto—Fool
 21 Ditto—Ditto
 23 Ditto—Barataria
 25 Werter—Love in a Camp
 27 Peruvian—Barnaby Rattle

PREFERMENTS, MARCH 1786.

THE dignity of a Marquis of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Hon. Granville Leveson, Earl Gower, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of the county of Stafford.

The Right Hon. Wm. Lord Craven to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Berks.

The Rev. John Fisher, M. A. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, to be a Canon or Prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in the Castle of Windsor, vice Rev. Dr. John Bostock, deceased *.

Francis Knight, Esq; to be one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to his Majesty's Household.

Daniel Gib, Esq; late Surgeon in Extraordinary, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to his Majesty's Household, in the room of Charles Hawkins, Esq; promoted.

James Earle, Esq; of Hanover-square, to be Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty's Household.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to be one of the Knights of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Johnson Newman, Esq; to be Consul for the Empress of Russia at the town of Hull.

Mr. John Pringle, to be Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Edinburgh.

Mrs. Georgiana Herbert, to be one of her Majesty's Bedchamber-women, vice Mrs. Boughton, dec.

Charles Dillon, Esq; now called Charles Dillon Lee, to be of the Most Honourable Privy Council of the kingdom of Ireland.

The Earl of Wycombe, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdown, to be Member for High Wycombe, Bucks, in the room of Lord Mahon.

Commodore Keith Stuart to be Collector of the Land Tax in Scotland.

Mr. Boscawen to be a Commissioner of the Customs, vice Montague Burgoyne, Esq; resigned.

John Charles Crowle, Esq; to be Master of the Revels in Ordinary to his Majesty, vice Solomon Dayrolle, Esq; dec.

John Elliot, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Islands of Madelaine in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

The Hon. Ariana Margaret Egerton to be one of her Majesty's Bedchamber-women, vice Mrs. Bloodworth, dec.

The Rev. Thomas King, to a Prebendal stall, at Canterbury, vice Dr. Thomas Tanner, dec.

BIRTHS, MARCH 1786.

THE Great Duchess of Russia of a Princess, on the 15th of February, at Petersburg.

Her Sicilian Majesty, of a Princess, on the 18th of February.

The Countess of Balcarras, of two sons.

The Countess of Westmoreland, of a daughter.

„ Lady Cadogan, of a daughter.

The Countess of Salisbury, of a daughter.

The Countess of Abingdon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES, MARCH 1786.

THE Hon. Frederick Lumley, to Miss Boddington, of Bedford-square.

Benjamin Parry, Esq. Treasurer of Lincoln's-Inn, and Member for Caernarvon,

to Mrs. Simpson, niece to Lady Robinson.

John Sanders, Esq. of Mortlake, in Surry, to Miss Martha Kebbel, of Lullingstone.

* Dr. Bostock obtained the Canonry of Windsor without a patron, and without the least prospect, in the early part of his life, of attaining to it.—When a Minor Canon of Windsor, at the crisis of a contested election for that borough, between Mr. Rowley and the late Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, it happened that Dr. Balthazar Regis, a Canon, died. Dr. Bostock, then Vicar of New Windsor, went to Mr. Fox, flattered him with the great assistance he could lend him, but, knowing the nicety on which the election hung, told him such assistance depended on his procuring him the vacant stall: Mr. Fox having drawn on the Treasury to the extreme, and knowing that a single vote was of the utmost consequence, sent express to the Minister, to inform him, that unless Mr. Bostock was appointed Canon he should lose his seat for Windsor. The messenger brought back the tidings of the reverend gentleman's preferment. Mr. Fox did get his election, but, save his own single vote, little advantage further was made of Mr. Bostock's promise. He enjoyed it near thirty years, and may be said through life to have been the most lucky man that ever entered into it. He succeeded the late Mr. Burchett in the rectory of Clewer, and on the death of Bishop Ewer, was, by the Dean and Chapter, appointed to the living of Illey.

At Hackney, the Rev. Johnson Towers, to Miss Jones, of Clapton.

The Rev. Mr. Timothy Kendrick, to Miss Mary Weymouth.

Lewis Buckle, Esq. Captain of the Blues, to Miss Bachelor.

John Buxford, Esq. to Miss Lucy Elsdon, of Lynn.

The Rev. W. Evans, of Towycastle, to Mrs. Rees, widow of the late John Rees, Esq. of Pantyrewig.

At Edinburgh, Daniel McGregor, Esq. Capt. in the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Ann Austin, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Adam Austin, physician.

John Harbin, Esq. of Dorsetshire, to Miss Pingley, of Mortlake, Surry.

Thomas Hartley, Esq. of London, to Miss Parkes, daughter of the late Reuben Parker, Esq. of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

Joseph Birch, Esq. to Miss E. M. Heywood, third daughter of Benj. Heywood, Esq. of Liverpool.

Walter Bagnall, Esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late John Chambers, Esq. of Belle-Vue.

Edward Stephenson, Esq. son of Rowland Stephenson, Esq. of Queen-square, London, to Miss Strickland, daughter of the late Cha. Strickland, Esq. of Sizergh, in Westmoreland.

Wm. Dowson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices for Surry, to Mrs. Merry, of Haveringwell, in Essex.

Capt. Griffiths Cannon, to Miss Mary Dobson, of Greenwich.

Lewis Montolieu, Esq. of Hanover-square, to Miss Maria H. Heywood, daughter of J. M. Heywood, Esq. of Marislow, Devon.

David Brandon, Esq. of London, to Miss Ximenes, daughter of David Ximenes, Esq. of Bere-place in Berks.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, banker, of Lynn, to Miss Walker, of Basinghall-street.

At Manchester, Dr. Wm. Aulton, physician of Oxford, to Miss Margaret Allenson, niece of the Rev. Dr. Barker, late Principal of Brazen-Nose-College.

Joshua Crompton, Esq. of York, to Miss Rookes, of Esholt.

Richard Wilsford, Esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Myddleton, of Acworth.

The Rev. Mr. Crossland, of Colston Bassett, to Miss Sarah Howe, of Langar, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. Henry Kitchingham, of Alne in Yorkshire, to Miss S. Knowler, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Knowler, of Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire.

At Prestwich, Cheshire, the celebrated dwarf Matthew Weston, only thirty-one inches high, to Ann Thompson, of that place. They are each in their 24th year.

At Edinburgh, the Earl of Haddington, to Miss Gascoigne.

At Paris, Sir William Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield, to Miss Joanna Douglas.

At Beccles in Suffolk, Robert Rich, Esq. of Trinity-College, Cambridge, to Miss Furnish, of York.

Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. of Tavistock in Devonshire, to Miss Palk, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, of Halden-house, Devon.

Comte de Grasse, who has been twice a widower, to Mademoiselle Sibon, who is about thirty years of age, and daughter to the Malthese Charge des Affaires at the Court of France.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, MARCH 1786.

LATELY at Ravenstone, in Leicestershire, Thomas Ball, 56 years clerk of that parish. He might be said to die in his profession, for he lost his life by a cold which he caught in a grave made for one of his grand-daughters. In his 70th year he married a young woman of the parish for his third wife, (aged about 20) by whom he had one child. He had a numerous issue by his former wives.

Lately at Oswestry, in Shropshire, Mr. Thomas Vernon, an eminent land-surveyor, and agent to several families in that neighbourhood. In his person and manners he resembled the present Chancellor; which occasioned a friend, on his sending him the Chancellor's picture, to write the following lines at the bottom of it, Mr. Vernon being at that time Major of Oswestry.

Of manners mild, of aspect sweet,
Behold Lord Thurlow comes to greet

Oswestria's far-fam'd Mayor;

For in him too the graces shine,

At once that polish and refine,

And make the man a bear.

These lines were taken by him as they were
EUPOR. MAS.

intended, and in such perfect good-humour, that he had them written on the back of the picture by one of the best penmen in the neighbourhood.

FEB. 19, at Glasgow, Capt. Henry Moore, of the 27th regiment of foot.

20. Mr. Sainuel Mence, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, and one of the Lay Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield.

24. At Brodie House, in Scotland, Lady Margaret Brodie.

25. At Beverley, in Yorkshire, aged 97, Richard Sompes, Esq.

The Lady of S. P. Wolverstan, Esq. of Stadfold-hall in Staffordshire.

In India, Mr. John Maxwell Stone, Chief of Ganjam. This gentleman formed a part of Lord Pigot's Council at Madras, and took an active part in favour of that unfortunate nobleman.

26. At Fulford, Thomas Barlow, Esq. who served the office of Lord Mayor of York in 1778.

At Preston, in Lancashire, in the 31st year of

of his age, Mrs. Lockhart, late spouse of Gen. Lockhart, of Carnwath, in Scotland.

Lately at Benwick, in the Isle of Ely, David Burgefs, Esq.

Lately at Medhurst, Miss Robson, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Robson, Rector of Steadham, with Heyshot and Merston, in Sussex.

Lately Dr. Philip de la Cour, an old, but unfortunate Licentiate of the College of Physicians, of the Jewish religion, some time an eminent physician at London and Bath.

Mrs. Wright, the celebrated modeller in wax. She was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age, as an artist, and as a profound politician: in an early period of life she gave strong indications of a singular talent for taking likenesses in wax, and did not fail to take heads of some of the leading Americans, at the commencement of the American contest, in which her family became much injured. At rather an advanced age she found herself greatly distressed by the ravages of the civil broils occasioned by the councils and instruments which the Minister of England employed, and the old lady, both distressed and enraged, quitted her native country with a determination of ferring it in Britain. She added to the most famous Americans the heads of the English most distinguished at that time for opposition to Lord North's measures; and as her reputation drew a very great variety of people of all ranks to see the marvellous productions of her ingenuity, she soon found out the avenues to get information of almost every design which was agitated or intended to be executed in America, and was the object of the most entire confidence of Dr. Franklin and others, with whom she corresponded, and gave information during the whole war. As soon as a General was appointed to go out to mount the tragi-comic stage in America, from the Commander in Chief to the Brigadier, she instantly found some access to a part of the family, and discovered the number of troops to be employed, and the ends of their expatriotic destination. The late Lord Chatham paid her several visits, and was pleased with the simplicity of her manners, and very deep understanding. She took his likeness, which appears in the Abbey of Westminster; and though she had been in France, and much caressed by the political geniusses of that kingdom, yet at the end of the war she was so singularly attached to England; that she was constantly employed to enforce forgiveness among her country people, whom she advised for the future to look to England in preference to France for trade and alliance.

28. Mr. Stephen Boone, surgeon, at Sunbury.

At Saling Grove, in Essex, the lady of John Yeldham, Esq.

Mr. Broach, master of the St. Alban's Tavern.

Miss Eyre, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Eyre, Residentiary of York, and granddaughter of Dr. Prescott, late Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

MARCH 1. In Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, Mr. Frederick Standert, wine-merchant.

Mrs. Boughton, one of the Bed-chamber Women to her Majesty, and mother to Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. She was daughter of the Hon. Algernon Greville.

Lately in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Stratford, author of the tragedy of Lord Ruffel, acted at Drury-lane in the summer of 1784. He also wrote a poem called Fontenoy, and translated part of Milton into Greek.

Lately at Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Brundish, Fellow of Caius College, and author of the Elegy in our Magazine of January last, p. 49.

The Rev. Mr. Woodroffe, Rector of Cranham in Essex.

3. Owen Ridley, Esq. late a Colonel in the East-India service.

At Theobald's, Hertfordshire, aged 75, Anthony Keck, Esq. Senior Serjeant at Law.

At Durham, the lady of Francis Fagquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie.

Lately, at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, aged 87, Edward Webb, near fifty years Cryer of that town. Until within a short time of his death he frequently walked forty miles a-day.

4. Mrs. Mary Stonhouse, sister of Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. of Radley, in the county of Berks.

At Worcester, Mrs. Dunster, widow of the Rev. Mr. Dunster, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Inett, formerly Prebend of Worcester.

At Nailston, in Leicestershire, aged 82, Dr. Bentley, Rector of that parish, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a near relation of the celebrated critic Dr. Bentley, formerly Master of that society. In the year 1748, when his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle was installed Chancellor of that University, Mr. Bentley was Senior Proctor, and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him; and being particularly noticed by his Grace, he became his patron, and through his interest obtained the valuable rectory of Nailstone, which he held for near forty years. By his will he has left to Trinity College a great many valuable MSS. among which are the copy of the New Testament in Greek and Latin, as prepared by Dr. Bentley (the former Master) for a new edition, but never published, with all the original collations, in seven small volumes, and three folio volumes. Also a copy of Homer, by H. Stephens, which was corrected by the said Dr. Bentley, throughout, for a new edition, together

gether with various notes. Also another MS. of his in quarto, concerning the *Folick Digamma*; together with his *Hefychius* and *Hephestion*, both in quarto, with many of his notes and emendations throughout.

Lately at Worcester, Mr. Gwynn, architect, of that city.

5. At Clapham, John Wilson, Esq. formerly a grocer in St. Paul's Church-yard, and many years one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London.

William Smith, Esq. of Bradwell, many years the most considerable landholder in the county of Essex.

In Park-street, aged 79, Lady Penelope Cholmondeley.

The Rev. Thomas Marshall Jordan, Rector of Barming in Kent and of Ilden in Sussex, aged 73, after performing duty at church, and dining, apparently in good health.

6. At Bath, James Phipps, Esq. Member for Peterborough.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooksbank, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Brooksbank, only surviving sister of John Soley, Esq. of Sandbarn, and grand-daughter of Bishop Lloyd.

Mrs. Spinks, wife of Mr. John Spinks, Sub-treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Lieut. Gavin, of the 101st regiment.

7. At Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 72. the Right Hon. Philip Earl, of Stanhope.

At Low Layton, Peregrine Bertie, Esq.

At Dudwick, in Scotland, in the 77th year of his age, Robert Fullerton, Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, and Knight of the Order of St. Catherine.

At Richmond-Green, the Lady Viscountess Fitzwilliam, widow of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam.

8. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, late of Moseley, near Birmingham, wife of John Wright, Esq. of the Warwickshire Militia.

John Bradby, of Bramble, near Southampton, who had accumulated by farming near 30,000*l.* the bulk of which he has left to his nephews and nieces, and has particularly devised to their children who should be living at the time of his death, 400*l.* each, and the interest thereof till they come of age. One of his nieces was in labour when he lay dying; but, very fortunately, the child was born at half past three, and he did not breathe his last till about five the same morning.

9. At Edinburgh, in the 87th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Dupont, Minister of the French church in that city, of which his father and he had been pastors 104 years.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of Shermanbury and Hoving, both in Sussex.

At Bath, Sir Christopher Whichcote, Bart. of Aswarby, in the county of Lincoln.

10. In Craven-street, L. D. Nelme, late Secretary to the Society for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. In 1772 he published "An Essay towards an Investigation of the Origin and Elements of Language and Letters, that is, Sounds and Symbols." 4to.

Lately, at Oxford, the Rev. Zachary Langton, M. A. formerly a member of St. Mary Hall, who had belonged to the University seventy years.

11. At Pomsfret, in Yorkshire, William Denham, Esq.

At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Tanner, D. D. Rector of that parish, and Monks Elleigh, and Prebendary of Canterbury.

Capt. Gladwin, of Ipswich.

12. Edward Bacon, Esq. of Bruton-street, aged 73. He represented the city of Norwich in several Parliaments.

Mrs. Alice Yarborough, in the 98th year of her age. She was one of the annual pensioners on the Queen's list, and was always remembered in the Royal Bounties. Her husband was a German, and attended the late King at Dettingen.

Mrs. Wright, wife of G. Wright, Esq. of John-street, Tottenham-court-road.

Wm. Style, Esq. Col. of the 3d. regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service.

James Chauvell, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Middlesex militia.

13. John Reeves, Esq. formerly an officer in the Guards.

In Hart-street, Covent-garden, John Dick, M. A.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. James Flint, of the 25th regiment.

14. Mrs. Peachy, of Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, aged 90.

Mrs. Bloodworth, one of the Queen's bedchamber women.

Mr. Hughes, Clerk of his Majesty's beer cellar.

Wolfort Van Hemert, of Old Broad-street, Esq. aged 62 years.

15. At Bath, the Countess Dowager of Galloway.

At Bath, George Burgess, Esq.

At Arbuthnot House in Scotland, the Countess Dowager of Arbuthnot.

Lately, Mrs. Goffett, wife of Matthew Goffett, jun. Esq.

16. Mr. John Shields, who many years kept a boarding-school at Ilington.

17. In Upper Seymour-street, the Countess of Ferrers.

Henry Webb, Esq. of New Bond-street, formerly Attorney-General and Judge Advocate of the Leeward Islands, aged 83.

Mrs. King, of Kensington-square, aged 83.

Mrs. Willis, of Sermon-lane, Doctors-commons.

In Hanover-square, Solomon de la Rock, Esq. aged upwards of 70.

Lately, at Bardsley in Nottinghamshire, Mr. John Lilley, Gent. aged 98, who about forty years ago retired from business to Battersea.

18. Lady Whitworth, widow of Sir Charles Whitworth.

At Kentish-Town, Mr. Jacob Bonneau, teacher of drawing and perspective.

19 The Hon. Mrs. Walter, daughter and heiress of George Nevil Lord Abergavenny.

At Bere Court, Berks, David Ximenes, Esq.

At Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Mr. Tench.

20. Mrs. Seaman, widow of Dutton Seaman, Esq. late Comptroller of the Chamber of London.

John Heberden, Esq. Signer of the Writs to the Court of King's-Bench, and brother to Dr. Heberden.

Lately, at Cheltenham, in the 100th year

of his age, George Foster Duval, Esq. formerly a medical practitioner at Bath.

22. In Pallmall, the Lady of William Lowndes Selby, Esq. of Winslow, Bucks.

Lately, at Parkhall in Derbyshire, aged 91, Joseph Hague, Esq. formerly an eminent Turkey merchant in Lawrence-lane.

24. Mr. John Dagge, solicitor in Chancery, in King-street, Bloomsbury.

Robert Bromfield, M. D. F. R. S.

25. At York, Sir Thomas Davenport, Serjeant at Law.

26. At his apartments at St. James's, — Revelly, Esq.

On the 27th of January, on the coast of Africa, Edward Thompson, Esq. Commander of the Grampus, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa.

J. Chevely, Esq. one of the Curstors for London and Middlesex.

27. Mr. John Obadiah Justamond, F. R. S. and surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

BANKRUPTS, MARCH 1786.

THOMAS COTTON, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, corn-merchant. John Griffiths, of St. George, Hanover-square, cheese-monger. Nicholas Weatherby, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, wool-len-draper. John Milbourn, of Sunderland, mercer. Thomas Craig, of Penrith, spirit-merchant. Isaac Solomon, of Bristol, linen-draper. Marlowe Sidney Marlowe, of Little Eastcheap, tea-dealer. Joseph Langmead, of Goswell-street-road, whitesmith. Joseph Birks, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, carrier. Anthony Schell, of Meeting-house-alley, merchant. Wm. Bridge, of Bury in Lancashire, butcher. Wm. Bent, of Bristol, salesman. Thomas Thredder, of Mary-le-bone-street, coach-maker. Charles Fieldings, of Grace-church-street, London, mercer. Hercules Hide, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, grocer. Evan Evans, of Llangamarch, Breconshire, dealer. Joseph Charles Clarke, of Barnet, Herts, inn-keeper, wine and liquor merchant. Charles Thomas, of Berrynabor, Devonshire, lime-burner. Joseph Govett, of Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, clothier. Abigail Martin and James Lafabure, of Blossom-street, Norton Folgate, weavers. George Foster, of Nottingham, dealer. Jane Jones and Ann Williams, of Abergelley, in Denbighshire, drapers. Cha. Gwinnett, late of the City of Gloucester, dealer. Thomas Bakewell, of Charlton Row, in Lancashire, carrier. Michael Renwick, of Liverpool, surgeon, apothecary, and casker in iron. William Massey and James Massey, of Lymm, in Cheshire, cotton-manufacturers. Stephen Lawson, of Rotherhithe, Surry, carrier. Reuben Clevely, of New Sarum, Wilts, linen-draper. George Pierce, of New Sarum, Wilts, victualler. Frederick Stack, of Leeds,

Yorkshire, merchant. John Guest, of Brosley, Shropshire, baker and grocer. Stephen Richardson, late of All Saints, Oxford, tea-dealer. Thomas Conper, of Aynsworth, in Lancashire, and John Pyott, of Charlton Row, Lancashire, carriers and co-partners. Joseph Pegg, of Cavendishwall, in Staffordshire, carrier. Frederick Flower, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. Francis Bazlington, of Red-lion-court, Charter-house-lane, Middlesex, money-scrivener. Edward Thomas, of the town of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shop-keeper. Richard Read, and Joseph Brown, of Fenchurch-street, London, cornfactors and co-partners. Henry Cutler, of Nottingham, grocer. Henry Squire, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, ship-wright. John Mackrell, of Elstead, Surrey, breeches-maker and taylor. Elizabeth Tyler, of King-street, Tower-hill, Middlesex, merchant. John Prosser, of the Parish of Llanstephan, in the County of Radnor, and Henry Prosser, of the Parish of Bringwyn, in the said County, dealers and co-partners. John Trew, of Morden in Dorset, hosier. Joseph King, of Northampton, grocer. Richard Bancroft, of Liverpool, merchant. John Mayo, of Devizes, linen draper. Richard Adams and Samuel Lay, of Old Ford in Middlesex, callico printers. Richard Hutchinson, of Northumberland-street, coal merchant. Samuel Haslam, of Tiffington, in Derbyshire, cotton-manufacturer. Thos. Bird, of Lower Mitton in Worcestershire, butcher. Henry Page, of Great Queen-street, ironmonger. John Marshall, late of Gerard-street, Soho, money-scrivener. John Williams, of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, shop keeper.



T H E European Magazine,

A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W;

For A P R I L, 1786.

CONTAINING THE
L I T E R A T U R E, H I S T O R Y, P O L I T I C S, A R T S,
M A N N E R S, and A M U S E M E N T S of the A G E.

By the P H I L O L O G I C A L S O C I E T Y of L O N D O N.

[Embellished with, 1. A Striking Likeness, engraved, by H O L L O W A Y, of Mrs. FITZHERBERT. And 2. A Perspective View of LUDLOW CASTLE, in SHROPSHIRE.]

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
An Account of Mrs. Fitzherbert	227	Great-Britain : including Lords De-	
An Account of the celebrated Conite De		bates on the Mutiny Bill—New Bill	
Cagliostro ———	228	for regulating the East-India Com-	
Monthly Catalogue of Books	231	pany—and Message on Civil List De-	
Description of Ludlow Castle, Shropshire	232	ficiencies ———	268
Observations on the Manners, Customs,		—Commons Debates : including Abstract	
Dress, Agriculture, &c. of the Japanese.		of the Public Receipt and Expenditure	
By C. P. Thunberg ———	233	—New Bill for regulating the East-	
Fragments by Leo. No. VIII.—The Cri-		India Company——Newfoundland	
tical Club——On the just Standard of		Fishery-Bill—Minister's Plan for the	
Homer's Merits ———	238	Redemption of the National Debt—	
Curious Particulars of the Horses of this		Budget for 1786——Mr. Burke's	
Country in Ancient Times	240	Charges against Mr. Hastings—Civil	
Abridgement of a very curious Work		List Deficiencies—Augmentation of Sa-	
(little known), entitled, "Pictor Er-		laries of Scotch Judges—and Greenland	
rans," written by M. Phil. Rohr,	241	Whale-Fishery ———	273
Flora and Lucilla; or, The Virtuous but		Poetry : including Translation of an Ita-	
Fatal Mopement A Moral Tale	244	lian Sonnet upon an English Watch.	
Leaves collected from the Piozzian Wreath		By Mrs. Piozzi—Ode on the Siroc. By	
lately woven to adorn the Shrine of		William Parsons, Esq.——Verses to	
Dr. Johnson [continued]	247	Mrs. Piozzi, placed under a Print of	
Some Account with Regard to the Tra-		Dr. Johnson in her dining-room at	
vels of James Bruce, Esq. of Kinnaird.		Florence. By William Parsons, Esq.	
Said to be written by the Hon. Daines		—Hymn to Death. By — Merry, Esq.	
Barrington, Esq. ———	252	—The Ghost of Edwin——Verses	
The London Review with Anecdotes		written at Southampton, April 12—	
of Authors		Congressiad : or, A Poem upon No-	
Letters concerning the Northern Coast of		thing, Book the First, &c. &c.	286
the County of Antrim, By the Rev.		Theatrical Journal : including an Account	
William Hamilton, A. M.	258	of the April Fool ———	293
Monro's Structure and Physiology of Fishes	262	Political State of the Nation and of Eu-	
Melvyn Dale : a Novel. In a Series of		rope, for April, 1786. No. XXVI.	295
Letters. By a Lady ———	266	Foreign Intelligence	
A Poetical Review of the literary and		Irish Intelligence	
Moral Character of the late Samuel		Number of Convicts at Lent Assizes	
Johnson, LL. D. with Notes, by John		Monthly Chronicle, Preferments, Mar-	
Courtenay, Esq. and a Variety of other		riages, Obituary, Bankrupts, Barometer,	
new Publications ———	ib.	and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks,	
Journal of the Proceedings of the Third		Grain, &c.	
Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of			

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

We acknowledge ourselves to have been entertained by P. Quarre's Description of a celebrated building in the West, ridiculing, we believe, the description of a Library in Dorsetshire, and admire the humour of it; but as we believe the majority of our Readers are not liable to Dr. Johnson's censure of Pope and Swift, who, he says, "had an unnatural delight in ideas physically impure, such as every other tongue utters with unwillingness, and of which every ear shrinks from the mention," we must decline inserting his favour. On other subjects we shall be glad to hear from him.

C. F.'s correspondence will be acceptable.

We have not received the remainder of D.'s Journal; and we make it a rule to begin no subject until the whole of it is before us.

The account of the Life and Writings of Captain Edward Thompson is received.

Since our last we have received the following Letters: *Buxton Lawn's* (in our next), *Judex*, *A. F. W. S. Lentulus*, *The Man of the Hill*, *Betsy Thoughtless*, and *Hampden*.

The continuation of the Critique on *Warrington's Wales*, *Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides*, and *Transactions of the Literary Society at Manchester*, as well as *Theatrical Register*, with various other articles, intended for this Number, are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 10, to April 15, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	4	2	10	2	10	2	0	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	6
Surry	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	6	4	5
Hertford	4	7	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	11
Bedford	4	2	3	1	2	11	2	3	3	5
Cambridge	4	2	2	8	2	8	1	11	3	2
Huntingdon	4	1	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	1
Northampton	4	6	3	4	2	8	2	2	3	3
Rutland	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	8
Leicester	4	11	3	0	3	1	2	2	4	3
Nottingham	4	10	3	3	3	1	2	6	3	10
Derby	5	8	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	5
Stafford	5	2	0	0	3	7	2	8	4	7
Salop	5	1	3	8	3	8	2	7	5	9
Hereford	4	5	0	0	3	8	2	10	5	4
Worcester	5	0	0	0	3	10	3	0	5	2
Warwick	4	6	0	0	3	4	2	6	4	0
Gloucester	5	3	0	0	3	7	2	7	4	6
Wilts	5	2	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	9
Berks	4	9	0	0	2	9	2	8	4	4
Oxford	4	6	0	0	3	2	2	8	4	2
Bucks	4	6	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Bean	
Essex	4	1	0	0	2	10	1	1	3	0
Suffolk	4	1	2	9	2	7	1	1	2	11
Norfolk	4	6	2	9	2	5	2	1	0	0
Lincoln	4	7	2	1	2	8	2	0	3	2
York	5	0	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	1
Durham	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	c
Northumberl.	4	8	3	3	2	6	1	10	3	6
Cumberland	5	4	3	7	2	10	1	1	4	5
Westmorl.	5	9	3	10	3	2	2	1	4	5
Lancashire	5	8	4	0	3	6	2	3	4	7
Cheshire	5	4	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	10	2	6	0	c
Somerset	5	3	0	0	3	5	2	10	5	0
Devon	5	5	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	d
Cornwall	5	3	0	0	3	3	2	7	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	5	2	9	5	2
Hants	4	9	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	2
Suffex	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	10
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	11	2	4	2	11

WALE'S, April 3, to April 8, 1786.

North Wales	5	4	4	5	3	5	2	0	4	8
South Wales	5	2	3	8	3	5	2	0	4	5

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A R C H, 1786.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29—30 — 28 —	39	N.
30—30 — 16 —	38	N. N. W.
31—30 — 16 —	40	E.

A P R I L.

1 — 30 — 05 —	40	E.
2 — 29 — 87 —	43	E.
3 — 29 — 66 —	47	E. N. E.
4 — 29 — 49 —	44	5 N. N. E.
5 — 29 — 50 —	46	N. E.
6 — 29 — 55 —	50	E. N. E.
7 — 29 — 62 —	45	E. N. E.
8 — 29 — 50 —	42	E.
9 — 29 — 46 —	39	5 E. N. E.
10 — 29 — 93 —	37	N.
11 — 30 — 00 —	39	W. N. W.
12 — 30 — 30 —	40	E.
13 — 30 — 29 —	49	S.
14 — 30 — 21 —	56	5 S.
15 — 30 — 25 —	52	S.
16 — 30 — 28 —	52	N. N. E.
17 — 30 — 41 —	54	N. N. E.

18 — 30 — 22 —	48	N.
19 — 29 — 93 —	52	5 E.
20 — 29 — 78 —	51	E.
21 — 29 — 75 —	58	E.
22 — 29 — 93 —	57	E.
23 — 30 — 08 —	57	E.
24 — 30 — 12 —	54	N.
25 — 29 — 98 —	52	5 N.
26 — 29 — 89 —	48	N.

PRICE of STOCKS,

April 27, 1786.

Bank Stock, —	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 47s. prem
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	New Navy and Vict. Bills 2 1-4th ditto
3 per Cent. Bank red. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69	Long Ann. 21 1-16th yrs. pur.
3 per Ct Conf. 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 70	10 years Short Ann. 1777, —
3 per Cent. 1786, —	30 years Ann. 1778, —
3 per Cent. 1751, —	13 11-16th $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. pur.
South Sea Stock, —	Scrip. —
Old S. S. An. —	Omnium, —
New S. S. Ann. —	Exchequer Bills —
India Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, —



M^{RS} FITZHERBERT.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;

For APRIL, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of Mrs. FITZHERBERT.

[With an ELEGANT ENGRAVING of HER.]

DEEMING it our duty to furnish information concerning such persons as may at any time become the objects of publick attention, we shall, for the entertainment of our readers in the present month, leave both the great and the learned, to pay our respects to a lady, whose fame is, in a great measure, owing to her personal accomplishments; — whose talents are spoken of in terms of high admiration; and who may hereafter furnish materials for a few pages in the works of the English historian.

The caprices of youth, the influence of beauty, the charms of wit, or the neglect of prudential rules, when opposed to an irresistible and all-subduing passion, are themes upon which we might dilate for several pages. The considerations arising from such subjects will, however, hardly escape the observation of even the most absent reader. In the walks of private life, we see a great portion of the unhappiness of mankind flow from these sources. In publick life, they have overturned empires, deluged kingdoms with blood, and entailed misery on millions of the human species.

Mrs. Fitzherbert is the daughter of Walter Smith, Esq; formerly of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, and niece of Sir Edward Smith of Acton Burnell in the same county, of Lord Sefton, and of Mrs. Errington of the Stable Yard St. James's. She was born in October 1755, and married, first, John Weld, Esq; of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, a widower; who dying, she united herself in marriage with ——— Fitzherbert, Esq; of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire, a gentleman

who fell a sacrifice to the riots in the year 1780. He had been a spectator of the devastations made at Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square, and heated himself extremely; in which state returning home, he imprudently went into a cold bath, which produced a fever that killed him. Mrs. Fitzherbert soon afterwards went abroad, but having lately been noticed by a Great Personage, she has appeared in the gay world with remarkable splendour and distinction. In what character she is to be considered, whether as wife or widow, conjecture alone can be exerted. Many vague and improbable rumours have been circulated, many improbabilities confidently asserted. With much falsehood there is likely to be some small portion of truth; but in what degree as we presume not to be at present fully acquainted with, we shall not venture to mislead our readers with the reveries of credulity or the hardness of misinformation. If it should appear that the Publick are interested in the domestic concerns of any person's private life, we doubt not but the wisdom of the great council of the nation will be properly employed in investigating truth and silencing falsehood, in order for the prevention of future mischief. Should it, however, be found that it noways imports the community at large, we shall not hesitate to pronounce any further inquiry to be both unnecessary, but impertinent; and under that impression shall until another opportunity (if any such shall offer) postpone any further considerations on the present subject.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of the Celebrated COMTE DE CAGLIOSTRO.

AMONG the great variety of personages of different ranks and sexes involved in that hitherto mysterious business of the famous necklace; that extraordinary character the celebrated Comte de Cagliostro, who has so long perplexed the inquisitive and curious part of mankind, claims immediate attention. We shall therefore, to gratify our readers' curiosity, give the following account of him, extracted from a memorial published at Paris in his behalf, and since printed in the *Hague Gazette*. It may not, however, be amiss previously to mention one or two of the many conjectures that have arisen concerning his origin, and in their turns obtained belief.

One of these supposes him to be the son of the late Grand Master of Malta, *Pinto*, by a lady of distinction, who about 37 years ago was captured with several other young ladies in a Turkish pleasure-boat by a Maltese galley, and on her arrival at Malta had an intrigue with the Grand Master. Soon after, by the mediation of the French court, the ladies recovered their liberty, and returned to their parents, where this unfortunate fair-one was delivered of a son; which so enraged her father, that he would have destroyed the child, had she not found means to have him conveyed away to a place of safety, and herself soon after died either by poison or of a broken heart.

Another supposition, which carries rather more the appearance of truth with it, is, that the Comte is descended from the Imperial family of *Comnènes*, who long reigned independent over the Christian empire of *Trebisond*, but at length became tributary to the Turks. The Comte, it is said, was born in the capital of that empire, and is the only surviving son of the Prince who about 35 years ago swayed that precarious sceptre. At that period, the Comte being nearly three years old, a revolution took place, in which the reigning Prince was massacred by the insurgents, and this his son, saved by some trusty friend, was carried to Medina, where the Cherif took him under his protection, and with unparalleled generosity had him brought up in the religion of his parents.—Thus much for conjecture: let us now hear what the party himself says.

“As to the place of my nativity, or who were the parents that gave me birth, I cannot speak positively. From a variety of circumstances, I have entertained some doubts, and the reader will probably join in my suspicions on that head. But I repeat it, that all my researches have only tended to give me some exalted, but at the same time vague and uncertain notions concerning my family.

“My infant years were passed in the city of Medina, in Arabia, where I was brought up by the name of *Acharat*, which name I have constantly borne during my travels in Africa and Asia. I had apartments in the palace of the *Mufti Salahaym*. I perfectly recollect that I had four persons immediately about me; a governor, between fifty and sixty years of age, named *Althotas*, and three servants; a white one, who was my valet-de-chambre, and two blacks, one of whom was constantly with me night and day.

“My governor always told me, that I was left an orphan at three months old; that my parents were Christians, and nobly descended; but their names, and the place of my nativity, he inviolably concealed from me. Some words which he accidentally let drop, has made me suspect that I was born at Malta; but this circumstance I have never been able to ascertain.

“*Althotas*, whose name excites in me the tenderest emotion, treated me with all the affection and care of a father; he took a pleasure in cultivating the disposition I discovered for the sciences. He, I may with truth affirm, knew them all, from the most abstruse to those of mere amusement. In botany and physic I made the greatest progress.

“He taught me to worship God, to love and assist my neighbours, and to respect universally religion and the laws.

“We both dressed like Mussulmen, and conformed outwardly to the Mahomedan worship; but the true religion was engraven in our hearts.

“The *Mufti* visited me often, always treated me with great kindness, and seemed to entertain a high regard for my governor. The latter taught me most of the languages of the East.

“I was now in my twelfth year, and became desirous of travelling. The wish to behold the wonders he frequently converted with me of, grew so strong upon me, that Medina, and the amusements of my age, grew insipid and tasteless.

“*Althotas* at length informed me, that we were going to begin our travels; a caravan was prepared, and, after taking leave of the *Mufti*, who was pleased to express his regret at parting with us in the most obliging terms, we set out.

“On our arrival at Mecca, we alighted at the palace of the Cherif, who is the sovereign of Mecca, and of all Arabia, and always one of the descendants of Mahomet. I here changed my dress for a more splendid one than I had hitherto worn. On the third day after our arrival, I was introduced by my governor to the Cherif, who received me in

the most affectionate manner. On seeing this prince, my whole frame was inexpressibly agitated; the most delicious tears I ever shed gushed from my eyes; and I observed that he with difficulty restrained his. This is a period of my life which I can never reflect on without being most sensibly affected.

"I remained at Mecca three years, during which time not a day passed without my being admitted to the presence of the Cherif.

"My gratitude increased every hour with his attachment. I frequently observed his eyes rivetted upon me; and then turned up to Heaven, highly expressive of pity and tenderness. On my return I was constantly thoughtful, a prey to fruitless curiosity. I was afraid to question my governor, who always treated me, on such occasions, with great severity, as though it had been criminal in me to wish to discover my parents, and the place of my birth.

"At night I used to talk with the Black who slept in my chamber, but could never get him to betray his trust. If I mentioned my parents, he became silent as the grave. One night when I was more importunate than usual, he told me, "that if ever I left Mecca I should be exposed to the greatest dangers, and, above all, cautioned me against Trebisond."

"My desire of travelling, however, was superior to my apprehensions. I grew tired of the dull uniformity of my life at the court of the Cherif.

"One day when I was alone, the Prince entered my apartment; so great a favour amazed me. He clasped me to his bosom with unusual tenderness, exhorted me never to cease adoring the Almighty, assuring me that, if I persisted in serving him faithfully, I should be ultimately happy, and know my destiny.—Then bedewing my face with his tears, he said, "Adieu, thou unfortunate child of nature!"—These words, and the affecting manner in which they were spoken, will ever remain indelibly impressed on my mind.

"I never saw this prince afterwards. A caravan was expressly provided for me, and I bid an eternal adieu to Mecca.

"I began my travels by visiting Egypt, and its famous pyramids, which exhibit to a superficial observer nothing more than enormous masses of marble and granite. I cultivated the acquaintance of the Ministers of the different temples, who admitted me into places unvisited by, and unknown to common travellers.

"I next spent three years in visiting the principal places in Asia and Africa.

"In 1766, I arrived, accompanied by my governor and three servants, at the Island of Rhodes, where I embarked on board a French ship bound to Malta.

"Notwithstanding the general rule for all vessels coming from the Levant to perform quarantine, I obtained leave to go on shore the second day, and was lodged in the palace of the grand-master, *Pinto*, in apartments contiguous to the Laboratory.

"The Grand-master, in the first instance, requested the Chevalier D'Aquino, of the princely house of *Caramanico*, to accompany and shew me every thing remarkable on the island.

"Here I first assumed the European dress, and the name of Count Cagliostro, and saw, without surprise, my governor Althotas appear in the habit and insignia of the order of Malta*.

"The Chevalier D'Aquino introduced me to the chiefs, or *Grand Croix* of the order, and among others to the Balli de Roïan, the present Grand-Master. Little did I then imagine that, in the course of twenty years, I should be dragged to the Bastile for being honoured with the friendship of a Prince of that name!

"I have every reason to suppose that the Grand Master was not unacquainted with my real origin. He often mentioned the Cherif and the City Trebisond to me, but would never enter into particulars on that subject.

"He treated me always with the utmost attention, and promised me the most rapid rise if I would take the vows of the order; but my taste for travelling, and my attachment to the practice of physic, made me reject these offers, not less generous than honourable.

"It was at Malta that I had the misfortune to lose my best friend, my master, the wisest and most learned of men, the venerable Althotas. In his last moments, grasping my hand, he with difficulty said, "My friend, experience will soon convince you of the truth of what I have constantly taught you."

"The place where I had lost a friend who had been to me like a father, soon became insupportable; I requested, therefore, of the Grand Master, that he would permit me to quit the Island, in order to make the tour of Europe. He consented with reluctance, but made me promise to return to

* The Maltese Ambassador at Versailles has since the above publication, by order of the Grand Master, declared the above assertion, and that of the dispensation of quarantine, to be false and groundless.

Malta. The Chevalier D'Aquino was so obliging as to accompany me, and supply my wants during our journey.

"In company with this gentleman I first visited Sicily, where he introduced me to the first people of the country. We next visited the different Islands of the Archipelago, and having again crossed the Mediterranean, arrived at Naples, the birth-place of my companion.

"From thence I proceeded alone to Rome, with letters of credit on the banking-house of the Sieur Bellone.

"I determined to remain here incog.; but one morning whilst I was shut up in my apartment, endeavouring to improve myself in the Italian language, the Secretary of Cardinal Orfino was announced, who came to request I would wait on his eminence. I accordingly repaired immediately to his palace. The Cardinal received me with the greatest politeness, invited me often to his table, and procured me the acquaintance of several Cardinals and Roman Princes, particularly the Cardinals York and Ganganelli, afterwards Pope Clement XIV. The Pope Rezzonico, who then filled the Papal Chair, having expressed a desire of seeing me, I had the honour of repeated conferences with his Holiness.

"In the year 1770, in my 22d year, fortune procured me the acquaintance of a young lady of quality, *Serafina Feliciani*: she was hardly out of her infancy; her dawning charms kindled in my bosom a flame, which sixteen years marriage have only served to strengthen.

"Having neither time nor inclination to write a voluminous work, I shall only mention those persons to whom I have been known in my travels thro' all the kingdoms of Europe. Most of them are still in being. I challenge their testimony aloud. Let them declare whether ever I was guilty of any action disgraceful to a man of honour. Let them say if ever I sued for a favour, if ever I cringed for the protection of these Sovereigns who were desirous of seeing me; let them, in short, declare, whether at any time, or in any place, I had any other object in view than to cure the sick, and to relieve the indigent, without fee or reward."

The Comte here gives a list of very respectable persons with whom he says he was acquainted at the different Courts of Europe; and goes on to observe, that, from a desire of not being known, he frequently assumed different names, such as those of Comte Starat, Comte Fenix, Marquis D'Anna, &c.

He arrived at Strasburgh on the 19th of September 1780, where, at the earnest solicitations of the inhabitants and the nobility

of Alsace, he was prevailed upon to employ his medical abilities for the good of the public. Here he was libelled, he says, by some obscure scribblers; but the author of a work, entitled "*Lettres sur la Suisse*" (to whom he refers the reader), did him justice, and paid due homage to truth. He then appeals to the Clergy, Military Officers, the Apothecary who supplied him with drugs, to the Keepers of the different Gaols in which he relieved a number of poor prisoners, to the Magistrates, and the public at large, to declare, whether he ever gave offence, or was guilty of any action that militated either against the laws, against morality, or religion.

Some little time after his arrival at Strasburg, the Cardinal de Rohan signified to him that he wished to be acquainted with him. He at first supposed the prince to be actuated by mere curiosity, and therefore declined the invitation. But being afterwards informed that he was attacked with an asthma, and wished to consult him, he immediately went to the episcopal palace, and gave the Cardinal his opinion.

In the year 1781 the Cardinal honoured him with a visit, to consult him about the Prince de Soubise, who was afflicted with a mortification, and prevailed upon him to accompany him to Paris; but on his arrival there, he refused to visit the Prince till his Physicians should declare him past cure; and when the faculty declared him to be on the mending hand, persisted in his resolution of not seeing him, "being unwilling to reap the glory of a cure, which could not be ascribed to me."——Matchless modesty!

He staid in Paris thirteen days, employed from five in the morning till midnight in visiting patients; and then returned to Strasburg, where the good he did produced many libels against him, in which he was styled Antichrist--The Wandering Jew--The Man of 1,400 years old, &c. At length, worn-out with ill usage, he determined on leaving the place, when two letters, one from the Comte de Vergennes, the other from the Marquis de Miromenil, keeper of the Great Seal, to the chief magistrate of Strasburg, in his behalf, induced him to change his mind.

The tranquility which these ministerial letters procured him was but of short duration, and he again determined to quit Strasburg, and retire out of the reach of the malevolence of envy. An account he at this time received of the Chevalier de-Aquino being dangerously ill at Naples, hastened his departure for that place, where he arrived only in time to receive the last farewell of his unfortunate friend.

To avoid being importuned to resume the practice of physic, he resolved to take a trip to

to England, and with this intent arrived at Bordeaux in November 1783. Here being known, he was prevailed on to continue 11 months, giving up his time to the sick and infirm, as he had done at Strasburg. In October 1784 he reached Lyons, where he continued 3 months, and arrived at Paris in January 1785. Here he renewed his ac-

quaintance with the Cardinal de Rohan. Our limits will not permit us now to give the account of the circumstances which tended to involve the Comte in the disgrace of that Prelate; and as it cannot be abridged, we must therefore postpone it to a future opportunity.
[To be continued.]

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for APRIL 1786.

POETICAL.

A POEM on the Loss of the Halfewell East-Indiaman. By a Law Student. 1s. Poems by Mr. Jerningham, new Edit. 2 vols. 12mo. Robson. 5s.

The English Orator, a Didactic Poem. By the Rev. Richard Potwhele. Dilly. 2s. 6d. Ode to Superstition. Cadell. 1s.

Poetical Congratulatory Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. By Peter Pindar. 4to. Kearsley. 2s.

A Poem on the Happiness of America. By David Homphrey, Esq. Newberry. 2s.

The Children of Thespis, a Poem. 4to. Bew. 3s.

Socrates and Xantippe. A Burlesque Tale. By William Walbeck. 2s.

Elegiac Sonnets. By Charlotte Smith. 3d Edit. 4to.

The Peruvian, a Comic Opera. 8vo. Bell. 1s. 6d.

The Captives, a Tragedy. By Dr. Delap. 8vo. Cadell. 1s. 6d.

Supplement to Lucan's Pharsalia, translated from the Latin of Thomas May, by Edmond Poulter, M. A. 4to. Cadell. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sacred Dramas translated from the French of Madame Comtesse de Genlis. By Thomas Holcroft. 8vo. Robinson.

Bozzy and Piozzi; or, The British Biographers. A Town Eclogue. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. Kearsley.

The Beauties of Mrs. Siddons, or a Review of her performance of the characters of Belvidera, Zara, Lady Randolph, &c. Strahan. 2s.

Candid and impartial Sketch of the Life and Government of Pope Clement xiv. vol. 3. 12mo. Symonds. 2s. 6d.

De l'Economie Politique Moderne. 8vo. Hookham. 6s.

An Account of the gallant Defence made at Mangalore in the East-Indies, in May 1783. 8vo. Bathurst. 4s.

The Case of John Motherhill, of Bright-helmstone, Taylor, by himself. 4to. Randall. 1s.

The Trial of John Motherhill, for a Rape on Miss Wade; by Joseph Gurney, folio, Kearsley. 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

Speeches in the House of Commons on Tuesday the 7th of March 1786. By Philip Francis, Esq. 8vo. Debrett. 2s.

The Book of the Seven Chapters, containing a new System of National Policy; with a Postscript on Parliamentary Elocution, and an Utopian Scheme for the consideration of the Rev. Mr. Wyvill. 8vo. Baldwin. 3s.

Report from the Select Committee appointed to examine the Public Accounts. Debrett. 3s.

Certain Arrangements in Civil Policy, necessary for the further Improvement of Husbandry, Mines, Fisheries, and Manufactures in this Kingdom. By A. Frazer. 8vo. Cadell. 1s.

Debate upon the establishing a Fund for the discharge of the National Debt, March 29, 1786. 8vo. Stockdale. 1s. 6d.

The late Measures of the Ship-owners in the Coal Trade, folly examined. 8vo. Robinson. 1s. 6d.

Considerations on the necessity of lowering the exorbitant Freight of Ships employed in the East India Company's Service. By Anthony Broogh, Esq. 8vo. Robinson. 1s.

Address from Sir John Dalrymple to the Landholders of England, upon the Interest which they have in the Distillery Laws. 8vo. Cadell. 2s.

DIVINITY.

The First and Second Advents of our Saviour considered, in a Sermon preached Nov. 27, 1785. By John Kennedy 8vo. Wilkie. 1s.

The Advantages of Sunday Schools. A Discourse preached at St. Mary's, Manchester, on Sunday Oct. 2, 1785. By John Bennet. Robinson. 1s.

The Duty of Church-wardens with respect to Vice and Immorality. Set forth in a Sermon addressed particularly to the Parish of All Saints, in Northampton. 8vo. Evans. 6d.

Sunday Schools, recommended in a Sermon preached at St. Alphage, Canterbury, Dec. 18, 1785. By Geo. Horne, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 4to. Robinson. 1s.

Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Albans, Wood Street. By Samuel Hoole, M. A. 8vo. Nicoll. 5s.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL.

Treatise on the Venereal Disease. By John Hunter. 4to. Sold by the Author, 11. 1s.

Medical Sketches. By John Moore, M. D. 8vo. Cadell. 5s.

Some Considerations on the different ways of removing confined and infectious Air, and

the means adopted; with Remarks on the Contagion in Maidstone Gaol. By Thomas Day. 8vo. Wilkie. 6s.

Remarks on the means of obviating the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog, or other rabid animals. By R. Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. Longman. 4s. 6d.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION of LUDLOW CASTLE, in SHROPSHIRE.

[ILLUSTRATED BY AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED VIEW OF IT.]

SOME idea of this castle, in which *Comus* was acted with great splendour, and which is now ruinous and perishing, may not be unacceptable to those who read Milton with the fond attentions of a lover. It was founded on a ridge of rock overlooking the river Corve, by Roger Montgomery, about the year 1112, in the reign of king Henry the First. But without entering into its more obscure and early annals, we will rather exhibit the state in which it might be supposed to subsist, when Milton's drama was performed. Thomas Churchyard, in a poem called *The Worthines of Wales*, printed in 1587, has a chapter entitled, "The Castle of Ludloe." In one of the state-apartments, he mentions a superb escoccheon in stone of the arms of prince Arthur; and an empalement of St. Andrew's cross with prince Arthur's arms, painted in the windows of the hall. And in the hall and chambers, he says, there was a variety of rich workmanship, fitable to so magnificent a castle. In it is a chapel, he adds, "most trim and costly, so bravely wrought, so fayre and finely framed, &c." About the walls of this chapel were sumptuously painted "a great device, a worke most richie and rare," the arms of many kings of England, and of the lords of the castle, from sir Walter Lacie the first lord, &c. "The armes of al these afore spoken of, are gallantly and cunningly set out in that chapell.— Now is to be rehearsed, that sir Harry Sidney being lord president buylt twelve roomes in the sayd castle, which goodly buildings doth shewe a great beautie to the same. He made also a goodly wardrobe undreath the new pailor, and repayred an old tower called Mortimer's Tower, to keepe the auncient recordes in the same: and he repayred a fayre room under the court house,—and made a great wall about the wood-yard, and built a most brave conduit within the inner court: and all the newe buildings over the gate, sir Harry Sidney, in his dayes and government there, made and set out, to the honour of the queene, and the glorie of the castle. There are, in a goodly or stately place, set out my

lorde earl of Warwicke's arms, the earl of Darbie, the earl of Worcester, the earl of Pembroke, and sir Harry Sidney's armes in like manner; al these stand on the left side of the [great] chamber. On the other side, are the armes of Northwales and Southwales; two red lyons and two golden lyons [for] prince Arthur. At the end of the dining chamber, there is a pretty device, how the hedge hog broke his chayne, and came from Ireland to Ludloe. There is in the hall a great grate of iron, [a portecullis] of a huge height." fol. 79. In the hall, or one of the great chambers, *Comus* was acted. We are told by David Powell the Welch historian, that sir Henry Sidney knight, made lord president of Wales in 1564, "repai red the castle of Ludlowe, which is the chiefe house within the Marches, being in great decay, as the chapel, the counthouse, and a fayre fountaine, &c. Also he erected divers new buildings within the said castell, &c." *Hist. of Cambria*, edit. 1580. p. 491. 4to. In this castle, the creation of prince Charles to the Principality of Wales and earldom of Chester, afterwards Charles the First, was kept as a festival, and solemnized with uncommon magnificence, in the year 1616. See a Narrative entitled "The Lorie of Wales to their Soveraigne Prince, &c." Lond. 1616. 4to. Many of the exterior towers still remain. But the royal apartments, and other rooms of state, are abandoned, defaced, and lie open to the weather. It was an extensive and stately fabric. Over the stable-doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, lord Pembroke, &c. Frequent tokens of antient pomp peep out from amidst the rubbish of the mouldering fragments. Prince Arthur, abovementioned, son of Henry the Seventh, died in 1502, in this castle, which was the palace of the prince of Wales, appendent to his principality. It was constantly inhabited by his deputies, styled the Lords Presidents of Wales, till the principality-court, a separate jurisdiction, was dissolved by king William. The castle was represented in one of the scenes of Milton's *Maik*.

OBSERVATIONS on the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS, AGRICULTURE, &c. of the JAPANESE.

[By C. P. THUNBERG, formerly PHYSICIAN to the Dutch Factory in Japan *.]

THE empire of Japan is situated at the very eastern extremity of Asia, entirely cut off from our quarter of the world, and consists of a great multitude of islands of various magnitude. It lies between the 30th and 40th degrees of north latitude; and so far to the east, that when we in Stockholm reckon four o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants are immersed in the deep sleep of midnight, and consequently have sun set and sun rise eight hours earlier.

The Portuguese, who, about two centuries and a half ago, first discovered it, were accidentally thrown by a storm on the coast, which is in general bordered with hills and cliffs, together with a multitude of unsafe and stormy ports, whence navigation is always dangerous, and sometimes impossible.

The whole inland part of the country consists of mountains, hills and dales; so that it is rare to meet with any extensive plain. The mountains are of various altitude, more or less continued, more or less covered with wood, sometimes volcanic, but most frequently cultivated quite up to the summit. It may in general be justly said of Japan, that the soil is of itself unfruitful, but in consequence of sufficient warmth of climate, plentiful rains, continual manuring, and industry, it is forced into a considerable degree of fertility, and maintains a number of inhabitants, not exceeded by those of any other country.

The natives are well grown, agile, and active; and at the same time stout limbed, though they do not equal in strength the northern inhabitants of Europe. The men are of moderate stature, seldom tall, and in general thin; though I have seen some that were sufficiently tall. The colour of the face is commonly yellow, which sometimes varies to brown, and sometimes to white. The inferior sort, who, during their work in summer, have often the upper parts of the body naked, are sun-burnt and browner; women of distinction, who never go uncovered in the open air, are perfectly white. The eyes of this people as well as of the Chinese are well known; they have not the round shape of those of other nations, but are oblong, small, more sunk, and appear more smiling. They are moreover of a dark brown, or rather black colour; and the eyelids form at the larger angle a deep furrow, which gives them their peculiar keen look, and distinguishes them so strikingly from other nations. The eyebrows are also situated somewhat higher. The head is in general

and the neck short; the hair black, thick, and of an oily smoothness; the nose, though not flat, yet somewhat thick and short.

The national character consists in intelligence and prudence, frankness, obedience and politeness, good-nature and civility, curiosity, industry and dexterity, oeconomy and sobriety, hardiness, cleanliness, justice and uprightness, honesty, and fidelity; in being mistrustful, superstitious, haughty, resentful, brave, and invincible.

In all its transactions, the nation shews great intelligence, and can by no means be numbered among the savage and uncivilized, but rather is to be placed among the polished. The present mode of government, admirable skill in agriculture, sparing mode of life, way of trading with foreigners, manufactures, &c. afford convincing proofs of their cunning, firmness, and intrepid courage. Here there are no appearances of that vanity, so common among the Asiatics and Africans, of adorning themselves with shells, glass beads, and polished metal plates: neither are they fond of the useless European ornaments of gold and silver lace, jewels, &c. but are careful to provide themselves, from the productions of their own country, with neat clothes, well-tasted food, and good weapons.

Neatness and cleanliness is observed, as well with respect to their persons, as clothes, houses, furniture, meat and drink. They bathe and wash themselves, not barely once a week, like our ancestors, but every day, and that in a warm bath, which is prepared in every house, and for travellers in all the inns.

In politeness, obedience, and submission, the Japanese have few equals; submission to the magistrate, and obedience to parents, is implanted in children from their earliest years; and in all ranks they are instructed in this by examples. Inferiors make to their superiors deep and respectful, and shew them blind and reverential, obeisance; to their equals they make the politest compliments and salutations. They generally bow the back with the head downwards, and the hands towards the knees, or below them along the legs as low as the foot, to shew greater reverence: the deeper this must be, the nearer to the ground do they bow their head. When they speak to a superior, or are spoken to by him, or when they have any thing to deliver to him, they never omit these bows. When an inferior meets a superior, he always continues in this posture till the latter has passed by. When equals meet

* In justice to its proprietor, Mr. MURRAY, we think it our duty to observe, that we are indebted to the ENGLISH REVIEW for the following article, which is a translation of "A Speech concerning the Japanese, delivered before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, when Mr. Thunberg resigned the office of President," and which has hitherto been noticed in that Review only.

each other, they pay one another the same compliment, and pass each other in a posture somewhat bent. Upon entering a house, they fall down on their knees, and bow the head; and when they rise to depart, the same ceremony is repeated. Superstition is perhaps more general and extravagant here, than any where else; which arises from the little knowledge they have in most sciences, and the absurd principles which their priests implant in them. This imperfection appears in their worship, festivals, vows, use of certain medicines, &c.

Their curiosity is excessive; nothing imported by the Europeans escapes it. They ask for information concerning every article, and their questions continue till they become wearisome. It is the physician, among the traders, that is alone regarded as learned, and particularly during the journey to court, and the residence at Jeddo, the capital of the empire, that he is regarded as the oracle, which they trust can give responses in all things, whether in mathematics, geography, physics, chemistry, pharmacy, zoology, botany, medicine, &c. When the Dutch have their audience of the emperor, council, or governors, they consider, from head to foot, their hats, swords, clothes, buttons, trimming, watches, sticks, rings, shoes, buckles, &c. nay, they must frequently write on paper, or the peculiar fans of the Japanese, in order to shew them their manner of writing and their letters.

It is highly probable that this people were not always so suspicious. Disturbances or war perhaps introduced them, but the deceits practised by the Europeans still more excited and increased this vice; which at present, in their trade, at least with the Dutch and Chinese, exceeds all bounds.

I have often been a witness of the good disposition of the Japanese, even at a time when they have every reason to entertain all possible contempt and hatred, and to use every precaution, on account of the bad conduct and cunning artifices of the Europeans who trade thither. The nation is indeed haughty, but still gentle. By mild measures and civility it may be led and affected, but by menaces it is altogether immovable.

Honesty and fidelity is observed in all the country; in few other countries perhaps is theft so rare. Robbery is totally unknown. Theft is seldom heard of: and Europeans, during their journey to court, are so safe, that they take little care of the goods they carry along with them; though it is otherwise not considered as a crime, at least at the Dutch factory, and by the lower people, to steal from the Dutch some of their wares, such as sugar or copper, as they are carried to or from the quay.

Economy has its peculiar abode in Japan. It is a virtue admired as well in the emperor's palace, as in the meanest cottage. It makes those of small possessions content with their little, and it prevents the abundance of the rich from overflowing in excess and voluptuousness. Hence it happens that what in other countries is called scarcity and famine, is unknown here, and that, in so very populous a state, scarce a person in necessity, or a beggar, should be found. The people in general are neither greedy, nor eager after riches, while at the same time they seem to avoid gluttony and drunkenness.

Haughtiness is among the chief failings of the nation. They believe themselves to be the sacred offspring of the gods, heaven, sun and moon; an origin which many of the Asiatic nations, with equal confidence, arrogate to themselves. They also believe themselves to be superior to other men. If a Japanese should bear with patience all other injuries, the pride of other men would be totally insupportable to him. The haughtiness of the Portuguese drove them from this country, and this alone would be sufficient to ruin the trade of the Dutch.

Justice is much regarded by them; the monarch never exceeds his bounds; nor is there, either in ancient or modern history, any proof that he has extended his ambition or his demands to the territories of other people. Their history abounds with heroic achievements exerted in defending their country against external violence and internal sedition; but not a single invasion of other countries, or other men's property, occurs.

Voltaire says, that whoever shall desire that his country shall be neither greater nor less, neither richer nor poorer, may be justly called a citizen of the world. Such are the Japanese: they wish not to acquire the territories of others, nor will they suffer any diminution of their own. They follow the usages of their forefathers, and never adopt the manners of other countries. Justice is always seen in their courts; their suits are always finished speedily, and without intrigue; equity is observed even towards the Europeans; so that the contract entered into is neither annulled, nor is it misinterpreted or altered in a single letter, provided the Europeans themselves do not give occasion to such practices.

Liberty is the life of the Japanese; not indeed such a kind of liberty as often degenerates into violence and licentiousness, but a liberty secured and limited by law. I cannot comprehend how it has happened, that some historians have considered the common people in Japan as slaves. A servant who hires himself for a year, is not on that account a slave. A soldier, subject to still more severe

discipline, enlisted for a certain, often for a considerable term of years, is not on this account a slave, though he is contented to obey the strictest commands of his officer. The Japanese speak with horror of the Dutch slave-trade. The liberty, both of high and low, is protected by laws; and the uncommon severity of those laws, together with their certain execution, keeps every one within his proper limits. With respect to foreign nations, there is no people, in all the extent of India, so vigilant over their freedom, and none more exempt from foreign invasion, oppression or fraud. The precautions used for this purpose are without parallel throughout the whole globe; for, since all the natives who were abroad were recalled, none can leave the coasts of the empire, under the penalty of death; and no foreigner approach them, except a few Dutch and Chinese, when, during the whole time of their stay, are watched like prisoners of state.

Almost every person in Japan has a servant, who waits upon him in the house; and, when he goes out, carries after him a cap, shoes, umbrella, a light, or any thing of this kind which he needs.

This nation has never been subdued by any foreign power, not even in the most remote periods; their chronicles contain such accounts of their valour, as one would rather incline to consider as fabulous inventions, than actual occurrences, if later ages had not furnished equal striking proofs of it. When the Tartars, for the first time, in 599, had overrun part of Japan, and when, after a considerable time had elapsed, their fleet was destroyed by a violent storm, in the course of a single night, the Japanese general attacked, and so totally defeated, his numerous and brave enemies, that not a single person survived to return and carry the tidings of such an unparalleled defeat. In like manner, when the Japanese were again, in 1281, invaded by the warlike Tartars, to the number of 240,000 fighting men, they gained a victory equally complete. The extirpation of the Portuguese, and, with them, of the Christian religion, towards the beginning of the 17th century, was so complete, that scarce a vestige can now be discerned of its ever having existed there. Many thousands of men were sacrificed; and at the last siege alone, not less than 37,000. Nor are these victories, however signal, the only ones which display the courage of the Japanese. Another instance, which occurred in 1630, is a further proof of it. The Governor of Formosa, which then belonged to the Dutch company, thought fit to treat with ill-advised insolence and injustice the master of a small Japanese vessel who came thither to traffic.

The Asiatic, on his return, complained to the emperor of his ill-treatment, as well as of the affront which was offered in the sovereign. His anger being the more roused, as the insult proceeded from despised foreigners, and as he was incapable of avenging it, his life-guard addressed him in the following manner. "We will no longer guard your person, if we are not able to protect your honour: nothing but the blood of the offender can wash away this stain: command, and we will either cut off his head, or bring him hither alive, that you may inflict punishment according to your good pleasure, and his deserts: seven of us are enough; neither the danger of navigation, the strength of the fort, nor the number of his guard, shall free him from our vengeance." After receiving orders, and taking prudent measures, they arrive at Formosa. Being admitted to an audience by the Governor, they draw their sabres, take him prisoner, and carry him off to their vessel. This audacious deed was achieved at mid day, in the presence of the guard and domestics, none of whom, astonished and dismayed as they were, durst move a step to the assistance of their master, whose head was cleft in the same instant by the adventurers. (Kämpfer, p. 479.)

He who shall consider their haughtiness, spirit, equity, and courage, will not be surprised at finding them implacable towards their enemies. They are not less resentful and inexorable than intrepid and high-minded. Their hatred never appears in acts of violence, but is concealed under the utmost coolness, till an occasion of vengeance offers itself. I have seen no people so little subject to vehement emotions. You may abuse and insult them as much as you please, they make no reply, but merely shew their surprise, by coolly exclaiming, ha! ha! They conceive, however, in silence, the most deadly hatred, which neither satisfaction of any kind, length of time, nor change of circumstances, can appease. They omit no mark of politeness, either in addressing, or on meeting their adversary, but they counterfeited as great regard for him as for others, till an opportunity of doing him some essential damage occurs.

The names of families, and of single persons, are under very different regulations from ours. The family name is never changed, but is never used in ordinary conversation, and only when they sign some writing; to which they also, for the most part, affix their seal. There is also this peculiarity, that the surname is always placed first; just as in botanical books the generic name is always placed before the specific name. The prænomen is always used in addressing a person; and it is

changed several times in the course of life. A child receives, at birth, from its parents, a name, which is retained till it has itself a son arrived at maturity. A person again changes his name, when he is invested with any office; as also when he is advanced to a higher trust; some, as emperors and princes, acquire a new name after death. The names of women are less variable; they are, in general, borrowed from the most beautiful flowers.

The dress of the Japanese deserves, more than that of any other people, the name of national; since they are not only different from that of all other men, but are also of the same form in all ranks, from the monarch to his meanest subject, as well as in both sexes; and, what exceeds all credibility, they have not been altered for at least 2444 years. They universally consist of night-gowns, made long and wide, of which several are worn at once, by all ranks and all ages. The more distinguished, and the rich, have them of the finest silk; the poorer sort, of cotton. Those of the women reach down to the ground, and sometimes have a train; in the men, they reach down to the heels: travellers, soldiers, and labourers, either tuck them up, or wear them only down to the knees. The habit of the men is generally of one colour; the women have theirs variegated, and frequently with flowers of gold interwoven. In summer, they are either without lining, or have but a thin one; in winter, they are stuffed to a great thickness with cotton or silk. The men seldom wear a great number, but the women thirty, fifty, or more, all so thin, that they scarce together amount to five pounds. The undermost serves for a shirt, and is therefore either white or blue, and, for the most part, thin and transparent. All these gowns are fastened round the waist with a belt, which, in the men, are about a hand's-breadth; in the women, about a foot; of such a length that they go twice round the waist, and afterwards are tied in a knot, with many ends and bows. The knot, particularly among the fair sex, is very conspicuous, and immediately informs the spectator whether they are married or not. The unmarried have it behind, on their back; the married, before. In this belt the men fix their sabres, fans, pipe, tobacco, and medicine boxes. In the neck the gowns are always cut round, without a collar; they, therefore, leave the neck bare; nor is it covered with cravat, cloth, or any thing else. The sleeves are always ill made, and out of all proportion wide: at the opening before, they are half sewed up, so that they form a sack, in which the hands can be put in cold weather; they also serve for a pocket. Girls, in particular, have their

sleeves so long, that they reach down to the ground. Such is the simplicity of their habit, that they are soon dressed; and to undress, they need only open their girdle, and draw in their arms. There is, however, some small variation in these gowns, according to the sex, age, condition, and . The very lower sorts, as labourers, fishermen, and sailors, have, at their work, in summer, either the upper part of the body naked, so that the gown is fastened only by the girdle; or they have only a girdle, which passes between their legs, and is fastened behind.

Men of better condition have a short gown also, which reaches down to the waist, and a sort of breeches. The short gown is sometimes green, but generally black; when they return home, or enter their office, they take it off and fold it carefully, if no superior be present.

A dress which is only used on particular occasions, is called the compliment dress; in this the inferior sort wait on the superior, and go to court. It is worn on the long gowns, which constitute the general dress of the nation. It consists of two pieces, made of the same kind of cloth. The lowermost piece is the long breeches just mentioned, which, for this purpose, are made of white stuff, adorned with blue flowers. The upper piece is not very unlike the short gown lately described; it differs only in being widened behind, between the shoulders, and makes the wearer appear very broad-shouldered.

These dresses are partly of silk, partly of cotton, partly of linen, which is procured from a species of nettle. The higher sort wear the finest silk, which in thinness and fineness exceeds every thing produced by Europe, or other parts of Asia. But as this cloth is seldom a foot in breadth, it is seldom brought to Europe as an article of commerce. The lower ranks wear cotton, which is produced and manufactured here in the greatest abundance.

Sometimes, though indeed only as a rarity, the Japanese make a cloth from the *merus papyrifera*, which is either prepared in the same way as paper, or else spun or woven. The latter, which is very fine, white, and like cotton, is sometimes used for women's dress. The former, with flowers printed on it, makes long gowns, which are worn only by people advanced in life, such as old dignitaries, and that only in winter.

In general, it may be said of the Japanese dress, that it is very large and warm; that it is easily put on and off; that it constrains no limb; that the same habit suits all; that there is no loss of cloth; and that it may be made with little art and trouble; but that it is inconvenient in moving,

ving, and ill adapted for the execution of most things which occur to be done.

As the gowns, from their length, keep the thighs and legs warm, there is no occasion for stockings; nor do they use them in all the empire. Among poorer persons on a journey, and among soldiers, which have not such long gowns, one sees buskins of cotton. I have seen poor people, at Nagasaki, with socks of hempen cloth, with soles of cotton, for keeping the feet warm in the severest weather of winter.

Shoes, or, more properly speaking, slippers, are, of all that is worn by the Japanese, the simplest, the meanest, and the most miserable, though in general use among high and low, rich and poor. They are made of interwoven rice-straw; and sometimes, for persons of distinction, of reeds split very thin. They consist only of a sole, without upper-leather or quarters. Before there passes over, transversely, a bow of lumen, of a finger's breadth: from the point of the shoe to this bow, goes a thin round band, which, running within the great toe, serves to keep the shoe fixed to the foot. The shoe, being without quarters, slides, during walking, like a slipper. Travellers have three bands of twisted straw, by which they fasten the shoe to the foot and leg, to prevent its falling off. Some carry several pairs of shoes with them when they undertake a journey. Shoes may, moreover, be bought, at a cheap rate, in every city and village. When it rains, and when the roads are miry, these straw-shoes absorb the moisture, and keep the feet wet. On the roads you may every where see worn-out shoes thrown aside by travellers; particularly at the brooks, where they can wash their feet when they change shoes. In rainy and dirty weather, lumps of wood, excavated in the middle, with a bow and a band for the toe, are used instead of shoes; so that they can walk without soiling their feet. Some have the common straw-shoes fastened on such pieces of wood, three inches high. The Japanese never enter their houses with shoes, but put them off in the entrance, or on a near the entrance. This precaution is taken for the sake of their neat carpets. During the time the Dutch reside in Japan, as they have sometimes occasion to pay the natives visits in their houses, and as they have their own apartment at the factory covered with the same sort of carpets, they do not wear European shoes, but have, in their stead, red, green, or black slippers, which can easily be put off at entering in. They, however, wear stockings, with shoes of cotton, fastened by buckles. These shoes are made in Japan, and may be washed whenever they become dirty.

The way of dressing the hair is not less peculiar to this people, and less universally prevalent among them, than the use of their long gowns. The men shave the head from the forehead to the neck, and the hair remaining on the temples, and in the nape, is well besmeared with oil, turned upwards, and then tied with a white paper thread, which is wrapped round several times. The ends of the hair beyond the head are cut crossways, about a finger's length being left. This part, after being pasted together with oil, is bent in such a manner, that the point is brought to the crown of the head, in which situation it is fixed, by passing the same thread round it once. Great attention is paid to this head-dress; and the hair is shaved every other day, that the sprouting points may not disfigure the bald part. Priests and physicians, with interpreters that are not arrived at maturity, make the only exception to this rule. Priests and physicians shave the whole head, by which they are distinguished from all other ranks; and interpreters retain all their hair till the beard begins to appear. Women, except such as happen to be separated from their husbands, shave no part of their head. Such a person I had occasion to see at Jeddo. She was wandering about the country, and, with her bald head, looked particularly ill. Other women turn their hair upwards with oil and viscid substance, sometimes quite close to the head, and at others spread out at the sides in the form of wings. The unmarried are frequently distinguished by these wings. Before the knot is placed a broad comb, which, among the lower sort, is of japanned wood; but, among the higher, of tortoise-shell. Some wear flowers in their hair; but vanity has not yet led them to load their ears with ornaments.

The head is never covered with hat or bonnet in winter or in summer, except when they are on a journey; and then they use a conical hat, made of a sort of grass, and fixed with a ribband. I have seen such a hat worn by fishermen. Some travelling women, who are met on the roads, have a bonnet like a shaving-basın inverted on the head, which is made of cloth, in which gold is interwoven. On other occasions, their naked heads are preserved, both from rain and the sun, by umbrellas. Travellers, moreover, have a sort of riding-coat, made of thick paper oiled. They are worn by the upper servants of princes, and the suite of other travellers. I and my fellow-travellers, during our journey to court, were obliged to provide such for our attendants, when we passed through the place where they are made.

A Japanese always has his arms painted on one or more of his garments, especially on the

the long and short gowns, on the sleeves, or between the shoulders; so that nobody can steal; which otherwise might easily happen in a country where the clothes are so much alike in stuff, shape, and size.

The houses are, in general, of wood and plaster, whitewashed on the outside, so as perfectly to resemble a house built of stone. The beams are all perpendicular and horizontal; none go in an oblique direction, as elsewhere is usual in houses constructed of such materials. Between the pieces of wood, which are square, and but thin, bamboos are interwoven, which are afterwards plastered with a mixture of clay, sand, and chalk. Thus the walls are not very thick, but, when whitewashed, they make a tolerably good appearance. There are no partition-walls within the house; it is supported by upright pieces, which, at the ceiling, and at the floor, have cross-pieces passing between them with grooves, which after-

wards serve for parting the rooms. The whole house, at first, makes but a single room, which can be parted into several, by sliding-boards in the grooves of the cross-pieces. They use, for this purpose, thin boards varnished over and covered with thick opaque and painted paper. The ceiling is made of boards jointed close together; but the floor, which is always elevated above the ground, consists of loose planks. The most consists of tiles, made in a peculiar manner, very thick and heavy. The meaner houses are covered with slabs, upon which an heap of stones is laid to fix them down.

The houses commonly consist of two stories, of which the upper is seldom inhabited; it is very low, and serves for a lumber-room. The houses of the rich and great are larger, and make a greater shew than those of others; but they are not above two stories, or at most twenty feet in height.

[To be continued.]

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FRAGMENTS by LEO, No. VIII.

The CRITICAL CLUB.—On the just STANDARD of HOMER'S MERITS.

Quand-que bonus dormitat Homerus.

LAST night, at the Club, Tom Triplet stunned us all with his vociferous criticism. A few evenings before he had produced an ode, which he said was written by a young man in the country; but which every one present suspected to be his own. Our Zealots, Dick Distich, passed several cutting observations upon it, every one of which evidently cut Mr. Triplet to the quick. He then turned his tale, and, recovering himself, said he had only ascribed the ode to a young man that he might hear our opinions on it, but that in reality it was written by a young lady, whose old maiden aunt, as it contained a family compliment, was desirous to have a few copies of it printed, and had sent it to him to get it corrected for that purpose. He was under great obligations, he added, to the old lady, and would be happy to serve her: then archly turning to his old antagonist Dick Distich, and claiming his friendship from his former professions, begged his assistance in correcting the young lady's ode, as he now called it. Dick was a little puzzled at this request—Rather than mend a line of it, he would have sat a whole winter-night on the cold ground.—At last, looking very serious, Mr. Triplet, says he, I will tell you a fable. “A countryman who was very fond of his bees, took great pleasure in seeing them rove from flower to flower. While he was thus one day observing his little chymists, an unlucky bee lighted on a certain

substance which a dung leaves behind him. You cursed fool, cried the farmer, do you think to make honey of *that*? But you shall not spoil my hive; and instantly he trampled the poor mistaken animal to death.” Tom Triplet felt the allusion severely, and slipped the ode into his pocket in profound silence, which he preserved without one effort to speak during the rest of the evening. Dick Distich, who is possessed neither of my friend Tom's ingenuity nor modesty, eagerly seized the opportunity of his deep silence, and with great triumph expatiated on the topics of dispute which had formerly been between them. Rhyme, said Dick, is a vile monkish invention, as different from what the ancients called *rythmus*, as Homer's exalted poetry is from the school-boy strains of Virgil. Blank verse is the brightest glory of our English Muses; and he that cannot read it properly ought never to open his mouth, when taste and poetry are the subjects of conversation. Mr. Pope ought to have been crucified for pretending to translate Homer in rhyme; and is certainly, at this moment, hung up in a basket in Tartarus for so doing, like Socrates in Aristophanes's comedy of the Clouds. As to Virgil's *Eneid*, Tasso's *Jerusalem*, and Voltaire's *Henriade*, it is impossible that any man who can read and relish the Greek, can read ten lines of them without unspeakable disgust. Every thing that is tolerable in them is borrowed from Homer; but borrowed and reflected

lected in such a manner as the moon borrows and reflects the light of the sun. For my part, I like to drink at the fountain-head; the waters of Helicon lose their spirit, when conveyed through the leaden and wooden pipes of imitators and translators. After all such evaporating and flattening conveyance, they may do very well for you, Mr. Triplet; but for me, even Milton, with all the advantage of blank verse, is but like a tin tunnel conveying the smoke, and but very seldom any of the genuine flashes of Homer's fire.—In this manner Dick Distich triumphed over his silent antagonist; and it must be owned, however abruptly he delivered himself, he spoke the real sense of many a modern critic. As I am rather inclined to think better of Virgil and Tasso, I ventured to repeat the line from Horace at the top of this memorandum, to which I was immediately answered by the following well-known line from Roscommon:

It is not Homer nods, but we that dream.

Homer in every instance, cried our exulting orator, which dulness has called *napping*, is only preparing his audience for a glorious burst of lightning and thunder, which his feeble imitators can only emulate by squibs and crackers.—In short, Mr. Distich had all the triumph and talk to himself. But last night, as mentioned at the beginning, the tables were sadly turned against him. Tom Triplet had recovered the fit of sickness which the damnation of his ode had given him, and came amply prepared to revenge himself on Dick Distich, who, when Tom is in spirits, is by no means his match. Without taking any particular notice of Distich, Mr. Triplet expatiated on the absurdity of appealing to the practice of the Greek and Roman poets in defence of English blank verse, the genius of these languages not admitting the smallest comparison. I have often found, said he, that those who are most supercilious in despising every thing except Homer in his native Greek, pretending with what raptures they relish him in his own tongue, are frequently, on trial, unable to construe three lines of that poet together. I have also met with many enthusiasts for the superior music and dignity of blank verse, who, on trial, have been found to have no ear, and were utterly incapable of reading any one page of their admired *Paradise Lost*, the *Seasons*, or the *Night Thoughts*, with the smallest degree of modulation or harmony. The vanity of being thought wiser than their neighbours, and of superior taste, is the *Will o'-the-wisp* that leads them on; and pitching on Homer and Milton as the objects of their admiration, they think they cannot be wrong. And right

as they may be in the general choice, they never descend to particulars but they are sure to stumble, and shew how much they are in the dark. My friend Mr. Distich, when he was all talk the other evening, asserted that Virgil and Tasso borrowed every thing that was tolerable in their works from Homer; but it was only as the moon borrows her light from the sun, reflecting back a very feeble ray of the original splendour. Many a conceited critic has said the same. But after all, the fact is not altered.—And the fact is, that Virgil, in his *Hell* and *Elysium*, and in many inferior places has lighted a torch at Homer's candle that has outblazed the original light. And there is one great fault that occurs, on every opportunity to admit it, in Homer; a fault that would nigh damn any modern production; I mean the wretched manner in which he acquits himself in his duels. After the grandest preparations that can be imagined; imagery, similes, and description of the noblest kind exhausted, what a wretched figure do his heroes make in single combat!—They first hurl their lances at one another; so far it is well; then they draw their swords, but do nothing with them; and then they throw stones at one another, and seem afraid to come within each other's reach: and then, if they happen to survive *such a dreadful combat*, they tell long stories to one another. When Hector is like to be mastered by Achilles at lance and javelin tossing, he draws his sword, and flies at his enemy as an eagle on his prey; but we hear no more of the sword, but find Hector immediately tugging at a huge stone that ten men of Homer's days could not raise, while Achilles looks on quite idle till Hector has time to throw it at him: he then returns the compliment in kind. Hector then takes to his heels, and runs at least twelve miles at full speed, with Achilles after him, drawn by his immortal horses. Nay, smile not at the twelve miles, said Mr. Triplet; for a city of four miles in circumference could hardly contain the inhabitants given to Troy by Homer: yet Hector must run three times round it before Achilles's immortal horses can come up with him; and then he must be killed with a lance, at an opening in his armour; a victory much about as honourable as shooting a man with a pistol who has got no pistol to oppose you. Indeed Homer's conduct in the death of Hector is so absurd, that it would have disgraced any of Blackmore's *Arthur's*. And what but the utmost depravity of taste and perverseness of judgement can be blind to the infinite superiority of Tasso in describing his duels. In that *modern* you see the high spirit of chivalry, and *swordsmen* in earnest.—There you see done what you expected; no school-boy pelt-

ing with dirt and cabbage-stems, and then either taking some base advantage, or telling tales to one another. Homer's duels deserve no better illustration. If you say he describes single combat as it really was in his time, I deny it. History gives us very different descriptions of the combats when heroes met in battle. When Gallus, the son of Xenophon, killed Epaminondas, at the battle of Mantinea, there were no long tales told to each other; there was none of Homer's trifling between them. To say that Homer described his single combats from real practice is just the same as to say, that a man already overpowered in the conflict could yet run twelve miles, or more, ere the fleetest horses of the age, for such are those of Achilles described, could overtake him. Nor is Homer less happy in his long tales, often so absurdly told by his heroes in the heat of battle. Prejudice itself, if not downright wilfully blind, must own, that the narrative of Eneas to Dido, long as it is, is animated throughout, and that the interest rises to the end in a masterly manner. But what are Homer's tales? They all either want interest, or propriety of introduction; and if we will allow ourselves to judge from what we do feel, we must pronounce them tiresome. What reader has patience to get through the long old man's gossiping story which Phoenix tells Achilles, and with which one of the most interesting parts of the Iliad, the refusal of Achilles to be reconciled to Agamemnon, is most disagreeably suspended? The other evening, when I ventured to cite Horace for saying that *honest* Homer's muse sometimes fell asleep, I was pertly answered,

It is not Homer nods, but we that dream.

The same critic has said,

"When Virgil seems to trifle in a line,
'Tis but the prelude of some grand design."

For my part, I have no such blind complaisance to either Virgil or Homer. I flatter myself that I can both see and relish their beauties; but no cool-brained man will turn knight-errant, as many of their Critics have done, to defend their faults. And so far are those parts of Homer which have been called *noddling*, from being designed only to prepare his audience, as Mr. Distich and many a doughty critic have asserted, for a glorious burst of thunder and lightning, that the very contrary is the fact. All the thunder and sublimity are exhausted in the grand preparation with which he introduces more circumstances than his single combats: for often, after raising the expectation to the very highest pitch, then comes Homer's *napp*, and the reader is left disappointed and chagrined, in proportion as he entered into the spirit of the sublime introduction. When Hector has stormed the Grecian camp, and is on the point of burning their ships, the council of the Grecian chiefs, who are tired out, and mostly wounded in the day's battle, is described with the most solemn importance. They are lost in terror, and know not what to do in this their most dangerous and critical emergency. The wise Ulysses rises to speak; all is attention; even the Gods stoop down from Olympus to hear what he has got to say. And what is it? Why, truly, what is only fit for a burlesque poem.—Consider, says he, my friends, that fighting requires strength, without which we are sure to be vanquished. Strength depends on the animal spirits, and those arise from good living; from porkers' chins and bowls of generous wine: therefore, I advise you to postpone fighting of Hector, and let us go to supper.—Such is the exact argument of the speech of Ulysses, introduced with all the preparatory importance and grandeur of which the sublime genius of Homer was master.—*Cætera desunt.*

CURIOUS PARTICULARS of the HORSES of this COUNTRY in ANCIENT TIMES.

[From the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK, first printed in 1768, the M S. of which is now in the possession of the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, and which is intitled, "The Regulations and Establishment of Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, begun anno 1512."]]

THIS is the ordre of the chequir roul of the nombre of all the horsys of my lordis and my ladys, that are apoynted to be in the charge of the hous yerely, as to say: gentill hors, palfreys, hobys, naggis, cloth-sek hors, male-hors.

First, gentill hors, to stand in my lordis stable, six. Item, palfreys of my ladys, to wit, one for my lady, and two for her gentill women, and none for her chamberer. Four hobys and naggis for my lordis oone

saddill, viz. oone for my lorde to ride, oone to lede for my lorde, and oone to stay at home for my lorde.

Item, chariot hors to stand in my lordis stable yerely. Seven great trottyng hors to draw in the chariott, and a nagg for the chariott man to ride; eight. Again, hors for Inrde Percy, his lordships son and heir. A grete doble trottyng hors for my lorde Percy to travel on in winter. Item, a great doble trottyng hors, called a curtal, for his lordship

lordship to ride on out of townes. Another trottynge gambaldyn hors for his lordship to ride upon when he comes into townes. An amblynge horse for his lordship to journey on dayly. A proper amblyng little nagg for his lordship when he gaeth on hunting or hawk-ing. A gret amblynge gelding, or trottynge gelding, to carry his male."

Such were the horses of ancient days, ranked into classes, and allotted to different services.

The *gentil* horse was one of a superior and distinguished breed, so called in contrast to such as were of a mean and ordinary extraction. The Italians, at this day, call their noblest breeds, *Razza gentile*. *Gentleman* is understood in this sense, signifying a person of better birth and family.

Palfreys were an elegant and easy sort of horses; which for their gentleness and agreeable paces, were used upon common occasions by military persons and others; who reserved their great and managed horses for battle and the tournament. Their pleasing qualities soon recommended them to the fair-sex, who, having no coaches, used these palfreys, and always travelled on horseback.

Hobys were strong active horses, of rather a small size. They are reported to be originally natives of Ireland, and were so much liked and used, as to become a proverbial expression for any thing of which people are extremely fond. *Nags* come under the same description as to their size, qualities, and employments.

Clothjok was a cloak-bag horse, as *male-buse* was one that carried the portmanteau. Horses to draw the *chariots* were *waggon horses*; from the French word *charrette*, whence the English word *cart*; for neither coaches, nor even *chariots* (in our present acceptation of that word) were known at this time. Indeed, the use of coaches was not known in England till the year 1580 (in Q. Elizabeth's reign), when they were introduced by Fitz-Allen Earl of Arundel. Till this period, saddle horses and carts were the

only method of conveyance for all sorts of people; and the Queen rode behind her Master of the Horse, when she went in state to St. Paul's. This fashion, however, prevailed only in the former part of her reign, and was totally suppressed by the appearance of coaches. Their introduction occasioned a much larger demand for horses than former times had wanted; and such was the number of them employed in this service, that, at the latter end of the Queen's reign, a bill was proposed in the House of Lords, to restrain the superfluous and excessive use of coaches. It was rejected upon the second reading. The Lords, however, directed the Attorney-General to peruse the statutes for the promoting the breed of horses, and to consider of some proper bill in its room.

A gret *doble* trottynge horse was a tall, broad, and well-spread horse, whose best pace was the trot, being too unwieldy in himself, or carrying too great a weight, to be able to gallop. *Dobl*, or *double*, signifies broad, big, swelled-out; from the *double* of the French, who say of a broad-loined filleted horse, that he has *les reins doubles*—and *double bidet*. The Latin adjective *duplex* gives the same meaning. Virgil, speaking of the horse, says, "at *duplex* agitur per lumbos spina." He also uses "*duplex* dorsum," and "*duplex* corona," in the sense of very broad and large. And Horace has "*duplex* fœu," the large broad fig.

A *cutal* is a horse whose tail is cut or shortened—in the French *cutaud*.

A *gambaldynge* horse was one of shew and parade, a managed horse, from the Italian *gamba* a leg.

An *amblynge* horse is too well known to need explanation. The *ambly*, long before this time, as well as for a long while after, was such a favourite pace, and so much liked for its ease and smoothness, that almost all saddle horses were taught to perform it, especially those who were rode by the rich, the indolent, and infirm.

ABRIDGEMENT of a very CURIOUS WORK, (little known) entitled, "~~PICTOR~~ ERRANS," written by M. PHIL. ROHR.

[By the Late Mr. W. BOWYER, Printer, F. S. A.]

PAINTERS err; I. In representing the Creator as an old man, the "Ancient of Days" of Dan. vii. 9, censured by Augustin, Ep. cxxii

II. In painting the serpent which tempted Eve without feet: whereas his creeping on his belly was inflicted on him as a punishment. See Pole's Synopf. in Gen. iii. 1. 4.

III. Many of them place one angel with a drawn sword as a guard to Paradise, when

EUROP. MAG.

man was expelled from it, Gen. iii. when the text says there were more, *Cherubim*, plural. See Pole.

IV. Falsely make Noah's ark a square house placed on a round ship, whereas the ark itself was more probably round.

V. Mistled by the Vulgate, they represent Abraham with a sword in his hand, when he was to sacrifice Isaac, instead of a sacrificing knife, as the Hebrew expresses it, Gen

xx. 10, with which he afterwards slew the ram. See Piscator in loc. Pole's Synopf. &c.

VI. Falsely represent Isaac kneeling before the pile of wood, with his face towards it; whereas, the Hebrew word means, his hands were *stid to his feet* backwards, and he was laid on the pile, with his face upwards, as the sacrifice used to be.

VII. Without any authority from Scripture, Exod. xii. 12, &c. represents the Israelites eating the Paschal Lamb at their going out of Egypt *standing*. The Scripture is silent as to the posture, whether it was sitting or standing. See Schmidius on Matth. xxvii.

VIII. Exod. xxxiv. 29. the Vulgate renders *quod cornuta esset facies sua* *; whence the painters have represented Moses with horns coming out of his head. But the Hebrew word denotes the glory that shone in his face, as the LXX. have rightly rendered it *δοξασαι το προσωπον αυτου*.

IX. In Canticles i. 4. the Vulgate reads, *Trabe me, post se currimus in odorem unguentorum tuorum*; which Hermanus Hugo having translated in his Emblems, lib. ii. Emblem 8, has obliged his painter to represent the bridegroom going before with a censer of frankincense, of which there is not a word in the Hebrew, nor in any approved version, the Hebrew having only *Trabe me post se*.

X. Isaiah is painted as fawn asunder, from the head thro' the body, of which we have no sufficient authority. But as this has been believed by many of the Fathers, we will let it pass as dubious.

XI. Coraelius à Lapide says, that in an ancient MS. of Basilus Porphyrogenitus the prophet Daniel is painted as *beheaded*; against the authority of all history, which tells us that he died a *natural* death, Dan. xii. 13. Josephus, Hist. x. 12. The report of his being beheaded is *portentum fabulæ & puerile delirium*, says Reinsius, Var. Lect. lib. ii. c. 13.

XII. The painting rays of glory round the heads of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the Apostles, is an universal custom, taken up without any sufficient foundation.

XIII. John the Evangelist painted young, while writing his Gospel, which he wrote, as some suppose, at ninety years of age; but all agree, when he was very old.

XIV. To ridicule the Christians, some one represented a person in a gown, with asses' ears, and one foot hooved, holding a book in

his hand, with these words underneath, *Doux Christianorum Ononchysis*. "This was that Anah that found the mules in the wilderness, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father."—What they said of Anah, they ascribed to Moses; and afterwards from the Jews to the Christians, as Selden tells us, De Diis Syntag. II. Vos. de Idol. lib. iii. c. 75.

XV. Without any authority or reason, they represent Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary, as an old man.

XVI. In the Virgin Mary's Conception, some represent Christ as an infant descending from heaven, bearing his cross in his hand; which, in picture, is the very sense of the Valentinian heresy.

XVII. In the pictures of the Nativity, an ox and an ass are represented feeding at the manger, which arose probably from the false translation of the LXX. Hab. iii. 2. *ειν μεσω δυο ζωνων γνωσθης, in medio duorum animalium cognoscis*. Jerom, according to the Hebrew, renders *in medio annorum vivificas illud*. Vide Cal c. Baron. Exerc. ii. § ii. From this, joined to Is. iii. 1. *the ox knows his owner, and the ass his master's crib*, arose the custom of placing those two animals as guests at that solemnity. †

XVIII. The Magi who came to Christ are represented as Kings with crowns on their heads, and to have been three only in number, and one of them of a tawny complexion: for none of which circumstances we have any authority.

XIX. Simon, Matt. ii. 25. is pictured in the habit of a priest, and blind, against all authority, as Bp. Montague observes, Orig. Eccl. part 1. p. 161.

XX. Matt. iii. 4. Mark i. 8. John the Baptist is usually painted as a satyr, with the skin of a camel thrown over him. But he had probably a coarse vestment made of camel's hair, as Beza maintains, and Luther's version expresses it.

Matt. iv. 6. Our Saviour is represented as set by the devil on a sharp spire † of the Temple: but as the roofs of the Jewish houses were flat, surrounded with a parapet wall, so probably a parapet wall was carried round the temple, for ornament's sake, as Grotius observes on Deut. xxii. 8; and Christ probably was placed within-side of that wall.

XXI. The painters represent the houses of the Israelites with slant roofs, like our modern ones, directly contrary to the command given them, Deut. xxii. 18. Whence we often find mention made of walking on the

* The margin of the quarto edition has *splendens*. EDIT.

† The ox and an ass are introduced at the Nativity merely to shew that it happened in a stable. EDIT.

‡ The original in Matt. iv. 9. and Luke iv. 9. is *πλεχυριον*, a battlement.

battlements of their houses, 1 Sam. ix. 25, 26. 2 Sam. xi. 2. xvi. 22. See Matt. x. 22.

XXII. Luke xvi. 21. Lazarus is by some ill-represented, lying along in the *parlour* of the rich man, as if a man full of sores would be admitted within doors. By others he is represented lashed by the servants, while the dogs lick his sores, to whom he was grown familiar by his frequent coming thither.— But he would hardly have come again, if he had been scourged away by the servants.

XXIII. Matt. xxi. 21. At Christ's procession into Jerusalem, boughs and the clothes of the populace are represented strewed under the feet of the ass; but that, as Lightfoot observes, would rather have made the ass to stumble. It is probable, therefore, that they built small houses on the road-side with boughs, and covered them with their garments, as was usual on the feast of Tabernacles. Lightfoot Hor. Hebraic. in Matth.

XXIV. Christ is represented *sitting* at table with his guests the disciples, Matt. xxvi. and John, like an infant, before him, in his bosom. But the Jews, it is well known, like the Romans, used at this time to eat lying along, as appears from the words *ἐνακλίνεσθαι* and *κατακλίνεσθαι* used in the N. T. and from Lazarus being said to be carried to Abraham's bosom, Luke xvi. 12.

XXV. The bread which Christ broke with his disciples, Matt. xxv. 26, is often represented as a piece of a great loaf. But the Jews used at their meals small loaves, or manchetts, as we find from the mention of breaking them, so often mentioned, as Matt. xxvi. 26. Mark vi. 41. vii. 10, &c. and from the fragments which were left, Matt. xiv. 20. xv. 37.

XXVI. In the monastery of St. Mary Magdalen at Madgeburgh, Christ is represented *lying down* in a brook full of sharp stones. A conceit formed from John xviii. 1. *He went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron*; and Psal. cx. 7. *He shall drink of the brook in the way*; which is no support for the painter's fancy.

XXVII. Some painters represent Christ scourged with *rods*, others with *thongs* or *scourges*, Matt. xxvii. 26. Mark x. 26. Luke xii. 33. That the former are wrong is clear, from the word in the text *φρασελλῶν*, Matt. xxvii. 26. Mark xv. 26. and *μαστιγῶν*, Luke xvii. 33. which denote *scourges*, not *rods*. It is said that the Jews used only scourges, Buxtorf, Syn. Jud. c. xx. And though the Romans used rods, witness that form, *L. licet colliga manus, caput obnubito, virgis cedito*; yet this form was left off in time, *Cic. pro Rabirio Cos.* and scourging was introduced in later times. *Sciendum est, Pilatum Romanorum legibus judicium ministrasse, quibus sancitum erat, ut qui crucifigatur prius*

flagellis verberetur. Rich. Montacut, Orig. Eccles. tom. I. part. post. p. 390, from Jerom. But this Artist does not seem to know that *flagellum* denoted *twig* as well as *virga*.

In this scene of the scourging, *two* executioners are represented as performing the act; whereas, according to the Roman custom, only one was employed, as appears from the form before cited; and according to the Jewish likewise, as Buxtorf shews from the Mishnae. According to which likewise the pillar, to which the criminal was bound, was only about a cubit and a half; not of that length in which it is usually painted.

XXVIII. Some represent Christ and Simon the Cyrenian both bearing the cross at once, expressly against the narration in Matt. xxvii. 32.

In some pictures the cross on which Christ is crucified, is represented like a capital T, with the upright beam not projecting above the transverse; which, though it was the form of some crosses, was not so of our Saviour's, according to Justin Martyr; and see Lipsius de Cruce.

Another mistake is committed when they represent the feet of Christ fastened to the cross with *one* nail only; i. e. with three nails in all, two through the hands, and one through the feet: whereas Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Cyprian, Nonnus in Paraphr. p. 230, ver. 37, expressly mention four nails. And the same method is attested by Plautus;

*Ego dabo ei talentum primus, qui in crucem excurrerit,
Sed ea lege, ut affigantur, bis pedes, bis brachia.*

The two malefactors (ill called thieves), who were crucified with Christ, are represented generally with their hands and feet tied to the cross: but why their hands and feet should not be represented nailed likewise, no reason can be assigned. Nonnus is express, *καίλοις ἀνιόντοις*. See Montac. Orig. Eccl. tom. I. par. ii. p. m. 393.

A small feat was in the middle of the upright beam, as Justin Martyr likewise testifies; but is usually omitted by the painters of the Crucifixion.

The soldier who pierced the side of Christ is geoeally painted on horseback; contrary to the express testimony of John, an eye-witness of the fact, xix. 34. *ἐκ τῶν στρατιῶν λόγχη αὐτῷ τὴν πλευράν ἔνυξεν*. The word *στρατιώτης*, by itself, denotes only a foot-soldier, and the spear *λόγχη* was not the weapon of the horse. Justly therefore does Salmasius blame Xaverius the Jesuit for following this error in the History of Christ, published by Lud. de Dieu. See Salm. ep. ii. ad Bar-

Bartholin. The former of these two reasons is a good one, but the latter not so; for in the latter times the horse used λόγχη as well as the foot. Josephus, . . . φέρουσι δὲ οὐ μὴν περὶ τὸν κρανηγόν ἐπιλαίλοι πεζοὶ λόγχην καὶ ἀσπίδα, — οὐδὲν δὲ ὄπλω διαλλάττουσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν κρανηγόν ἐπικριταὶ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΥΛΑΙΣ ΚΙΠΕΩΝ. See Schelius in Hyginus, c. xii. p. m. 297.

XXIX. In the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, Acts ii. 1, some painters represent the Virgin Mary in the midst of them; that she may, as Beza observes, appear the Queen of the Apostolical College.

Tongues in the shape of fire are likewise represented as *sitting* on the heads of the Apostles: but, according to Ursinus, Analect. lib. vi. c. 38. the fiery tongues were *seen*, ὤφθησαν, in the *mouh*s of the Apostles; and what is said to sit or *rest* upon them was the Holy Spirit, which immediately follows, according to the Hebrew construction [or rather the *fire* which is just before mentioned]: *And tongues, as of fire, were seen distributed amongst them, and it [the fire] rested upon each of them, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.* This, in my opinion, is so forced a construction, that I recommend to the painters to keep to their old copies.

XXX. Paul, at his conversion, is usually represented on horseback, and falling from his horse at the heavenly vision, Acts ix. 2.

But it is more probable he was travelling on foot; otherwise his sudden fall from a horse would have endangered his life. His companions, it is said, stood speechless, ver. 7.; and ver. 8, that *they led him by the hand.* Had he been on horseback, they would more probably have set him on his horse again.

XXXI. Painters represent Christ prostrate before the Father, supplicating for our salvation; whereas the Scripture represents him as sitting on the right hand of the Father. See Rom. viii. 26. 1. John ii. 1.

XXXII. Why Death is usually painted like a skeleton, with an hour-glass and a scythe, we know not. It is not the figure of Death in the Apocalypse, ch. vi. 8, or of Death among the ancients, which was that of a beast with large teeth and crooked nails.

XXXIII. Christ coming to judge the world is represented sitting on a rainbow; taken no doubt from Apocalypse, iv. 3. Compare with Matt. xxv. 31. But it cannot be Christ who sits on the throne in the Revelations; for he is represented by the Lamb, cap. i. 7, as all commentators agree.

XXXIV. The woman who washed the feet of Jesus with her hair, Luke vii. 38, is represented *falling down* at his feet, when the text says she *stood* at his feet.

XXXV. The sons of Zebedee are represented as children.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FLORIO and LUCILLA; or, the VIRTUOUS but FATAL ELOPEMENT.

A MORAL TALE.

THE farther we remove from great cities, the nearer, generally speaking, do we approach to those scenes of guiltless happiness which are at once the fruit and the reward of genuine love—that love which, implanted by HEAVEN, and cherished by VIRTUE, forms to susceptible minds a paradise, if a paradise there be on earth. In such peaceful retreats—to the eternal disgrace of dissipated grandeur—the heroic principles of honour are alone considered as the glory of man, while the ingenuous ones of virtuous sensibility form the basis of every thing that is held amiable in woman.

Hapless Florio! hapless Lucilla! why, born and educated as ye both were in the bosom of Truth and Innocence—why, alas! were ye destined to prove to an abandoned world, that it is not *here* but *hereafter* that Truth and Innocence are to look for either favour or protection?

In the story of this ill-fated pair—a story which is already too well known to many mouths in these kingdoms—there are few

incidents; but every incident seems in some sense to convey with it a moral; and few as they are, they shall be related with fidelity.

Florio was a young, and most accomplished Officer, in one of our marching regiments. Soon after the commencement of the American war, when every nerve was exerted, but exerted in vain, to rear the standard of triumph over our revolted colonies, it was his lot to be ordered into Wales, as the commander of a little recruiting party; and it was his lot also to be stationed in a town little distant from the abode of the fair Lucilla, the only daughter of a gentleman of the very first consequence in the county of——.

It was at a private ball that they first met; and if ever a *love at first sight* could be justified by the laws of either *prudery* or *prudence* it seems to be in the case of Florio and Lucilla. Formed as it were by Nature for each other, their eyes no sooner met than whole volumes of love were mutually, but insensibly, expressed by them. The little God had instantaneously transfixed both their

their bosoms with one of his most resistless arrows; and well might they each have said, as Romeo did in a similar situation,

"I look'd, and gaz'd, and never miss'd
"my heart,

"It fled so pleasingly away."—

Like Romeo, alas! they were also doomed to experience that

"Fathers have flinty hearts."

Lucilla—who long had been denied the sweets of *maternal* tenderness and indulgence, lived under the roof of a father who loved her dearly. Frequently in his hours of good-humoured fondness would he call her his *angel*—his *goddess*; but in fact the only idols he cordially worshipped, were his guineas, his acres, and the genealogical table of a family as *old* as that of the famed Cadwallader, and doubtless, though he scrupled not to pronounce himself a *lineal* descendant from it, to the full as *visionary* also.

Avarice and *pride*!—What a coalition of passions in the breast of a parent, who seemed no longer to know any real felicity but in the *sordid* or *self-consequential* gratification of them!

They were indeed an insuperable bar to the hopes of our lovers; for Florio had little to boast on the score of *pedigree*, and still less on that of *fortune*. Lucilla was no stranger to these circumstances; and they served only to encrease her tenderness for Florio; though, at the same time, she was aware, that, *with her father's consent*, she never should have the happiness to call him HUSBAND.

In the mean while, Florio was a daily visitor of the old gentleman, with whom he so highly ingratiated himself, that he could have obtained from him almost any gift, but the only one for which his soul panted—the gift of his DAUGHTER.—In this gift a supposed *contamination* of the blood of an ancient Briton would have been included; and too well did our lover know, that, should he dare to utter to him a single syllable on the subject of a *matrimonial* connection, he would never more be permitted to enjoy even a sight of his adored Lucilla.

Many weeks, however, were not suffered to elapse before the feelings of both Florio and Lucilla were put to a cruel test, in consequence of the arrival of an express, commanding the young officer immediately to join his regiment, in order to embark for America.—

AMERICA! Fatal was the sound, when it reached the ears of Lucilla, and awfully ominous was it to the fond, the darling youth of her innocent affections.—

What was to be done?—Lucilla could not live but in the presence of her Florio; and the idea of leaving behind him his Lu-

cilla was worse than ten thousand deaths to our enamoured hero.—Circumstanced as they were, from the *base*, or, at best, the *absurd* and *worldly*, prejudices of a parent, whose breast had long been insensible to all the soft emotions that flow from *love*, they consulted their hearts, and determined to follow *love's dictates*; that is, plainly to express it, to *elope*, and seek for happiness in each other, even at earth's utmost verge, should Fate conduct them thither.

On the eve of her departure, Lucilla wrote a letter to her father, conjuring him in the most endearing terms of filial duty and tenderness, not to reproach her for an action, which, as being *unavoidable*, she trusted was in itself *blameless*; an action, which would be no wise painful to herself, farther than as it might alarm a rigid but affectionate parent for the safety of a beloved child; on which head, however, he might rest perfectly easy, since, having committed herself to the protection of a man of virtue, her own virtue, as hitherto, would, and should, remain inviolate.

By some means, an anonymous copy of this letter found its way into the London Papers; and so elegantly, yet mysteriously, was it worded, that in every polite circle it became the topic of admiration, conjecture, and enquiry.

The event to which it alluded, happened near the close of the year 1776; and by some readers it may be recollected, that about this period a number of advertisements appeared in the daily prints, soliciting (under the initials of D W.) the return of a certain *fair fugitive*, and urging her again to take shelter under the wings of a father, who was distracted from the loss of her, and who could not descend to the grave in peace, till, beholding once more his child, he might have it in his power to gratify her utmost wish by uniting her with a parental benediction to the *man of her heart*.

Would to Heaven that he had thus expressed himself *sooner*!—Long had he known, or, at least, blind must he have been, had he not perceived that the mutual passion of Florio and Lucilla was uncontrollable as it was unbounded; and now was it reserved for him to feel—bitterly to feel—that in obstructing *their* happiness, he had literally undermined *his own*.

His advertisements, like many other notices of the kind, appeared *too late*; and already were our lovers safely landed at New York (where Hymen finally sealed their vows) before the wretched father, sensible of his folly, endeavoured to terminate the memory of an irreparable misfortune, by terminating the *daily repetition* of it.

"Wretched father," has it been said?

Alas!

Alas! amiable Lucilla, ere long shall we find, that even thou (spotless as was thy soul, spotless as was the soul of thy husband) wert born also to be *wretched*; and that, barely capable of evading the wiles of GUILT, but for thy own *natural* virtues thou couldst hardly, even in thy own person, obtain an asylum on earth for INNOCENCE —

In all countries, Honour is considered as the *peculiar* characteristic of a Soldier; but when shall we have such a definition of the word, as to be able to ascertain, with any kind of precision, in what honour—*military* honour, however, consists? The Colonel under whom Florio served, was universally pronounced a man of the *strictest* honour; and yet it was universally acknowledged also, that, in his transactions with the LADIES, there could not exist a man more UNPRINCIPLED. Not for the world would he injure one of his own sex—*provided he interfered not with his PLEASURES*; but a woman—a helpless, beautiful woman—he scrupled not uniformly to consider as his lawful prey.

Hardly had the artless Lucilla arrived, when, viewing her with the eyes of a lascivious voluptuary, the daemon of mischief pointed her out to him as a *precious* object of destruction.—When so pulse to her, so attentive to her husband, as the gallant Colonel!—Lucilla thought him a *jewel* of a man; and Florio, unsuspecting as herself, actually considered him as a *father*.

Soon, however, the presence of Florio became offensive to the Colonel; and soon also did Lucilla begin to perceive, *with a Woman's eye*, that in his constant assiduities to her there was something more than mere FRIENDSHIP, especially as, in the whole of his behaviour to her husband, he was now as cool and reserved, as, at first, he had been warm, open, and generous.

As yet he had not dared plainly to reveal to her the intentions which continued every day more and more to agitate his guilty breast; but at length—borne away by a passion, which, having nothing in view but *terrene* gratification, set reason and virtue at defiance—he scrupled not to use every seductive persuasion, every unmanly stratagem, that might tend to inveigle her into his polluted arms.

In the conduct of Lucilla, at this crisis, there was a display of conjugal attachment, and, what is more, of conjugal magnanimity, which—*unfashionable* as it may appear in these days of vicious dissipation and refinement—would have redounded to the glory of the most unsullied matron of ancient Rome, while it was Rome's boast that she was VIRTUOUS.

Over all the insidious *manœuvres* of the

undoer of her peace she nobly triumphed; and the Colonel, mortified at the idea of being thus spurned at, baffled and defied—defied too by a *woman*—presently contrived to level the whole fury of a heart fraught with disappointment and revenge at the luckless Florio, to whom nevertheless he bore no enmity, farther than as he appeared to be the only impediment to the completion of his wishes.

By accident, one day, the unhappy youth—in anxiously searching for a few simples, which the indisposed state of his Lucilla had, for some time, seemed to render necessary for her—unwarily transgressed the boundaries allotted for the Garrison.—This offence—if an offence it could be called—was judged by the Colonel a sufficient pretext for ordering Florio to prison; and there, from the vile stench and dampness of the place, he was seized with a fever, which communicating its baneful effects to Lucilla—whom no force could tear, one minute, from the loved partner of her bosom—threatened soon to put a period to the miserable existence of both.

While thus they remained in a dreary dungeon, oppressed with sickness, and barely permitted to breathe, a letter was secretly conveyed to Lucilla from the detested author of her woes, intimating, that if she would at length consent to quit her husband, an elegant house should be at her command, and nothing omitted which might promote the recovery of her health, and the establishment of her happiness.

In answer to this letter, having with no small difficulty obtained the assistance of a pen and some ink and paper, she wrote to him with a trembling hand what follows:

“ Know, worthless man, that though I
“ were condemned to expire this instant in
“ the midst of tortures, (and more excruciating ones there cannot be than those I already feel) I yet would not accept of life,
“ with all the splendour the world could bestow, if, in order to enjoy so paltry a blessing, I should be forced, by sacrificing my
“ own honour, to sacrifice the honour of my husband.—Think not—vainly think not,
“ that the principles of an incorruptible integrity, and the pangs inseparable from a
“ sense of unmerited oppression, may not exist together in one bosom—the bosom, too,
“ of a weak and unbefriended woman!—
“ Yes, wretched seducer, in mine they do,
“ in mine they *shall* exist, while I exist myself.—The insults I have experienced from
“ you are the more base, as my heart tells me, and you must yourself be conscious,
“ that in the whole of my conduct I never
“ betrayed the least indiscretion, which could possibly

"possibly encourage you to imagine me capable of indulging a thought incompatible with innocence, or injurious to my Florio. Cease, then, to aggravate my woes with importunities, odious to me as they are infamous in the sight of Heaven; and, above all, let me conjure you avoid my presence.—Enfeebled as this hand is, and little capable of affording assistance either to my husband or myself, yet (*nerved by desperation*) it might, perhaps, be raised with fatal vengeance against the most abandoned of men, should he dare, even in her dying moments, to approach the eyes of

LUCILLA."

This letter spoke daggers in the very soul of the Colonel.—His heart, naturally humane, and not yet wholly lost to the charms of innocence—to every sentiment, in fine, that constitutes the man of *real* probity and honour—was now torn with remorse: nor could he obtain a moment's rest, till (yielding to the innate though long *perverted* nobleness of disposition) he had dispatched a written message to the virtuous heroine, humbly begging her pardon, and the pardon of her injured husband, for his past behaviour; and declaring to her, in terms of the most bitter contrition,

that 'till that moment he knew not the value of a sex, to which she was herself an ornament, and to which, he blushed to confess, at length, he had through life acted, but *unconsciously*, acted as a VILLAIN.

With this message he sent an order for the immediate releasement of Florio, as also positive directions to afford both Lucilla and him every indulgence and accommodation which their illness might require, or which, at least, the situation of the garrison would permit.

It was likewise his intention to procure for Florio, without delay, the command of a company. But, alas! this intention was rendered fruitless by the termination of the fever, which still continued to prey upon them, and which, the very week after this sudden reverse in their fortune, carried them both off, within two hours of each other, leaving to their departed souls this single consolation (if a consolation it could be to them in Heaven), that their remains were destined to be interred in one grave, amidst the sighs and lamentations of the most numerous concourse of spectators that ever graced the funeral of a deserving and truly martyred pair.

CASTALIO.

LEAVES collected from the PIOZZIAN WREATH lately woven to adorn the Shrine of Dr. JOHNSON.

(Continued from Page 144.)

DR. JOHNSON'S MOTHER.

So excellent was her character, and so blameless was her life, that when an oppressive neighbour once endeavoured to take from her a little field she possessed, he could persuade no attorney to undertake the cause against a woman so beloved in her narrow circle: and it is to this incident he alludes in his "Vanity of Human Wishes," calling her

"The general favourite, as the general friend."

THE DOCTOR WHEN A CHILD.

At the age of two years, Mr. Johnson was brought up to London by his mother, to be touched by *Queen Anne* for the scrophulous evil, which terribly afflicted his childhood.—As he had an astonishing memory, I asked him, if he could recollect *Queen Anne*?—He had, he said, a confused, but somehow, a sort of solemn recollection of a lady in diamonds, and a long black hood.

His epitaph upon the duck he killed, by trampling on it, at five years old

Here lies poor duck

That Samuel Johnson trod on;
If it had liv'd it had been good luck,
For it would have been an odd one;

is a striking example of an early expansion of mind and the knowledge of language.

DR. JOHNSON'S WIFE.

I asked Dr. Johnson if he ever disputed with his wife (I had heard that he loved her passionately). 'Perpetually (said he): My wife had a particular reverence for cleanliness, and desired the praise of neatness in her dress and furniture, as many ladies do, till they become troublesome to their best friends, slaves to their own whims, and only sigh for the hour of sweeping their husbands out of the house as dirt and useless lumber. A clean floor is so comfortable! she would say sometimes, by way of twitting; till at last she told her, that I thought we had had talk enough about the floor, we would now have a touch at the ceiling.'

On another occasion I have heard him blame her for a fault many people have, of setting the miseries of their neighbours, half unintentionally, half wantonly, before their eyes, shewing them the bad side of their profession, situation, &c. He said, 'she would lament the dependence of pupillage to a young heir, &c. and once told a waterman who row'd her along the Thames in a wherry,

that

that he was no happier than a galley-slave, one being chained to the oar by authority, the other by want. I had however (said he, laughing) the wit to get my daughter on my side always before we began the dispute. She read comedy better than any body he ever heard (he said); in tragedy she mouthed too much.

Garrick told Mr. Thrale, however, that she was a little painted puppet, of no value at all, and quite disguised with affectation, full of odd airs of rural elegance; and he made out some comical scenes, by mimicking her in a dialogue he pretended to have overheard: I do not know whether he meant such stuff to be believed or no, it was so comical; nor did I indeed ever see him represent her ridiculously, though my husband did. The intelligence I gained of her from old Levett was only perpetual illness and perpetual opium. The picture I found of her at Litchfield was very pretty, and her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Porter, said it was like. Mr. Johnson has told me, that her hair was eminently beautiful, quite *blonde* like that of a baby; but that she fretted about the colour, and was always desirous to die it black, which he very judiciously hindered her from doing. His account of their wedding he used to think ludicrous enough—'I was riding to church (says Johnson) and she lung back, however, and I turned about to see whether she could get her head along, or what was the matter. I had, however, soon occasion to see it was only coquetry, and that I despised; so quickening my pace a little, she mended her's; but I believe there was a tear or two—pretty dear creature!'

Dr. Taylor once related to Mr. Thrale, that when he lost his wife, the negro Francis ran away, though in the middle of the night, to Westminster, to fetch Dr. Taylor to his master, who was all but wild with excess of sorrow, and scarce knew him when he arrived: After some minutes, however, the Doctor proposed their going to prayers, as the only rational method of calming the ~~distress~~ his misfortune had occasioned in both their spirits. Time, and resignation to the will of God, cured every breach in his heart before I made acquaintance with him, though he always persisted in saying he never rightly recovered the loss of his wife. It is in allusion to her that he records the observation of a female critic, as he calls her in Gay's life; and the lady of great beauty and elegance mentioned in the Criticisms on Pope's Epitaphs, was Mrs. Molly Aston. The person spoken of in his Strictures upon Young's Poetry, is the writer of these Anecdotes, to whom he likewise addressed the following

verses when he was in the Isle of Sky with Mr. Bnswell. The Letters written in his journey, I used to tell him, were better than the printed book; and he was not displeased at my having taken the pains to copy them all over. Here is the Latin ode:

*Permeo terras ubi nuda rupes
Saxa: infecta nebulis ruinas,
Torva ubi ridet steriles coloni
Rura labores.*

*Peruagor gentes hominum ferorum
Vita ubi mallo decorata cultu,
Squallet informis, tigurique fumis
Fæda latefcit.*

*Inter erroris salebrosa longi,
Inter ignotæ strepitus loquelæ,
Quot modis mecum, quid agat requiro
Thralia dulcis?*

*Sea viri curas pia rupta mulcet,
Seu fovet mater sobolem benigna,
Sive cum libris novitate pajat
Sedula mentem:*

*Sit memor nostræ, fideique merces,
Stet fides constans, meritoque blandum
Thralie referre nomen
Littora Skie.*

IMPROVISATORI VERSES.

On another occasion I can boast verses from Dr. Johnson.—As I went into his room the morning of my birth-day once, I said to him, Nobody lends me any verses now, because I am five and thirty years old; and Stella was fed with them till forty-six, I remember. My being just recovered from illness and confinement will account for the manner in which he burst out suddenly, for so he did, without the least previous hesitation whatsoever; and without having entertained the smallest intention towards it half a minute before;

Oft in danger, yet alive,
We are come to thirty-five;
Long may better years arrive,
Better years than thirty-five.
Could philosophers contrive
Life to stop at thirty-five,
Time his hours should never drive
O'er the bounds of thirty-five.
High to soar, and deep to dive,
Nature gives at thirty-five.
Ladies, stock and tend your hive,
Tuffle not at thirty-five:
For howe'er we hoast and strive,
Life declines from thirty-five.
He that ever hopes to thrive,
Must begin by thirty-five;
And all who wisely wish to wive,
Must look on Thrale at thirty-five.

And

'And now (said he, as I was writing them down) you may see what it is to come for poetry to a dictionary-maker; you may observe that the rhymes run in alphabetical order exactly.' And so they do.

Mr. Johnson did indeed possess an almost Tuscan power of improvisation, when he called to my daughter, who was consulting with a friend about a new gown and dressed hat she thought of wearing to an assembly, thus suddenly, while she hoped he was not listening to their conversation:

Wear the gown, and wear the hat,
Snatch thy pleasures while they last;
Hadst thou nine lives like a cat,
Soon those nine lives would be past.

It is impossible to deny to such little sallies the power of the Florentines, who do not permit their verses to be ever written down, though they often deserve it, because, as they express it, *cosi se perderebbe la poca gloria*.

As for translations, we used to make him sometimes run off with one or two in a good humour. He was praising this song of Metastasio,

*Deh, se piacermi vuoi,
Lascia i sospetti tuoi,
Non mi turbar conquesto
Molesto dubitar:
Cbi ciecamente crede,
Impegna a serbar fede;
Cbi sempre inganno aspetta,
Alletta ad ingannar.*

'Should you like it in English (said he) thus?'

Would you hope to gain my heart,
Bid your teasing doubts depart;
He who blindly trusts, will find
Faith from every generous mind:
He who still expects deceit,
Only teaches how to cheat.

Mr. Baretti coaxed him likewise one day, at Streatham, out of a translation of Emirena's Speech to the false counsellor Aquileius, and it is probably printed before now, as I think two or three people took copies; but perhaps it has slipped their memories:

*Ab! tu in corte invecchiasti, e giurerai
Che fra i pochi non sei tenace ancora
Dell' antica onestà; quando bisogna,
Saprai sereno in volto
Vexxeggiare un nemico; acciò vi cada,
Aprirgli innanzi un precipizio, e poi
Piangerne la caduta. Offrirli a tutti
E non esser che tuo; di falsa lodi,
Vestir le accuse, ed aggravar le colpe
Nel farne la difesa, ognor dal trono
I buoni allontanar; d'ogni castigo
Lasciar l'odio allo scettro, e d'ogni dono
Il merito usurpar; tener nascosto
Sotto un velo apparente un empio fine,
Ne fabbricar che sull' altrui rovina.*
EUROP. MAG.

Grown old in Courts, thou art not surely one
Who keeps the rigid rules of ancient honour;
Well-skill'd to soothe a foe with looks of
kindness,

To sink the fatal precipice before him,
And then lament his fall with seeming friend-
ship.

Open to all, true only to thyself,
Thou know'st those arts which blast with
envious praise,

Which aggravate a fault with feign'd excuses,
And drive discountenanc'd Virtue from the
Throne;

That leave the blame of rigour to the Prince,
And of his every gift usurp the merit;
That hide in seeming zeal their wicked pur-
pose,

And only build upon another's ruin."

We had got a little French print among us at Brighthelmstone, in November 1782, of some people skating, with these lines written under:

*Sur un mince chrystal l'hyver conduit leurs pas,
Le precipice est sous la glace;
Telle est de nos plaisirs la legere surface,
Glissez mortels; n'appuyez pas:*

and I begged translations from every body. Dr. Johnson gave me this:

O'er ice the rapid Skaiter flies,
With sport above and death below;
Where mischief lurks in gay disguise,
Thus lightly touch and quickly go.

He was, however, most exceedingly enraged when he knew that in the course of the season I had asked half a dozen acquaintance to do the same thing; and said it was a piece of treachery, and done to make every body else look little when compared to my favourite friends the *Petyses*, whose translations were unquestionably the best. I will insert them, because he *did* say so. This is the distich given me by Sir Lucas, to whom I owe more solid obligations, no less than the power of thanking him for the life he saved, and whose least valuable praise is the correctness of his taste:

O'er the ice as o'er pleasure you lightly should
glide,
Both have gulphs which their flattering sur-
faces hide.

This other more serious one was written by his brother:

Swift o'er the level how the Skaiters slide,
And skim the glitt'ring surface as they go:
Thus o'er Life's specious pleasures lightly
glide,

But pause not, press not on the gulf below.
Dr. Johnson seeing this last, and thinking a
moment, repeated,

K k

O'er

O'er crackling ice, o'er gulphs profound,
With nimble glide the Skaters play;
O'er treacherous Pleasure's flowery ground
Thus lightly skim, and haste away.

AID GIVEN TO AUTHORS.

Dr. Johnson was liberal enough in granting literary assistance to others; innumerable are the prefaces, sermons, lectures, and dedications he made for people who begged of him. Mr. Murphy related in his *ask* my hearing one day, and he did not deny it, that when Mr. Murphy joked him the week before, for having been so *diligent* between Dodd's Sermon and Kelly's Prologue, that Dr. Johnson replied, "Why, Sir, when they come to me with a dead stay-maker and a dying parson, what can a man do?"—He said, however, that "he hated to give away any literary performances, or even to sell them too cheaply. The next generation, added he, will accuse me of reducing the price of literature; one hates, besides, ever to give that which one has been accustomed to sell: Would not you, Sir, (turning to Mr. Thrale) rather give away money than *porter*?"

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

When he talked of *authors*, his praise went to what was useful on common occasions, and observant on common manners. For example, not the *two last*, but the *two first* volumes of *Clarissa*, he prized—for give me a sick-bed and a dying lady, and I'll be pathetic myself. But *Richardson* had picked the *kernel of life*—while *Fielding* was content with the *hulk*!

Somebody opposing *Corneille* to *Shakespeare*, he said, "*Corneille* is to *Shakespeare*, as a clipped hedge to a forest."

Of *Steele's Essays* he said, they were too thin for an Englishman's taste; like the light French wines, they turn sour for want of *body*, as they call it.

Rose, of *Hammer-smith*, talking of Scotch writers, and extolling *Ferguson* for his new manner—Johnson said, "I do not see the ~~value~~ of this new manner;—it is only like *Buckingham*, who had no hands, and who wrote with his feet."

He never desired, he said, to hear of the Punic War as long as he lived; such conversation was lost time; it carried one from common life, leaving no ideas behind which could serve *living wight* as warning or direction.

"How I should act is not the case,
"But how should Brutus in my place."

Once enquiring of the conversation powers of a certain gentleman, "He talked to me at a club one day, says the Doctor, of *Caesar's conspiracy*;—so I withdrew my attention, and thought of Tom Thumb."

Of a much-admired poem, when extolled as beautiful (he replied), "That it had indeed the beauty of a bauble; the colours were gay, but the substance flight." Of *Harris's* dedication to his *Hermes*, I have heard him observe, "that though but fourteen lines long, there were six grammatical faults in it."—A friend was praising the style of *Dr. Swift*; Mr. Johnson did not find himself in the humour to agree with him: the critic was driven from one of his performances to the other. At least, you must allow me, said the gentleman, that there are strong facts in the account of the Last Four Years of *Queen Anne*.—"Yes, surely, Sir (replies Johnson), and so there are in the Ordinary of Newgate's account."

To a lady talking of his Preface to *Shakespeare* being superior to *Pope's*, "I fear not, Madam, said he; the little fellow has done wonders."

Of *Dryden*.—On its being said that the ridicule thrown on him in the *Rehearsal* had hurt his general character as an author:—"On the contrary, said Mr. J. the greatness of Mr. D.'s reputation is now the only principle of vitality which keeps the Duke of Buckingham's play from putrefaction."

"*Young's* compositions are but like bright stepping stones over a miry road.—*Young* froths, foams, and bubbles, sometimes very vigorously; but we must not compare the noise made by a tea-kettle with the roaring of the ocean."

THE RAMBLER, IDLER, &c.

The fine Rambler on Procrastination was hastily composed, in Sir Joshua Reynolds's parlour, while the boy waited to carry it to the press; and numberless are the instances of his writing under immediate pressure of importunity and distress.—He told me that the character of *Sober* in the *Idler*, was by himself intended as his own portrait, and that he had "his own offset in life" in his eye, when he wrote the eastern story of *Gelaled-din*. Of the allegorical papers in the Rambler, Labour and Rest was his favourite: but *Serotinus*, the man who returns late in life to receive honours in his native country, and meets with mortification instead of respect, was by him considered as a masterpiece in the science of life and manners. The character of *Prospero*, in the fourth volume, *Garrick* took to be his; and I have heard the author say, that he never forgave the offence.

Scaphron was likewise a picture drawn from reality; and by *Gelidus*, the philosopher, he meant to represent Mr. Coulson, a mathematician, formerly living at Rochester.

The man immortalized for "purring like a cat," was one Busby, a Proctor in the Commons.—He who *barked* so ingeniously, and then called the drawer to drive away the dog, was father to Dr. Salter of the Charter-house.—He who sung a song, and by cursive motions of his arm chalked out a giant on the wall, was one Richardson, an attorney.—The letter signed *Sunday* was written by Miss Talbot; and he fancied the *billets* in the first volume of the Rambler were sent by Miss Mulso, now Mrs. Chapone.

The papers contributed by Mrs. Carter had much of his esteem, though he always blamed me for preferring the letter signed *Charicffa* to the allegory, where religion and superstition are indeed most masterly delineated.

.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

He did not take much delight in that sort of conversation which consisted in telling stories. He was, however, an enemy to that sort of talk from the famous Mr. Foote, "whose happiness of manner in relating was such as subdued arrogance, and roused stupidity." His stories were truly like those of Biron in Love's Labour Lost, so very attractive,

' That aged years play'd truant at his tales,
' And younger hearings were quite ravish'd,
' So sweet and voluble was his discourse.'

Of all conversers, however, added he, the late Hawkins Browne was the most delightful; his talk was at once so elegant, so apparently artless, so pure, and so pleasing, it seemed a perpetual stream of sentiment, enlivened by gaiety, and sparkling with images.

We talked of Lady Tavistock, who grieved herself to death for the loss of her husband. "She was rich, and wanted employment; so she cried, till she lost all power of restraining her tears. Other women are forced to outlive their husbands, who were just as much beloved; but they have no time for grief. I doubt not if we had put Lady Tavistock into a chandler's shop, and given her a nurse-child to tend, her life would have been saved. The poor and the busy have no leisure for *sentimental* sorrow."

On a Sermon in the City being commended, he asked the subject. On being told it was Friendship, he said, "Why should little Evans preach on such a subject, where no one can be thinking of it?"—What are they thinking on, Sir?—"Why, the men are thinking of their *money*, the women of their *mops*."

Of Johnson, said Hogarth, he is not contented with believing the bible; he resolves to believe nothing *but* the bible.—He added, Johnson, though so wise a fellow, is more like David than Solomon, for he says in his haste, that all men are liars.—Johnson's incredulity amounted almost to a disease.

When at Brighthelmston he turned his back on Lord Bolingbroke, he made this excuse: I am not obliged to find reasons for respecting the rank of him who will not condescend to declare it by his dress, or some other visible mark; what are stars and other signs of superiority made for?

.....

Mrs. Piozzi's APOLOGY for the Doctor's ODD MANNERS.

What may I not apprehend, who, if I relate anecdotes of Mr. Johnson, am obliged to repeat expressions of severity, and sentences of contempt? Let me at least soften them a little, by saying, that he did not hate the persons he treated with roughness, or despise those whom he drove from him with apparent scorn. He really loved and respected many, whom he would not suffer to love him. He was even ingentle with those for whom he had the greatest regard. When I one day lamented the death of a cousin killed in America, "Prithee, my dear (said he) have done with canting: how would the world be wiser for it, I may ask, if all your relations were at once spitted like larks, and roasted for *Presbo's* supper?" (*Presbo* was the dog under the table.)—When we went into Wales together to Sir Robert Cotton's, at Llewelly, one day at dinner I meant to please Mr. Johnson particularly with a dish of young peas. Are they not charming? said I to him. "Perhaps, said he, they would be so—to a pig." I instance these to excuse my mentioning those he made to others.

.....

Mrs. Thrale's VERSES on Dr. JOHNSON.

When Mr. Thrale built the new library at Streatham, and hung up over the bookshelves portraits of his favourite friends, that of Dr. Johnson was last finished, and closed the number. It was almost impossible not to make verses on such an accidental combination of circumstances, so I made the following ones; but as a character written in verse will for the most part be found imperfect as a character, I have therefore written a prose one, with which I mean, not to complete, but conclude these anecdotes of the best and wisest man that ever came within the reach of my personal acquaintance; and I think I might venture to add, that of all or any of my readers.

In June 1764, he requested leave of absence from the Secretary of State for the Southern department, in order to make some drawings of Antiquities near Tunis, for which Mr. Bruce had very considerable talents *.

In Mr. Bruce's last letter from Algiers to the same Secretary, dated December 29, 1764, Mr. Bruce alludes to another leave of absence, which he had likewise requested, that he might visit parts of the African continent †.

How long he continued in Africa I have not had the opportunity of procuring information; but having intentions afterwards of visiting Palmyra, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Tunis, and plundered of every thing by the barbarous inhabitants.

The most distressing part of the loss was probably that of his instruments, so necessary to a scientific traveller; and though he afterwards procured some of these, yet others (particularly a quadrant) could not be recovered.

Mr. Bruce, however, determining to repair this loss as soon as possible from France, so much nearer to him than England, was so fortunate as to be provided with a time-piece and quadrant from that quarter ‡.

Where he continued after his shipwreck I have not heard, with any degree of accuracy; but on the 28th of January, 1768, he was at a French house in Aleppo, by which route he probably returned from Palmyra.

Where and when Mr. Bruce received the French instruments is not known; but as he was still bent on visiting Abyssinia, he gave a commission to Mr. W. Ruffel, F. R. S. § for a reflecting telescope, made by Mr. Bird, or Short; a watch with a hand to point seconds, and the newest and completest English Astronomical Tables, all of which were to be sent to Mr. Fremieux ||, and forwarded to him at Alexandria, before August.

On the 29th of March, 1768, Mr. Bruce was at Sidon on the coast of Syria and wrote to Mr. Ruffel from thence for the following additional instruments, viz. A twelve feet refracting telescope, to be divided into pieces of three feet, and joined with screws ¶; this telescope was also accompanied by two thermometers, and two portable barometers. Mr. Bruce moreover informed Mr. Ruffel, that he was going into a country (viz. Abyssinia) from which few travellers had returned, and wished Mr. Ruffel, or his philosophical friends, would send him their desiderata, as he was entirely at their service **. Mr. Bruce added, that if he could not obtain admission into Abyssinia, he still would do his best in the cause of Science, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea.

As Mr. Bruce had directed the instruments to be ready for him at Alexandria by the beginning of August 1768, it is probable that he reached Cairo about that time, from

* Letter of June 4th, 1764, at present in the office of Lord Sydney, which his Lordship has been so obliging as to permit me to examine.

† Mr. Bruce explains himself no further in this letter; but it is believed that he proceeded considerably to the southward of Algiers, and made those very capital drawings of remains of Roman architecture, which many have seen upon Mr. Bruce's return to England. Before he set out for Algiers, he informed some of his friends, that the making such excursions for these interesting purposes was his principal inducement for accepting the consulship.

‡ Upon this occasion Lewis the Fifteenth presented Mr. Bruce with an iron quadrant, of four feet radius, as he had probably represented to the Academy of Sciences his want of such an instrument, whilst he should be in Abyssinia: Mr. Bruce brought back with him to England this cumbrous fellow-traveller, and having put upon it an inscription to the following purport, is said to have presented it to the university of Glasgow:

“With this instrument given by the King of France, Lewis XV. Mr. Bruce proceeded to the sources of the Nile, it being carried on foot, upon men's shoulders, over the mountains of Abyssinia.” This information I received from that eminent maker of instruments Mr. Nairne.

To conclude my account of this quadrant, it may not be improper to mention, that Mr. Bruce sent it to an island in the lake of Domba, when an attack was apprehended from the Gallas (the constant enemies of the Abyssinians), which ended in the plunder of Gondar. This lake is very near to Gondar.

§ Letter from Dr. Patrick Ruffel, at Aleppo, to Dr. Alexander Ruffel, in London, kindly communicated to me by Mr. W. Ruffel, late Secretary to the Turkey Company, and F. R. S.

Letter of February 11, 1768, received by Mr. Ruffel in London, April 27.

|| A merchant of eminence in London.

¶ In order to make it more portable.

** Mr. Ruffel was unfortunately confined by a severe fit of the gout, at Bath, when he received this letter, and therefore could not make this kind offer from Mr. Bruce to his philosophical friends, early enough to transmit them to Alexandria, where Mr. Bruce was to be in August 1768.

whence

whence he proceeded to Abyssinia, by way of Jedda,* Mazara,† and Aiquico §

Whilst Mr. Bruce was at Jedda, he was met by some English gentlemen returning from the East Indies, among whom was Mr. Newland, who hath published a map of the Red Sea, and who availed himself of Mr. Bruce's observations to fix the situation of that port. ||

It is supposed that Mr. Bruce did not stay long at Jedda, as he is said to have explored the coast on the E. side as low as Mocha, during which drawings were taken of many curious fish in the Red Sea. Mr. Bruce must also have entered Abyssinia, either at the latter end of 1768, or the very beginning of 1769, as he made an observation on that part of Africa on the 15th of January of that year. ||

In this perilous enterprize he was accompanied by a Greek servant (named Michael) and an Italian painter, who probably assisted in the numerous articles which might deserve representation, and who died of a flux before Mr. Bruce's return to Cairo in 1773.

Mr. Bruce must at times also have been assisted by many others, as his instruments, apparatus for drawings ‡, and other necessities, from their weight and bulk could not be easily transported from place to place, and perhaps required beasts of burthen. To these likewise must be added several medicines which enabled him to perform several cures on the inhabitants, and probably occasioned the good reception he afterwards met with.

I shall leave such other particulars as happened to Mr. Bruce during his long residence in this unfrequented country, to his own superior narrative, and shall therefore only state, that he made a large number of observations** to fix the situation of places, out of which 31 have been examined and computed by the

Astronomer Royal. The first of these observations was made on the 10th of January 1769, and the last, on the 5th of October 1772, from 30 to 38 degrees of E. longitude from Greenwich, and from 12 to 28 degrees of N. latitude. It need scarcely be said, therefore, that these observations, which include so large an extent of almost unknown country, must prove a valuable addition to geography; and the more so, because the Portuguese, who first visited Abyssinia, give neither longitude nor latitude of any place in that empire ††; and Poncet only two latitudes, viz. those of Sennar and Giesum. ‡‡

As Mr. Bruce made the last of his observations on the 5th of October 1772, it is probable that he might then be on his return to Cairo, through Nubia and Upper Egypt, where he arrived on the 15th of January 1773, after an absence of more than four years; bringing back with him his Greek servant, named Michael.

Mr. Bruce continued at Cairo four months, during which time he had daily intercourse with Mr. Antes, the substance of a letter from whom will contain the principal confirmation of Baron Tott, and others, who have been incredulous with regard to Mr. Bruce's expected narrative.

Mr. Antes was born of German parents, who were possessed of lands in the back settlements of Pennsylvania; and having shewed early abilities as a mechanic, removed to Europe, where he distinguished himself in the art of watch-making, which he learnt without apprenticeship. Being a member of the church known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*, and commonly called *Moravian*, he wished to be employed in their missions, and more especially that of the same persuasion established at Cairo, who always have desired to procure opportunities of instructing the Abyssinians. ¶

* Or Giedda, the port to Mecca and Medina.

† A small island on the W. coast of the Red Sea, N. lat. 15. the most southern part of the Turkish dominions in Africa.

§ A port to the S. of Mazara. The neighbouring district is under the dominion of an Arabic Emek. The Portuguese entered Abyssinia by the same route.

|| I have this information from that distinguished Geographer Mr. Dalrymple, F. R. S.

‡ Mr. Bruce carried with him so many black lead pencils for this purpose, that he presented several to Mr. Antes on his return to Cairo. Who Mr. Antes was will hereafter appear.

** Of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—I am obliged to Vice-Admiral Campbell for this communication.

†† “Many of the countries in Ethiopia are diversely placed by divers, which Alvarez, in his so many years travel in Ethiopia, might well have acquainted us with, had he accustomed himself by rules of art to have observed by instruments.” Purchas.

‡‡ These two latitudes were fixed by Father Benevent, who accompanied Poncet, and died whilst in Abyssinia.

¶ Dr. Hocker, who was a physician, and ordained minister of the same church, was shipwrecked not many years since on the Red Sea, in making this attempt, and obliged to return

Mr. Bruce had left Cairo 15 months before Mr. Antes came there; and the intercourse, therefore, between them first took place on Mr. Bruce's return in 1773.

Having given this account of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Antes's being first known to each other, I shall now state the substance of some information received from the latter, who is now established at Fulneck near Leeds, after having resided eleven years at Cairo.

" That Mr. Bruce left Cairo in 1768, and proceeded thence, by way of Jeddah, Mazava, and Arquico, into Abyssinia.

" That in 1771, a Greek came from Gondar* in Abyssinia, who had a draft from Mr. Bruce on a French merchant at Cairo (named Rose)† for some hundreds of German crowns, which were paid immediately. This draft was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Bruce, and was the first time that he had been heard of at Cairo since his departure in 1768.

" That after Mr. Bruce's return to Cairo in 1773, Mr. Antes saw a young Armenian‡ and his father (who came likewise from Gondar) at Mr. Pini's, an Italian merchant of Cairo, where they and Mr. Bruce conversed in the Abyssinian language||, and seemed glad to meet him again.

" That Mr. Bruce returned to Cairo from Abyssinia, by way of Nubia and Upper Egypt, which can be fully attested by the Franciscan Friars who are established at Ise, near Assuan, which latter is the highest town of Upper Egypt.

" That during Mr. Bruce's stay at Cairo,

" which was not less than four months, no day passed without their seeing each other, which gave Mr. Antes frequent opportunities of inquiring with regard to Abyssinia, concerning which he was particularly interested from a reason before stated §.

" That Mr. Antes frequently conversed with Michael, Mr. Bruce's Greek servant, who is stated to have by no means had a lively imagination, and who always agreed with the circumstances mentioned by his master, and more particularly in relation to their having visited the sources of the Nile, which the Baron Tott doubts of, from having had a conversation with this same Greek servant."

Mr. Antes adds, " That Baron Tott staid but a few days at Cairo; and, from his short residence in that country, hath given several erroneous accounts relative to Egypt. Mr. Antes, on the other hand, had almost daily conversations with Michael for several years, and often in relation to the sources of the Nile **."

Lastly, " That after Mr. Bruce left Cairo, Mr. Antes had conversed with others †† who had known Mr. Bruce in Abyssinia, and that he was there called *Muslime Jakube*, or Mr. James."

After this state of facts, I conceive that no one can entertain a reasonable doubt with regard to Mr. Bruce's not only having visited, but resided long in Abyssinia; though it is remarkable that the Jesuits expressed the same doubts in relation to Poncet, who had continued there nearly as long as Mr. Bruce. Poncet happened to be a layman, and the Jesuits, perhaps, would not approve of any narrative that did not come from father Bene-

to Cairo.—I am obliged to the Rev. Mr. Latrobe for this communication, as likewise several others, and more particularly, the letter from his brother-in-law, Mr. John Antes, extracts from which will soon be stated.

* Generally considered as the capital.

† It hath before been stated, that Mr. Bruce established himself in a French house at Aleppo, from which most probably he obtained credit upon a house of the same nation at Cairo, and was thence supplied with a power of drawing from Abyssinia.

‡ His name was Paolo. The Armenians are the most enterprising of any inland merchants—Their religious notions also agree with those of the Abyssinians, which is a most material point.

|| Mr. Antes does not speak the Abyssinian language himself, but was informed by Paolo, the Armenian merchant, who had long resided at Gondar, that their conversation was in that tongue.

§ Viz. his belonging to the Moravian mission at Cairo, who have always wished to visit that country.

** Mr. Antes's peculiar curiosity with regard to Abyssinia, hath before been accounted for.

†† There is an intercourse between Cairo and Abyssinia, as the Patriarch of the Copts resides at the former, from whom the Archbishop of Abyssinia receives his consecration. The Copts are said to be a branch of the Eastern church, who both circumcise and baptize. Their Patriarch always assumes the name of Mark. The present Patriarch is Mark the 107th.

vent, who accompanied Poncet to Abyssinia, but unfortunately died there ‡.

Driven however from this hold, the objectors will possibly retain their incredulity as to many particulars to be related, which I will shortly endeavour to answer, at least in regard to two of the principal ones, which are often much dwelt upon.

The first of these is, the having visited the sources of the Nile, which, from classical education, we cannot easily believe, as they were unknown to the ancients, though they had so great curiosity with regard to this discovery *.

Many things, however, have been accomplished by travellers in modern times, which the ancients never could achieve, and which may be attributed to their want of enterprise † (as travellers, at least), of languages ‡, and lastly, the not being able to procure credit when in a distant country. Mr. Bruce could not have continued so long as he did in Abyssinia, unless he had drawn from Gondar upon a merchant established at Cairo.

The difficulty, however, with regard to reaching the sources of the Nile, arises principally from the uncivilized state of Abyssinia, unless the traveller had a proper introduction §. When once this is procured, all difficulties seem to cease, as we find by Lobo's || account of this same discovery, and likewise by Pon-

cet's narrative, who was prevented by illness from visiting the very spot, but hath given an ample relation from an Abyssinian, who had often been there. Poncet, moreover, had obtained leave from the Emperor to make this journey, which he states as not being a distant one, and that the Emperor hath a palace near the very sources.

If it be doubted, whether Mr. Bruce hath visited every source of the Nile, I answer, that perhaps no Englishman hath taken this trouble with regard to the sources of the Thames, which, like most other rivers, is probably derived from many springs and rills in different directions.

The other objection which I have often heard, is, that Mr. Bruce hath mentioned in conversation, that the Abyssinians cut a slice from the living ox, esteeming it one of their greatest delicacies.

This sort of dainty indeed is not so considered in other parts of the globe; but every nation almost hath its peculiarities in the choice of their food.

Do not we eat raw oysters within a second of their being separated from the shell? And do not we roast both them and lobsters whilst alive, the barbarity of which practice seems to equal that of the Abyssinians? Do not cooks skin eels whilst alive? and do not epicures eat carp fish for the gratification of their appetites?

‡ It must be admitted, however, that we owe to the zeal of the Jesuits, the best accounts we have both of China and Paraguay. Few laymen have been actuated so strongly for the promotion of geography and science as Mr. Bruce; and we must, therefore, (upon the order of Jesuits being abolished) look up chiefly to the Missionaries from the Church of the Unitas Fratrum, who, though differing so totally in other respects, seem to have an equal ardour with the Jesuits for instructing the inhabitants of countries unfrequented by Europeans. Such missions are already established in W. Greenland, the coast of Labrador, N. lat. 56, the back settlements of Carolina and Pennsylvania, in India, Bengal, and the Nicobar Islands. Those established on the coast of Labrador send over yearly meteorological journals, which are communicated to the Royal Society. As for the dispute between Poncet and Maillet, the French consul at Cairo, see Mod. Univ. Hist. vol. VI.

* We cannot be surprized that the Greeks and Romans should have had this curiosity, the Nile not only overflowing during the summer, but receiving no tributary stream through so large an extent of country. The not being able to reach the source, however, argues a great want of enterprise in them, especially as both of these nations were masters of Egypt.

† Perhaps also of curiosity. How little do the Romans seem to have known of the Pyrenees or Alps; I had almost said, of their own Appenines.

‡ Some of the most accomplished Romans could indeed speak Greek, but the Greeks no language except their own.

§ The professing the knowledge of medicine was Poncet's introduction, and seems to have been that of Mr. Bruce. Even in our own civilized country, how are quacks and mountebanks resorted to? And what an impression must Mr. Bruce, with his magnificent and scientific apparatus, have made upon the inhabitants of such a country as Abyssinia.

|| In Father Telles's compilation. See also Ludolf, who describes the sources from Gregory, who was a native of Abyssinia. Father Paya was the first who visited them, A. D. 1622. His account of this is said to be in the archives of the College de Propagandâ Fide at Rome. It is believed that there many other curious particulars for the illustration of geography, to be found in the same depository. Dr. Shaw mentions, moreover, some papers of Lippi (who accompanied the French embassy into Abyssinia, A. D. 1704) which are to be found in the Botanical Library at Oxford.

That the Abyssinians eat beef in a raw state, is agreed by both Lobo and Poncet; and the former says reeking from the beast. Mr. Antes moreover was told by a Franciscan Monk, who went with the caravan from Abyssinia to Cairo *, that he was witness of an ox being killed, and immediately devoured by the band of travellers.

One reason, perhaps, for this usage may be the great heat of the climate, which will not permit meat to be kept a sufficient time to make it tender (as with us); and it is generally allowed, that a fowl, dressed immediately after it is killed, is in better order for eating, than if it is kept four and twenty hours.

Is it therefore extraordinary that an Abyssinian epicure may really find (or perhaps fancy) that a piece cut from the beast whilst alive, may be more tender, or have a better relish than if it is previously killed by the butcher? To this I must add, that according to the information which I have received on this head, Mr. Bruce's account of this practice is much misrepresented by the objectors, who suppose that the ox lives a considerable time after these pieces are cut from it. When these dainty bits, however, have been sent to the great man's table, (and which are probably taken from the fleshy parts) the beast soon afterwards expires, when the first artery is cut, in providing slices for the numerous attendants.

Upon the whole, the not giving credit to a traveller, because he mentions an usage which is very different from ours, (and is undoubtedly very barbarous) seems rather to argue ignorance, than acuteness.

This brings to my recollection the incredulity which was shewn to another distinguished traveller, Dr. Shaw, who having mentioned, in an Oxford common room, that some of the Algerines were fond of lion's

flesh, never could obtain any credit † afterwards from his brother-fellows of the same college, though many of them were learned men.

It is well known, however, though Dr. Shaw states this same circumstance in the publication of his Travels, that he is cited with the greatest approbation in almost every part of Europe.

The natural cause and progress of the incredulity which a traveller generally experiences, seems to be the following:

When he returns from a distant, and little frequented country, every one is impatient to hear his narrative, from which, of course, he selects the more striking parts ‡, and particularly the usages which differ most from our own. Some of the audience disbelieving what the traveller had mentioned, put questions to him which shew their distrust. The traveller by this treatment becomes irritated, and answers some of them peevishly §, others ironically, of which the interrogators afterwards take advantage to his prejudice.

I have been at the trouble of collecting these facts, and which I have endeavoured to enforce by such observations as occurred, from being truly desirous of seeing Mr. Bruce's account of Abyssinia, who is certainly no common traveller, nor can the publication be a superficial one, as he resided there so long.

That Mr. Bruce hath great talents for the information of his readers appears by his dissertation on the Theban harp ||, which Dr. Burney hath inserted in the first volume of his History of Music, and in which Mr. Bruce also mentions several of the Abyssinian instruments. Mr. Bruce moreover is said to have a great facility in learning languages ¶, and talents for drawing, ** nor perhaps was any other traveller furnished with so large and

* This points out another channel, by which a traveller of enterprise may visit Abyssinia.

† Sir William Temple somewhere mentions that a Dutch Governor of Batavia, who lived much with one of the most considerable inhabitants of Java, could never obtain any credit from him, after having mentioned, that in Holland water became a solid body.

‡ Quanto mi giovera, narrare altrui
Le cose verdate, e dire Io fui?

ARIOSTO.

The traveller who first saw a flying fish, probably told every one of this extraordinary circumstance as soon as he set his foot on shore, and was as probably discredited with regard to the other particulars of his voyage.

§ Nothing is more irritating to an ingenuous person than to find his assertions are disbelieved. This is commonly experienced in the cross examinations of almost every witness. To the distresses of the traveller, on his return, I may add, the being often teased by very ignorant questions.

|| Thebes in Egypt.

¶ Some of the incredulous have expressed their doubts with regard to this, but ample proof could be produced were it at all necessary.

** Mr. Bruce is said to have spoken the Arabic when he first entered Abyssinia, but afterwards acquired the language of the country.

scientific apparatus of instruments. This I will add, that Mr. Bruce's spirit and enterprise will not be easily equalled.

If I can therefore be the least instrumental in the earlier production of so interesting an account of an almost unfrequented part of Africa, my pains will be amply repaid.

As this is my sole view in what is here laid before the public, I am not under the obligation of making apologies to any one but Mr. Bruce himself, who perhaps may not have occasion to thank me, for undertaking his defence, to which he is so much more equal in most respects.

A defence, however, from himself merely, will never be a complete one with those who are incredulous, because it must depend upon his own assertions, as there is perhaps no

other person in Europe, who ever was in Abyssinia.

If a traveller describes a country frequented by others, he is liable to contradiction, and may be soon detected by the cross examination of those who have been equally eye-witnesses as himself. But where is the traveller to be found, who hath braved the dangers that must have surrounded Mr. Bruce during four years residence in a barbarous empire?

Mr. Bruce himself, moreover, hath not the means of refuting the groundless insinuations of Baron Tott, which I have happened to procure, and which indeed have been the principal cause of my entering into this controversy.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim. By the Rev. William Hamilton, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. 4s. Robinsons. 1786.

THE learned and ingenious author of these entertaining Letters, after giving a general sketch of the northern coast of Antrim, and making some observations on its structure and the arrangement of its fossils, as likewise of the island of Raghery, which lies six or seven miles off the northcoast of Antrim opposite to Ballycastle Bay, concludes, from the same kind of materials being similarly arranged at equal elevations on the main-land and the island, that they were originally united, but separated by some violent convulsion of nature.

The island is near five miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth; it contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is rather over-peopled, as there is no considerable manufacture to employ any superfluous hands. The cultivated part of it produces excellent barley; six hundred pounds worth of this grain have been exported from it in a plentiful season; and upwards of an hundred tons of kelp have been manufactured in a year from the sea-weed found on the rocks. The horses as well as sheep are small but extremely serviceable. The inhabitants are de-

scribed as being a simple, laborious, and honest race of people, possessing a degree of affection for their island, which to a stranger may appear surprising. They speak of Ireland as of a foreign kingdom, and have scarce any intercourse with it.

"The tedious processes of civil law, Mr. Hamilton observes, are little known in Raghery; the simplicity of their manners renders the interference of the civil magistrate very unnecessary. The seizure of a cow, or a horse, for a few days, to bring the defaulter to a sense of duty; or a copious draught of salt-water from the surrounding ocean, in criminal cases, form the greatest part of the factions and punishments of the island. If the offender be wicked beyond hope, banishment to Ireland is the dernier resort, and frees the community from this pestilential member.

"In a sequestered island like this, one would expect to find bigotted superstition flourish under the auspices of the Roman church; but the simplicity of the islanders does not foster any uncharitable tenets; they are neither grossly superstitious, nor rank bigots.

gots. Of their good will to the established church they give an annual proof, rarely found in any other part of Ireland. When they have got in their own harvest, they give the parson a day of their horses and carts, and bring the entire tythe home to his farm yard."

The author next describes Ballycastle, the state of its manufactories, and collieries. In these about twelve years ago, the workmen unexpectedly, in pushing forward a new adit toward the coal, broke through the rock to a cavern, which on examination was found to be a complete gallery, carried forward many hundred yards, branching off into various chambers, with pillars left at proper intervals to support the roof. The discovery of this colliery, Mr. Hamilton thinks, tends strongly to shew, that there was an age when Ireland enjoyed a considerable share of civilization. He farther quotes the round towers of Ireland, of which there are upwards of fifty still remaining, which are original in their kinds, and not inelegant in their structure, as proofs that there were public monuments in that kingdom before the arrival of the English. To these he adds the numerous instruments of peace and war, the many curious and costly ornaments of dress daily dug out of the fields, as irretrageable testimonies that the arts once flourished, and that the precious metals were not unknown in Ireland. Not content with establishing the claims of the Irish to skill in architecture and mechanical works, he with truly patriotic zeal adduces the authority of the venerable Bede and other ancient authors to prove that it was many centuries ago a rich and happy kingdom, undisturbed by those bloody wars which harried the rest of the world; the seat of learning and of piety.

In his next letter, the author gives the following account of a singular flying bridge at Carrick-a-Rede, and the salmon-fishery on that coast.

"At a particular season of the year, the salmon fish come along the coast in quest of the different rivers, in which they annually cast their spawn. In this expedition the fish generally swim pretty close to the shore, that they may not miss their port. The fishermen, who are well aware of this coasting voyage, take care to project their nets at such places as may be most convenient for intercepting them in their course.

"It so happens that Carrick-a-Rede is the only place on this abrupt coast which is suited for the purpose.—Here then, or no where, must be the fishery—but how to get at the rock is the question.—A chasm full 60 feet in breadth, and of a depth frightful

to look at, separates it from the adjacent land, in the bottom of which the sea breaks with an uninterrupted roar over the rocks. The island itself is inaccessible on every side except one spot, where, under the shelter of an impending rock, a luxuriant herbage flourishes; but the wildness of the coast and the turbulence of the sea make it very difficult to land here.

"In this perplexity there is no resource, except in attempting to throw a bridge of ropes from the main land to the island, which accordingly the fishermen every year accomplish in a very singular manner. Two strong cables are extended across the gulph by an expert climber, and fastened firmly into iron rings mortised into the rock on either side. Between these ropes a number of boards about a foot in breadth are laid in succession, supported at intervals by cross-cords and thus the path-way is formed, which, though broad enough to bear a man's foot with tolerable convenience, does by no means hide from view the pointed rocks and raging sea beneath, which in this situation exhibit the fatal effects of a fall in very strong colouring; while the swingings and undulations of the bridge itself, and of the hard rope, which no degree of tension can prevent in so great a length, suggest no very comfortable feeling to persons of weak nerves.—Upon the whole, it is a beautiful bridge in the scenery of a landscape, but a frightful one in real life.

"The mode of fishing on this coast is different from any I have seen.

"The net is projected directly outward from the shore, with a slight bend, forming a bottom in that direction in which the salmon come. From the remote extremity a rope is brought obliquely to another part of the shore, by which the net may be swept round at pleasure, and drawn to the land; a heap of small stones is then prepared for each person. All things being ready, soon as the watchman perceives the fish advancing to the net, he gives the watch-word; immediately some of the fishermen seize the oblique rope, by which the net is bent round to enclose the salmon, while the rest keep up an incessant cannonade with their ammunition of stones, to prevent the retreat of the fish till the net has been completely pulled round them; after which they all join forces, and drag the net and fish quietly to the rocks."

Mr. Hamilton here relates an amusing instance of sagacity which he observed in a water dog of this country, who had become a most excellent fisher.

"This dog, as soon as he perceived the men began to haul their net, instantly ran down the river of his own accord, and took post

in the middle of it, on some shallows where he could occasionally run or swim, and in this position he placed himself with all the eagerness and attention so strongly observable in a pointer dog who sets his game.—We were for some time at a loss to apprehend his scheme, but the event soon satisfied us, and amply justified the prudence of the animal: for the fish, when they feel the net, always endeavour to make directly out to sea. Accordingly, one of the salmon escaping from the net, rushed down the stream with great velocity towards the ford where the dog stood to receive him at an advantage—A very diverting chase now commenced, in which, from the shallowness of the water, we could discern the whole track of the fish, with all its rapid turnings and windings. After a smart pursuit the dog found himself considerably behind, in consequence of the water deepening, by which he had been reduced to the necessity of swimming. But instead of following this desperate game any longer, he readily gave it over, and ran with all his speed directly down the river, till he was sure of being again to seaward of the salmon, where he took post as before. Here the fish a second time met him, and a fresh pursuit ensued, in which, after various attempts, the salmon at last made its way out to sea, notwithstanding all the ingenious and vigorous exertions of its pursuer.

“Though the dog did not succeed at this time, yet I was informed it was no unusual thing for him to run down his game; and the fishermen assured me that he was of very great advantage to them, by turning the salmon towards the net; in which point of view his efforts in some measure corresponded with the cannonade of stones mentioned at Carrick-a-Rede.”

The two next letters contain an account of the incursions of the Scots—Dunluce castle—and the history of its old lord M'Quillan; together with a pathetic and interesting account of an unfortunate family settled in the promontory of Bengore. Of the ancient state and history of this part of Antrim little remains now discoverable.

Among the natural curiosities on the coast, the most remarkable is that curious combination of basaltic pillars commonly called the Giants Causeway, which next engages our author's attention. The native inhabitants of the coast who first observed this wonder, attempted to account for its production by a theory rude and simple indeed, but not grossly barbarous or absurd. The fishermen, whose daily necessities led them thither for subsistence, observed that it was a regular mole projecting into the sea; on closer inspection it was discovered to be built with an appear-

ance of art and regularity, resembling the work of men, but exceeding any thing of the kind that had been seen. They, however, concluded that human ingenuity and perseverance, if supported by sufficient power, might have produced it. The chief difficulty seems to have been the want of strength equal to the effect. This the traditions of a fanciful people soon supplied, and Finma Cool (the modern Fingal), the celebrated hero of ancient Ireland, became the giant who erected this curious structure.

A pile of similar pillars were afterwards discovered somewhere on the opposite coast of Scotland, and latitudes and longitudes not being at that time accurately understood, a confused notion prevailed, that this mole was once continued across the sea, and joined the Irish and Scottish coasts together.

Towards the end of the last century, the Royal Society began to busy itself about this singular and original wonder. But the informations they received were imperfect. Dr. Mollieux took considerable pains to procure information concerning this phenomenon. At his instigation, the Dublin Society employed a painter of some eminence, to make a general sketch of the coast near the Causeway; but neither the talents nor fidelity of the artist seem to have been suited to the purpose of a philosophical landscape.

From that period the Basalt Pillars passed almost unnoticed for half a century, men of science appearing unwilling to engage with an object which had hitherto baffled the attempts of the ablest theorists.

In the year 1740, Mrs. Susannah Drury made two very beautiful and correct paintings of the Giants Causeway, which obtained the premium for the encouragement of arts in Ireland; and being engraved by an eminent artist, and published, again directed the attention of the curious to this antiquated subject. Soon after Dr. Pococke made a tour through the county of Antrim, and took a general view of the coast; but not content with matters of fact, he ventured to start a theory, unable to stand the test of a critical examination, attributing the regular figure of the columns to repeated precipitations of the basalt, supposed to have been once suspended in a watery medium.

Mr. Hamilton gives us the following account of these stupendous columns:

“The causeway is generally described as a mole or quay projecting from the base of a steep promontory some hundred feet into the sea, and is formed of perpendicular pillars of basalt, which stand in contact with each other, exhibiting an appearance not much unlike a solid honeycomb. The pillars are irregular prisms, of various denominations, from

from four to eight sides ; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others together.

“ On a minute inspection, each pillar is found to be separable in several joints, whose articulation is neat and compact beyond expression ; the convex termination of one joint always meeting a concave socket in the next ; besides which, the angles of one frequently shoot over those of the other, so that they are completely locked together, and can rarely be separated without a fracture of some of their parts.

“ The sides of each column are unequal among themselves ; but the contiguous sides of adjoining columns are always of equal dimensions, so as to touch in all their parts.

“ Though the angles be of various magnitudes, yet the sum of the contiguous angles of adjoining pillars always make up four right ones. Hence there are no void spaces among the basaltes, the surface of the causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

“ The outside covering is soft, and of a brown colour, being the earthy parts of the stone nearly deprived of its metallic principle by the action of the air, and of the marine acid which it receives from the sea.

“ The leading features of this whole coast are the two great promontories of Bengore and Fairhead, which stand at the distance of eight miles from each other ; both formed on a great and extensive scale, both abrupt towards the sea, and abundantly exposed to observation, and each in its kind exhibiting noble arrangements of the different species of columnar basaltes.

“ The former of these lies about seven miles west of Ballycastle, and is made up of a number of capes and bays, the *tout ensemble* of which forms what the seamen denominate the Head of Bengore.

“ The most perfect of these capes is called Pleuskin. Its summit is covered with a thin grassy sod, under which lies the natural rock, having generally an uniform hard surface, somewhat cracked and shivered. At the depth of ten or twelve feet from the summit, this rock begins to assume a columnar tendency, and forms a range of massy pillars of basaltes, which stand perpendicular to the horizon, presenting, in the sharp face of the promontory, the appearance of a magnificent gallery or colonade, upwards of sixty feet in height.

“ This colonade is supported on a solid base of coarse, black, irregular rock, near sixty feet thick, abounding in blebs and air-holes, but though comparatively irregular, it may be evidently observed to affect a pe-

culiar figure, tending in many places to run into regular forms, resembling the shooting of salts, and many other substances during a hasty crystallization.

“ Under this great bed of stone stands a second range of pillars, between forty and fifty feet in height, less gross, and more sharply defined than those of the upper story, many of them, on a close view, emulating even the neatness of the columns in the Giants Causeway. This lower range is borne on a layer of red ochre stone, which serves as a relief to shew it to great advantage.

“ These two admirable natural galleries, together with the interjacent mass of irregular rock, form a perpendicular height of 170 feet, from the base of which the promontory, covered over with rock and grass, slopes down to the sea for the space of 200 feet more, making in all a mass of near 400 feet in height, which in beauty and variety of its colouring, in elegance and novelty of arrangement, and in the extraordinary magnificence of its objects, cannot readily be rivalled by any thing of the kind at present known.

“ At the distance of eight miles from hence the promontory of Fairhead raises its lofty summit more than 400 feet above the sea, forming the eastern termination of Ballycastle bay. It presents to view a vast compact mass of rude columnar stones, the forms of which are extremely gross, many of them being near 150 feet in length, and the texture so coarse, as to resemble black schist stone, rather than the close fine grain of the Giants Causeway basaltes. At the base of these gigantic columns lies a wild waste of natural ruins, of an enormous size, which, in the course of successive ages, have been tumbled down from their foundations by storms, or some more powerful operations of nature. These massive bodies have sometimes withstood the shock of their fall, and often lie in groupes and clumps of pillars resembling many of the varieties of artificial ruins, and forming a very novel and striking landscape.

“ A savage wildness characterizes this great promontory, at the foot of which the ocean rages with uncommon fury. Scarce a single mark of vegetation has yet crept over the hard rock to diversify its colouring, but one uniform greyness clothes the scene all around. Upon the whole, it makes a fine contrast with the beautiful capes of Bengore, where the varied brown shades of the pillars, enlivened by the red and green tints of ochre and grass, cast a degree of life and cheerfulness over the different objects.”

[To be continued]

The Structure and Physiology of Fishes explained and compared with those of Man, and other Animals. By Alexander Monro, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Illustrated with Figures. Folio. 2l. 2s. Elliot, Edinburgh, and Robinsons, London. 1785.

[Concluded from page *101.]

DOCTOR Monro speaking of the ear of the cetaceous fishes gives the following account of what he observed in the dissection of the *phocaena*, one of that order.

"On each side of the head there is a round hole, scarcely large enough to admit the head of a small pin, which is the beginning of a long *meatus auditorius externus*; at the bottom of which we find a concave *membrana tympani*. The *membrana tympani* is conducted to the bottom of the cavity of the tympanum, by a chain of small bones, tied together by a reddish-coloured membrane. The innermost piece, analogous to our *stapes*, has evidently a muscle connected to it; a large nerve or *portio mollis* divides the two branches, and then enters the bone at the bottom of the cavity of the tympanum, and following one of the branches of the nerve we led to the *cochlea*, which is divided into two *scale*, each containing a reddish coloured tube easily separable from the osseous canal which contains it.

"Following the other branch of the nerve, I observed part of the semicircular canals; the membrane of which is very thin, and adheres to the bone which contains it.

"The cavity of the tympanum is remarkably large, and communicates freely with other cavities which are analogous to our frontal, sphenoidal, and maxillary sinuses.

"A tube similar to our Eustachian tube, or *iter a palato ad aurem*, begins towards the lower end of the fistulas thro' which the animal respire, and, contrary to what we observe in men and quadrupeds, enlarges as it runs back towards the cavity of the tympanum, in which it terminates.

"While, therefore, these animals float on the surface of the ocean, impulsion is made on the several parts of their ear in the same manner as in man."

From the remarkable difference of the size of the caverns which communicate with the cavity of the tympanum, the Doctor is led to consider, whether the effect of the sound upon the ear be increased by that circumstance? or whether the chief use of these caverns be to render the head specifically lighter, and like swimming bladders to make it rise more readily to the surface of the sea?

Our author next proceeds to describe the ear in amphibious animals, particularly the sea tortoise or turtle, previous to his giving of the structure of that organ in the *Nautes Pinnati* and *Pisces* of Linnaeus. But for these we must refer to the work itself, more es-

pecially as the reader is considerably assisted by references to the annexed plates, and go on to the Doctor's account of some experiments made by him in 1780, on hearing in water, the better to be able to judge of the effect of sound upon the ears.

For this purpose he employed two bells, the sound of which he was used to; one of them a small tea-table bell, the other much larger and thicker, so that the sound of it could be very well heard at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

When these were plunged under water and rung, he observed that the sound of them was very sensibly graver; but still the ringing tremor of both was very distinguishable. On performing an accurate experiment, the tea-table bell was found in air the highest G of a harpsichord; but in water it sounded a fifth false lower, or it sounded the C sharp under the G.

He next plunged his head under the water while he rung the bell in the air, and heard the sound of it distinctly. As the tone of the bell is louder and more acute in the air than in the water, its sound is necessarily better heard when the head of the person making the experiment is under the water and the bell above it, than when the bell is rung under the water while the head is above it.

The Doctor next plunged his whole body with the bells, holding their handles in his hands, under the water, and then rung them, and was surprised with the loudness and distinctness of their sounds, and could readily distinguish their different tones.

In like manner, when plunged under the water, he struck two stones held in his hands against each other, and was surprised with the shock communicated to the ears.

This experiment confirms Dr. Franklin's opinion, "That water will convey sound farther and more readily than air. He thinks he has heard a smart stroke of two stones together under water, his ear being also under water in the same river, near a mile: how much farther it may be heard he knows not, but supposes a great deal farther, because the sound did not seem faint, as if at a distance, like distant sounds thro' the air, but smart and strong, as if present just at the ear."

Our author, afterwards, by means of a string tied to the handle of the largest bell, and to an inflated bladder, suspended that bell in a very deep pool, six feet under the surface

surface of the water, and took hold of a cord twelve yards long, which he had previously tied to the handle. He then plunged under the water and pulled the cord, and found the sound was instantly conveyed to his ears.

He in the last place thought of trying an experiment, to determine whether air or water conveyed sound quickest: but there being no lake near Edinburgh above 800 feet broad, he found it impossible, independently of the difficulty of constructing a proper apparatus, to perform the experiment in a satisfactory and decisive way. He, however, made the following trial. He charged three English pint bottles each with about ten ounces of gunpowder. He then inserted a tin tube four feet in length into each bottle, and prevented the water from getting into the bottle by wrapping a piece of wet bladder round the neck of it and the neck of the tube which entered into it, and tying the tube and neck of the bottle to each other.

After filling the tube with gunpowder, he fixed to the top of it a piece of match paper, and into the match paper, just over the top of the tube, he put two ounces of gunpowder.

He then sunk the bottle near the side of a lake to the depth of about two feet, and went into the water at the greatest distance possible, which was about 800 feet, and laid himself on his back in the water, with his ears under its surface, and nose and eyes above it. The match was then set fire to by another person; and as it was midnight, he saw the flash of the gunpowder contained within the match, and soon after heard the noise of the explosion of the gunpowder within the bottle. But he found it impossible in this way to determine the velocity of the sound with accuracy, as the gunpowder in the bottle was not set fire to through the tube so instantaneously as was expected.

For want of being provided with a proper apparatus, the piece of water not being of sufficient extent, and the experiment seldom repeated, the only conclusion the professor could draw, was, that after the bottle burst he heard one, but did not hear two explosions; so that the water seemed to convey the sound nearly in the same time as the atmosphere.

The Doctor proposes the following experiment as most likely to be satisfactory. "To suspend under water, in a broad lake, a large and loud sounding bell, such as is used in church steeples, and for one person to strike this with an iron hammer, between the handle of which and the trigger of a musket, or cannon fired with a lock, a rope was stretched; while another person was sta-

tioned at the distance of a mile or more, with one or both ears under water."

By this means, as two very different sounds would be produced at the same instant, the one in air and the other in water, it might be observed which of them struck the ear soonest. Besides this, the flash shewing the exact time at which the bell was struck, the velocity of the sound in the water might be accurately determined.

To this experiment, however, one forcible objection occurs in our opinion, which seems to have escaped the Doctor's attention, viz. that the sound of the gun has to pass not only through the medium of *air*, but also through that of *water*, before it can reach the ear supposed to be placed under water, whereas the sound of the bell will pass immediately thro' the same homogeneous medium directly to the ear; which difference, we apprehend, will prevent the velocity of the different sounds from being so accurately ascertained as might be wished.

The tenth chapter treats of the several ways in which the tremor of sonorous bodies is communicated in the different classes of animals to the nerves spread on the bottom of the ear.

Speaking of the eyes of fishes, in the next chapter, the Doctor says,

"In all fishes, so far as I have observed, the pigment on the inner side of the choroid coat is, as in land-animals which seek their food in the night-time, of a bright colour at the bottom of the eye; perhaps because the light strikes the bottom of the eye with less force than in the land animals, many of its rays being intercepted by the water. To account however for the different colour of this pigment, in the different genera of animals, seems to be a matter of much difficulty: nay, it may be a question, whether the chief uses of the choroid coat in any animal have been clearly ascertained; or whether we certainly know in what manner the choroid coat is subservient to the retina. Perhaps attention to the powers of the eyes in two animals which are mere varieties of the same species, may serve to throw farther light on this curious subject; I mean the brown and the white rabbit: for in the former the choroid is even covered with a dark pigment; whereas, in the latter, though the choroid coat is as much composed of vessels as in other animals, I have found that the black paint, tapetum, or inner layer of the choroid, is altogether wanting: and hence the colour of the red blood circulating in the vessels of the choroid, is seen when we look into the eye, or makes their eyes appear red."

The Doctor proceeds to remark, that the humours of the eyes of fishes are proportionally

These bodies somewhat resemble the antennæ of insects, and probably supply the place of the organs of the senses in the more perfect animals.

"The mouth is furnished with five teeth, with large sockets tied to the shell by a very strong membrane, around which there is placed on the inner side of the shell, an irregular strong circle of cretaceous matter, from which a pair of muscles is extended to each tooth, and other muscles join the sockets of the teeth to each other."

After describing the oesophagus the Doctor proceeds to the roe, which, with the intestinal tube, he says, are the chief parts which present within the shell, and to which that part of the structure which is by far the most interesting to the Physiologist, may be considered as subservient. Of this he gives the following account.

"Between the inner side of the shell, and the intestinal tube and roe, a large quantity of watery liquor is lodged, which tastes like sea-water, and is secreted from the sea-water by means of the following very beautiful structure.

"The shell of the echinus is pierced with upwards of 4,000 holes, disposed in five pairs of rows or phalanges, extending from near the outward sides of the teeth to near the anus.

"These holes are disposed on the outer side of the shell in pairs, and with each pair an absorbent vessel corresponds.

"This absorbent vessel in its collapsed state after the death of the animal is upwards of half an inch in length. Its end is covered by a flat plate, in the middle of which is a hole visible to the naked eye, about the 12th part of an inch in diameter.

"From the outer edge of this plate a number of teeth project, like the teeth on the wheel of a watch.

"The flat plate is very rough, contains some cretaceous particles, and when pressed between the fore teeth feels almost like a plate of talc.

"The duct from this plate to the shell is composed of pale-coloured circular or transverse fibres, in fasciculi or bundles, and two small bands of such coloured longitudinal fibres are observable on opposite sides of the tube.

"These fibres, which have the appearance and action of muscular fibres, are lined with a membrane.

"When we trace the two holes which pierce the shell, we find they diverge to opposite sides of the row of holes, and lead to leaves or doubled membranes not unlike the subdivisions of the gills of a skate.

"When I injected quick-silver into the

mouths of the external absorbent vessels, I found that it filled and distended completely the internal leaves.

"When after this injection I applied a magnifying glass, I could distinctly observe the ducts by which the quick-silver entered the doubled membrane: each leaf receives at least two hundred branches from different external absorbents.

"The external absorbent vessel has not only the appearance of being muscular, but contracts suddenly when touched with sea-salt; and like an earth-worm, or the proboscis of an elephant, possesses motion in all directions; and particularly the animal possesses the power of stretching it to the length of an inch and a half, and upwards.

"When elongated it becomes smaller, and the flat plate at its end is pushed into a conical form, the hole becoming much smaller.

"The internal double membrane is likewise evidently muscular, altering its shape and situation, on being touched rudely with a knife or probe, or when sea-salt is sprinkled on it.

"There are no valves within these vessels: for, from the internal trunk the doubled membrane and the external absorbent may be filled with injection.

"No communication of the internal ducts and plexus with the cavity within the shell, is discoverable by the injection of quick-silver.

"On reviewing the structure of these ducts, there can be no doubt that the sea-water is absorbed by the external open-mouthed vessels, and conveyed from them through the shell into the plexus of the internal doubled membranes, from which a secretion of part of it is made by invisible vessels into the cavity of the shell, while the remainder passes into the five large internal ducts, and from them thro' the receptacles at the roots of the sockets of the teeth, to be discharged into the sea, by ten apertures at their sides.

"No other individual of the animal kingdom seems to afford such an opportunity of investigating the doctrine of an absorbent vessel, and of observing how it performs its office.

"While the tube is elongated, and while the plate at its end preserves the conical figure, I have never been able to observe any motion of the sides of the hole, resembling the motion of the lips or mouth of an animal.

"As the tubes are thick coated, and the sea-water has little colour, I could not perceive it entering into the tubes, or moving within them, so as to be able, from ocular demonstration, to determine the motions the tubes perform at the time they absorb.

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"In a few experiments, I coloured the sea-water with milk, indigo, and madder, but have not yet seen these colours enter the absorbent. I am, however, far from despairing of success in such experiments."

This work is accompanied by fifty plates, intended to illustrate the whole. But we

are sorry to observe, that the engravers have by no means done justice to the industry and attention displayed by the author, in such a variety of laborious dissections. If in his remarks he has not displayed the greatest penetration, he is at least in general perspicuous, and ever accurate.

Melvyn Dale : A Novel. In a Series of Letters. By a Lady. 2 Vols. 12mo. Lane.

THIS novel bears the usual characteristics ; hacknied characters, common place sentiments, and the customary confession. It has been remarked, with great justice, that the needle is a much fitter instrument to be wielded by the major part of Ladies, than the pen. Though this rule, like most others, may admit of some exceptions, it

will in general hold good, and they will find that the observance of it will prove more profitable, without diminishing their reputation. The best advice that can be given them is to be

"In constant labours of the loom employ'd."

A Legal Attempt to enforce the Practice of Infant Baptism ; being a genuine Copy of a Petition to Parliament, by the Nurses and Chambermaids of the Cities of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, against the Anabaptists. To which is added, a Counter Petition, by the Wives of the Anabaptists ; and a Letter to the Rev. John Horsley, by Amy Caudle. 12mo. Buckland.

THE title-page led us to imagine that the book was written by some wag, who, if he did not mean to turn religion in general into ridicule, intended at least to excite a laugh in his readers, at the expence of some particular sect. Upon perusing it, however, it turns out to be intended as a serious business, and is evidently the production of a Baptist, whose zeal has gotten the better of his judgment.

The petition is signed by AMY CAUDLE, Secretary to the Nurses and Chambermaids, in behalf of the noble Sisterhood, who think their perquisites in danger, in consequence of

some publications written with a view to discountenance infant baptism. The Counter Petition is also signed by a Secretary, a Mrs. ISABEL DIPPER, in the name of the wives of the Baptists, who consider the Petition as an attempt to encroach on their *religious liberty*. The letter of thanks to the Rev. John Horsley, from the Nurses, &c. for his seasonable effort in support of their common cause, is an humble attempt at irony. Upon the whole, we have no great opinion of Mrs. CAUDLE's mess ; it is insipid water-gruel, without even a tea-spoonful of *spirit* in it.

A Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of the late Samuel Johnson, LL. D. with Notes, by John Courtenay, Esq. Dilly. 1786.

THIS Poetical Review possesses great merit. The peculiarities and foibles of Dr. Johnson are painted in strong colours by a masterly hand ; but, in return, his virtues and abilities are candidly acknowledged, and placed in their proper light. We shall select an *Extrait* of each :

A sceptic once, he taught the letter'd throng
To doubt th' existence of fam'd Ossian's song ;
Yet by the eye of faith, in reason's spite,
Saw ghosts and witches, preach'd up *second sight* :

For o'er his soul sad Superstition threw
Her gloom, and ting'd his genius with her hue.
On popish ground he takes his High Church
station,
To sound mysterious tenets through the na-
tion ;

On Scotland's Kirk he vents a bigot's gall,
Tho' her young Chieftains prophesy like
SAUL.

On Tetty's state his frightened fancy runs,
And Heav'n's appeas'd by cross unbutter'd
buns :

He sleeps and fasts, pens on himself a libel,
And still believes——but never reads the
Bible."

The severe justice of the above lines is amply compensated for by the following well-bestowed and merited eulogy :

"How few distinguish'd of the studious
train

At the gay board their empire can main-
tain !

In their own books intomb'd their wisdom
lies ;

Too

Too dull for talk, their slow conceptions
rise :

Yet the mute author, of his writings proud,
For wit unshewn claims homage from the
crowd ;

As thread-bare misers, by mean avarice
school'd,

Expect obeisance from their hidden gold.—

In converse quick impetuous Johnson press'd
His weighty logic, or sarcastic jest.

Strong in the chace, and nimble in the turns,
For victory still his fervid spirit burns ;

Subtle when wrong, invincible when right,
Arm'd at all points, and glorying in his
might,

Gladiator-like, he traverses the field,
And strength and skill compel the foe to
yield"—

Nor is the Poet less animated in praise of
the Doctor's milder virtues, when he says,

"Soft-ey'd Compassion, with a look benign,
His fervent vows he offer'd at thy shrine ;

To guilt, to woe, the sacred debt was paid,
And helpless females blest his pious aid ;

Snatch'd from disease, and want's abandon'd
crew,

Despair and anguish from their victims flew :
Hope's soothing balm into their bosoms stole,
And tears of penitence restor'd the soul."

Having alternately commended the Doc-

The Life of Hyder Ally, with an Account of his Usurpation of My-sore, and other contiguous Provinces: to which is annexed, a genuine Narrative of the Sufferings of the British Prisoners of War, taken by his Son Tippu Saib, by Francis Robson, Esq. London, 4s. S. Hooper. 1786.

WE some months back took notice of a publication, translated from the French, bearing the above title, said to have been written by the person who was formerly commander in chief of Hyder Ally's artillery. In this work, Mr. Robson says, many inaccuracies occur, and many facts are partially misrepresented ; these he undertakes to confute, and place in a true point of view. The many illiberal reflections upon the English nation contained in that production, our Author considers as the effusions of envy, the dictates of national prejudice, and as marks of a vulgar mind ; and is of

Considerations on the Necessity of lowering the exorbitant Freight of Ships employed in the Service of the East India Company. By Anthony Brough. 8vo. price 1s. Robinson. 1786.

FROM the facts stated in this sensible and spirited pamphlet it appears, that an immediate saving of 150,000l. per annum might be made on the freight of tea imported into this kingdom, and that in a short time, if a plan delivered to the board by the author be enforced, the saving might be extended to 260,000l. per annum. Two objections have been started against the proposed plan, one of which is in favour of the ship-owners who have hitherto supplied the Company ;

tor's merits, and censured his faults, Mr. Courtenay sums up the whole in the following lines, which strongly mark the character of the work :

"Thus sings the Muse, to Johnson's memory
just,

And scatters praise and censure o'er his dust ;
For thro' each checker'd scene a contrast ran,
Too sad a proof, how great, how weak is
man !

Though o'er his passions conscience held the
reign,

He shook at dismal phantoms of the brain.
A boundless faith that noble mind debas'd,
By piercing wit, energetic reason grac'd.

Ev'n shades like these, to brilliancy allied,
May comfort fools, and curb the sage's pride.

Yet learning's sons, who o'er his foibles mourn,
To latest time shall fondly view his urn ;

And wond'ring praise, to human frailties
blind,

Talents and virtues of the brightest kind.

The sculptured trophy, and imperial bust, -

That proudly rise around his hallow'd dust,
Shall mould'ring fall, by Time's slow hand
decay'd,

But the bright meed of virtue ne'er shall
fade.

Exulting genius stamps his sacred name,
Enroll'd for ever in the dome of fame."

opinion, that to men of sense and liberality they must be disgusting, and appear as proofs of the extreme partiality and narrow prejudices of the author. Though we readily agree with Mr. Robson in the above remarks, and think him highly deserving of praise for his endeavours to do justice to all parties, we cannot help thinking, that his zeal has sometimes carried him too far, and hurried him almost into what he so justly condemns in others. We are apt to discover *warts* in the eyes of our neighbours, while objects of greater magnitude in our own escape unobserved.

the other relates to the burden of the ships. Both these objections Mr. Brough has refuted in the most satisfactory manner, particularly the latter. We should therefore hope the Directors, whose duty as well as interest it is to promote the benefit of the Company, will not hesitate to adopt a plan so evidently beneficial, that the rejecting it would expose them to suspicions highly injurious to their integrity.

A JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 20.

THE question for the second reading of the Mutiny bill having been put,

Lord Carlisle rose, and hoped that some of the noble Lords belonging to administration would explain that part of the bill so far as related to subjecting brevet officers to martial law. He apprehended that it was an innovation, and therefore thought it exceedingly necessary that the reason for adopting the alteration should be sufficiently mentioned. He would not move an amendment, as he thought this would be better in the Committee.

Lord Sidney was of opinion, that as the law at present stood, many difficulties occurred. The meaning therefore of the alteration was, that all similar inconveniences might in future be avoided. In mentioning the case of Gen. Stuart in the East-Indies, his Lordship said, that it was intended to extend the law to every officer acting by brevet. There were numbers of respectable characters in this predicament, who certainly deserved to be treated with more liberality. There were many governors of distant provinces, and others of a description who would be comprehended in the alteration.

Lord Stormont declared, that officers acting by brevet must be in possession of a Commission from his Majesty's Ministers, and, if they were to be tried, should produce and bring what were called Letters of service. He was certain gentlemen of the army would coincide with him in his opinion; otherwise, if he spoke erroneously, he hoped that some noble person more conversant in the business would rise up and correct him. He then adverted to a very common case, of young men of fortune assuming military titles for the convenience of travelling, and recommended it to their Lordships' attention. He remarked, that it would be exceedingly hard that gentlemen of that description should be subjected to martial law.

Lord Elphinstone observed, that the words in the commission obviated the last noble Lord's observations; for it was an order from his Majesty, enforcing a rigid observance of military etiquette, by making persons in subordinate situations to obey the commands of their superiors. There could not, in his opinion, any danger result from young gentlemen frequently, for the convenience of travelling, assuming the title of Captain. He then argued upon the case of an invasion, and said, that if brevet officers were exempted from martial law, it would upon an emergency be urged as a reason for depriving the country of their services. Till he had lately examined an opinion of the

twelve Judges, he always considered that gentlemen of the class alluded to were subject to military law.

The Duke of Manchester in a pointed manner expressed his disapprobation of the clause in question. He was convinced that officers of the description mentioned ought to be accountable to their country; and opposed the hypothesis of the noble Earl respecting the trivial matter of officers assuming military titles for the purpose of travelling. His Grace had himself travelled as an ensign, and he believed still retained his rank in the army. There were many instances of a similar nature. He was convinced that there was no necessity for the alteration now proposed. It was founded on principles which he entirely disapproved. It tended to a very important innovation, and therefore he thought that every gentleman in Parliament ought to oppose it with vigour.

Lord Carlisle rose to explain.

Lord Sidney begged leave to observe, that the Mutiny bill was properly a Money bill, and that the House of Commons being jealous of their privileges, if it were altered, it would be thrown out altogether, when returned to the other House. This was a serious consideration; the alteration proposed did not affect half-pay officers at all; which at least was a circumstance in its favour.

Lord Stormont did not admit this principle of the noble Lord who had just sat down, that their Lordships could not alter a Money bill.

Lord Thurlow was of the same opinion, and contended with much zeal that their Lordships possessed a right of altering any bill, and returning it in that shape to the other House.

Lord Hopetown threw out a few observations in so low a tone as not to be heard; after which the motion on the second reading was put and carried.

MARCH 21.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Mutiny bill, Lord Scarisdale in the chair, when

Lord Stormont, in a speech of considerable length, objected to the clause which subjected brevet officers to the jurisdiction of courts-martial. He could not produce a precedent, and he challenged any noble Peer present to adduce an instance, by which brevet officers were under the jurisdiction of courts-martial. He therefore considered the alteration intended in the Mutiny bill as contrary to the principles of the constitution. As it tended to an extension of military law beyond the limits always prescribed in this country, he hoped that their Lordships would resist the innovation. Besides, there was an ambi-

ambiguity in the wording of the clause which left many to doubt, whether or not officers on half pay were not liable to the same disagreeable circumstances. He consequently thought, that it would be necessary to provide against such an interpretation of the law, as he was fully persuaded it ought to be mentioned as explicitly as possible. After several other observations he moved, that the phrase "in commission," should be exchanged for "actual service." This would, he apprehended, remove the dubiety, and exclude all gentlemen who ranked as brevet officers, but were not in actual service, from the jurisdiction of a Court-Martial.

The Committee then divided,

Contents	—	42
Non-Contents	—	18
Majority	—	24

Lords Loughborough, Townshend, and Sandwich, strongly opposed the extension of the military law. The latter noble Peer said, he thought it his duty to observe upon the hardship of subjecting brevet officers to military law. He spoke particularly to himself. In the year 1745, he being anxious to serve his country, in conjunction with several young noblemen (the late Lord Weymouth particularly), raised a regiment. He accordingly obtained rank, although it was his fixed determination not to continue in the service after the danger was dissipated. Yet notwithstanding he had been informed, since he came into that House, that he was the oldest General upon the establishment. Good God! Was he, or any other gentleman in the same predicament, to be subjected to military law? Was he to be deprived of the privilege of a Peer of the realm, and a trial *per pares*, merely because he had stepped forward in the defence of his country, without receiving one farthing pay, or ever intending to devote himself to a military life? The idea was extravagant beyond measure. The noble Lord supposed a case, which he hoped, nay, he was sure, could never happen, that he should be suspected of high treason; in that case, was he to lose the benefit of a trial by that House, in the ordinary forms of law, and be tried by a Court-Martial, composed of military officers? If the alteration in the bill affected him so sensibly, surely it might in the same manner affect the meanest individual. It was therefore, in his consideration, a most unconstitutional stretch of power; and every noble Lord ought to set his face against it.

The Lord Chancellor was not to be affected by general declamation; it must be some strong and solid argument, that must shake reason to its centre, that could weigh with him. His Lordship then recapitulated the several heads of reasoning which he had used on the last debate, to shew that whenever any person accepted of a military com-

mission, and continued to act under such authority, he most assuredly should be amenable to the law by which every person in the same situation was governed. If he chose to resign his commission, let him do it. His Lordship did not see the great injury to the State if all the four or five hundred gentlemen were instantly to throw up their commissions, and then this mighty mischief would be done away.—With respect to half-pay officers, in his opinion, they were clearly out of the question. His Lordship replied very ably to the various speakers, always bringing his argument to this clear point of view, and rejecting all abstract reasoning, that whenever a citizen chose to have the honour and glory of a soldier, he certainly must expect to be governed by the same laws as soldiers are.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester still contended that the present was a great constitutional question; that the extension of the influence of military law was a subject to be dreaded by Englishmen, as repugnant to the principles of a free government. It was in this point of view his Grace saw the question. His Grace did not impute any base or dishonourable motives to his Majesty's Ministers, but he certainly suspected them of inattention, and perhaps it was to be ascribed to this cause that the present alteration took place. The military had at all times in peace been considered as an exception to the constitution, and by no means a part of it; and therefore whatever went to increase its power or influence was strictly to be watched over and guarded against.

Lord Loughborough's second amendment was negatived by a majority of 23.

Lord Stormont then moved to insert a clause tending to exclude from military law all officers by brevet, except when called into actual service. The question was put, and negatived without a division.

Lord Viscount Townshend then moved a clause, to prevent officers by brevet from superseding other officers in command, except specially authorised by the express command of his Majesty, by letter of service.

The House immediately divided,

Contents	—	19
Non Contents	—	36
Majority	—	17

The remaining part of the bill was then read through, and agreed to in the Committee, without any amendment.

The House then received a message from the Commons, with the bill for the relief of the Dutch East-Indiaman, The Bill was accordingly read a first and second time.

MARCH 22.

Read a third time, and passed, the bill for the relief of the Dutch East-Indiaman.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Shop-tax,

Lord Stormont desired to trouble the House

House with a few words. He considered the bill as it at present stood, as a partial and oppressive tax, which would operate personally upon shopkeepers, without a possibility of the means of reimbursing themselves.—It had been answered by his Majesty's Ministers, that the bill was perfect in all its parts, free from every species of objection but what was raised by the voice of public clamour. This was the language of his Majesty's servants. [The noble Lord here addressed himself particularly to Lord Sydney]. But what must be his surprise, when he found by the present bill, which was "a partial modification of a partial tax, that the principle of the bill was entirely and utterly abandoned! If the shopkeeper was to be reimbursed by his customer, surely then there could be no distinction between houses of 30l. and those of 25l. or any lesser sum; each could with equal facility raise the prices of the article they dealt in to the consumer. Thus, then, this tax, complete in all its parts, free from every objection, a master-piece of finance (and such it was held to be in that House), was fairly acknowledged to be partial, oppressive, and, to all intents whatsoever, a personal tax. His Majesty's Ministers had better have met it fairly, honestly, and openly, and after being obliged to acknowledge their error, have repealed the bill altogether. It gave him great regret when he heard that the tax had not been levied; but this regret arose from being convinced its partiality was such, that the difficulty in levying it arose from the universal dislike and disgust which it had created in the minds of the Public. The noble Viscount declared, he was fully convinced that Parliament would see its injustice, and, in the course of another year, repeal it totally.

The noble Lord begged to say a few words in behalf of a set of people who had been dealt with very hardly indeed—the *hawkers and pedlers*. Why this industrious rank of men should be singled out as the objects of heavy taxation, his Lordship could not divine, unless it was to favour the smaller shopkeepers, and enable them to pay the shop-tax. His Lordship knew this idea was held out. But what was the case now, when the smaller shopkeeper, particularly in the country, was, by the present bill, totally exempted. His Lordship recommended it to the consideration of Ministers to take their case into serious consideration, and to grant the necessary relief.

The Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, being empowered by commission from his Majesty, gave the Royal Assent to the Bill to regulate the Marine Forces whilst on Shore—The Bill to repair Dover Pier—The Bill for the Relief of the Crew of the Dutch East-Indiaman—The

Witbech Road Bill—and to sixteen other private Bills.

MARCH 24.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Mutiny and the Shop-Tax Bills, and several others.

MARCH 31.

The order of the day being read, for reading a second time the Bill for the Government of India,

Lord Fitzwilliam hoped that some Noble Lord would explain the reasons of those amendments which were the objects of the present Bill. This was probably in the annals of Parliament, the very first time that a plan, which was in fact the glory of its projectors, was to undergo so very essential a revolution, without one reason being assigned why it should suffer such a material change.

Lord Walsingham asserted, that the change of system was injurious to no person. The first explanation alluded to, he observed, was perfectly necessary, as it had given rise to much dispute. He disclaimed every idea of an affront being intended against the Commander in Chief at present in India. The regulation was a general one, and did not affect him particularly.

Lord Stormont observed, that when he saw Bills brought in by the present Ministers to remedy the disorders which prevailed in India, it was very natural for him to call to mind the expressions of the same Ministers when out of office, at a time when a late Administration, to which he had belonged, was about to propose a new system on the same subject; they then said, that "no palliative would do—that no half measure would save India:" and yet, unmindful of what they had called for from others, and of what they had declared would prove inadequate to the end of establishing a good government for India, they had hitherto submitted nothing to Parliament on the subject of that country, that was not a palliative, a half measure, which they were obliged to rescind almost as soon as it was adopted. In the last Bill, and which was a law at this moment, great pains had been taken in the wording of the clause by which the Commander in Chief in Bengal was to fill the second seat at the Council Board, in order to shew how dangerous it would be ever to suffer the civil and military powers in that country to be vested in the same man; and therefore it was enacted, that in case of the death of the Governor-General, the Commander in Chief, though next to him in council, should not succeed to him, but that the next Councillor below the General should become Governor, lest the offices of Governor and Commander in Chief should ever be united. But in the new Bill, the danger of uniting them, which had appeared so terrible two years ago, not only did not exist now, but it was actually declared, that it might

might be fit and proper that the Governor-General should be vested with the supreme military command. As to the extraordinary power that was to be given to the Governor-General, to act against the advice of his Council, he must object to it strongly; not because he was an enemy to the principle of it, but to the circumstances under which it was to be exercised. He liked a strong government in India; but then it was only under the idea that there should be a stronger government at home to check and controul it: This, however, was not the case at present; for the responsibility was so divided between the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul, that no one could tell where to find it. The responsibility that he principally alluded to was, the responsibility of character and integrity to public opinion, which could not exist, when the public did not know with whom originated the measures that they might have occasion to condemn. Responsibility to public opinion had a powerful effect on the minds of Ministers: it had been said by a Minister of France, who had deserved highly of his country, and had reaped a plentiful harvest of applause, that "public opinion dared to penetrate the most secret recesses of a palace, and attack a Minister even on the steps of the throne; it was able to add lustre to retirement, and dignity to disgrace." He was aware, that though he would consent to give extraordinary powers to our Governors in India, the history of other countries would rather deter than encourage him to do so. Free states had found it necessary to give the Governors of their distant provinces greater powers than they would ever suffer their rulers to exercise at home: but these powers had always been abused: the abuse of power by Roman Governors had been proverbial, till it was forgot in the more flagrant abuse of power by modern nations in India. The Dutch gave their Governor at Batavia almost unlimited powers: what was the consequence? The prosperity of their India Company? No, but the very reverse; for they themselves acknowledged it now to be on the brink of ruin. Why then was he willing to grant extraordinary powers? Because we had in India nothing but the choice of difficulties; our situation there was such, that nothing but a strong hand could maintain us in possession there.

Lord Sydney said, that nothing could be farther from the intention of Ministers, than to degrade General Sloper; that gentleman deserved attention and support. As to the difficulty the Noble Lord found respecting the responsibility of the measures approved of by the Court of Directors or the Board of Controul, it did not appear to him, for every one of these measures could be traced up to those by whom they were approved; and he was sure that none concerned would shrink from

the responsibility that attached upon their conduct.

The Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Manchester, likewise spoke, and the Earl of Abingdon concluded the debate, comparing the present Bill with Mr. Fox's Bill, which was fraught with the most alarming consequences. That bill tended to establish an oligarchy, which was repugnant to the ideas of Whiggism. The objections to the present Bill were merely political: they were the tally-ho's of a Fox chase, and of the pack in full cry, to run down a Minister.

The Chancellor then put the question that the Bill be committed, which was carried without a division.—After which the House adjourned.

APRIL 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for explaining and amending the India Act, a conversation took place on the clauses respecting the oath to be administered, and the intended deprivation of the Commander-in-chief of his seat in Council. In this conversation the same arguments were brought forward on each side as had been adduced in the other House. The first clause was at last agreed to without a division. Lord Fitzwilliam, however, persevering in his opposition to the other, respecting the Commander-in-chief, a motion was made by the noble Lord that it should be rejected, on which a division took place. Not contents, 53.—Contents, 19.—Majority, 34.—The House was resumed and adjourned.

APRIL 5.

Lord Sydney having moved that his Majesty's message should be read, he afterwards moved, that an Address be presented to the Throne, declaring the loyal and dutiful attention of their Lordships to the situation of the Civil List, and that they were ready to concur with the other House in making up whatever deficiencies had been stated. He observed, that their Lordships would see from the documents stated, that 850,000*l.* were by no means equal to the present expenditure of the Civil List; therefore he should conclude that their Lordships would readily and heartily concur in the proposition he had stated.

Lord Stormont did not mean to oppose the Address. But the grounds of it appeared to him equally dark and suspicious. There were deficiencies, and these Parliament would no doubt supply. But whence these exceedings? Why were their Lordships not informed to what purposes all this money had been applied? He desired that part of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne of 1782, might be read. Here, he said, there was a pledge given, the most sacred which could be uttered, and in a language the most direct and explicit. Whoever put such language in his Majesty's mouth, were responsible for the pledge thus solemnly tendered.

It was there affirmed, that the expences of the Civil List should not in future exceed the sum of 850,000*l*. Such an advice as this, so intimately connected with the credit and revenues of the nation, ought to be explained, and the facts which alone could authenticate the measure specifically stated.

He observed there was a surplus in one Administration over and above the 850,000*l*. after all the expences of the Civil List were defrayed; and a deficiency in the other of no less than 10,000*l*. He stated, that in the accounts on the table, the sum of 3000*l*. a year, which belonged to our Ambassador at the Hague, was omitted. Other omissions were also convincing proofs, that the present statement was erroneous.

Lord Sydney observed, that the present application was precisely in the same form with all other applications of the same kind.

The Marquis of Lansdown said he would probably be out of town when the bill should be discussed, and he would now trouble their Lordships with what might be perhaps more properly reserved for that time. He thought the noble Lord had not stated the fact correctly. In the Administration in which he presided, there was a surplus of 8000*l*. He averred that the bill, so far from failing in its operations, had in six months reduced the Civil List from 900,000*l*. to 800,040*l*. The principle of that bill he contended was good; it aimed at destroying the fees of office, which had almost destroyed the revenue, by devouring the sources of the country.—The King's Speech alluded to was rather the result of other calculations than his, in the same manner as the peace had been perhaps rather his than that of his colleagues in office. But he would roundly affirm, that the measure was that of the Cabinet unanimously. This peace was paid for, and all the presents made by the then Ambassador at the Court of France, and those expences were all included in the Civil List. The expences which followed were those of the preliminaries, and accountable for by another Administration.

The Duke of Manchester, in great warmth, spurned the imputation implicated in what had fallen from the noble Marquis.

The Marquis of Lansdown denied he had any such meaning as had been imputed to his words. The conception was absurd and ridiculous; and his sentiments of that noble Duke were known to be the reverse.

The Duke of Richmond denied that the Cabinet unanimously adopted the peace; for one had not concurred in it.

[The Marquis of Lansdown and the Duke of Richmond were up several times in answer to each other.]

The Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Lansdown entered into some explanation of the surplus.

Lord Fitzwilliam said a few words relating to the same point, and urged, with great

seriousness, the necessity of pointing out how those debts on the Civil List had been incurred.

Lord Portchester said, he saw, from time to time, large demands made on this country for supplying the deficiencies of the Civil List. The matter was not clear to him, whether this country ought to be responsible in all such cases, and for all such debts. Why did not Ireland bear her share in these extraordinaries? This was a question he dared presume some of his Majesty's servants present were prepared to answer.

Lord Sydney thought Ministry in the same predicament, notwithstanding all that had happened in Ireland, and for that reason he could not give the noble Lord any ground to expect that any such application would be made to the Parliament of Ireland as had been mentioned.

The Address was then agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned.

APRIL 6.

Took into consideration the amendments made to the East-India Judicature bill, which were agreed to.

This day, after some private business, an explanatory conversation took place between the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Stormont, relative to what had passed in the course of debate the preceding day respecting the motion of an address to his Majesty. The noble Marquis contended, that what had fallen from the noble Viscount regarding the statement of accounts during his Administration was perfectly erroneous; and after going over the different particulars satisfied Lord Stormont so far as to induce him to acknowledge his error, and to recant what he had said the preceding day. In the course of the conversation, the noble Marquis discovered some warmth, and thought that not only an acknowledgment of error, but an apology for misstatement might be becoming on the present occasion; but in this idea the noble Viscount did not concur.

APRIL 7.

Read a third time and passed the East India Judicature bill.

APRIL 11.

The Royal Assent was given to

An act to explain and amend certain provisions of an act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, respecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company.

An act to amend and render effectual two acts of the ninth and fifteenth years of his present Majesty, for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the Coventry canal navigation to the city of Oxford.

Also to eleven public and six private bills.

APRIL 13.

Read several inclosure and road bills the first time, and adjourned till Monday the 24th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 20.

MR. Dundas moved, that the bill for explaining the India bill should then be read a second time, and committed for Wednesday, which, after a short debate, was agreed to.

Sir Adam Ferguson presented a petition complaining of an undue election for Aberdeenshire, and moved that it should be taken into consideration the 27th of April, which was agreed to.

The House went into a Committee on the Menai bridge bill, and heard Counsel for and against it.

Lord Penrhyn moved, that debate upon the bill should be adjourned till to-morrow se'nnight. The motion passed, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 21.

Mr. Grenville brought up the Report of the Select Committee, to whom it had been referred to examine the public accounts, and state the surplus of the taxes, together with their opinion as to the amount of the sum arising from such surplus, that might be appropriated to the purpose of creating an efficient and unalienable Sinking Fund.—As this Report is highly interesting, we shall present our readers with some extracts from it.

Abstract of the Public Receipt and Expenditure.

R E C E I P T.

Total net payments into the Exchequer, from 5th Jan. 1785, to 5th Jan. 1786 £. 12,499,916*

Deduct the respited duties paid by the East-India Company 401,118
Excess beyond the future amount of window duties 56,401

£. 12,042,697

Further produce of the window duty, imposed by 24 G. III. 253,534

Further produce of the duty on two wheel and four wheel carriages 107,186

To complete the former duty on male servants 42,444

Further produce of horse, waggon, and cart duties 78,610

Further produce of taxes imposed in 1784 22,000

Further produce of taxes imposed in 1785, including the improvement of the medicine duty 242,000

Paid at the Excise and Alienation Office, in part of Civil List 14,000

Produce of the land and malt 2,600,000

£. 15,973,471

* This sum is made from the following receipts:

From the Customs, 4,586,463
Excise, 6,392,642

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and charge of the public debts 9,275,769
Exchequer Bills 258,000
Civil List 900,000
Charges on aggregate fund 64,600
Navy 1,800,000
Army 1,600,000
Ordnance 348,000
Militia 91,000
Miscellaneous services 74,274
Appropriated duties 66,538

£. 14,478,181

Annual Surplus 919,290

It appears by the Appendix to this valuable Report, that a part of the annual produce of the public revenue is not applicable to the payment of any part of the interest of the national debt, or of the general services of the country. The articles and sums which compose this part are as follow:

Duty on cotton wool £. 1000
— canvas and lawns 9847
— coinage on wines 6117

Stamp duty on parchment, per Hanager-office 3698

Four and a half per cent. 19,149

Sixpence per pound on pensions 45,800

First-fruits of clergy 5640

Tenths of clergy 9888

Stamps for Judges' salaries 11,000

Duty on gum senega 238

Cambrics and sugars (1766) 1349

Apples imported 665

Sugars (1764) 2770

Melasses (1766) 1259

Verdigrease 2025

Licences for selling lottery tickets 1000

Rent of Savoy land 1

£. 121,595

The Report concludes with the following observations.

" There are charges on the Post-office and other offices of the revenue, arising from different grants and Acts of Parliament, by which certain annuities are made payable thereon; but, as these are issued at the different offices of collection previous to the payment of the Exchequer, your Committee have not brought them to account under the head of public expenditure.

" The only article to which your Committee think it necessary, separately, to call the attention of the House, is that of the relief of the American sufferers; but it is not for the Committee to determine what sum Parliament may think proper to allot for this purpose, either as temporary relief, or when the investigation of the several claims shall have been completed.

" From what has been stated, the House will observe that no accurate estimate can

From Stamps, 1,162,695
Incidents, 1,358,115
N n

be formed of the total sums which may arise beyond the average amount of the expences before stated, and which may therefore require a separate provision. But upon the whole, your Committee conceive that the means of defraying the expences (exclusive of the average income above stated) may be expected to be sufficient for the purpose.

"In the first place, your Committee have taken no credit in the foregoing statements for the profits which may annually be expected from lotteries, whenever Parliament shall think proper to avail itself of that mode of raising money. — The profits on the lottery of last year were nearly 140,000*l*."

"A further sum may also be expected to arise for some years to come, under the head of army savings.

"A balance is also due from the East-India Company, for the subsistence of troops in India, and on account of victualling of the navy, pursuant to the 21st of his present Majesty, c. 65. The propriety of applying to the public purposes a portion of the unclaimed dividends of the funds (consistently with the strictest regard to the security of the creditors of the nation), and the means of rendering the Crown lands more beneficial than at present, are also objects which seem to fall under this consideration.

"But independent of the articles which have here been stated, your Committee trust that they shall not be thought to exceed the limits of the duty prescribed to them by the House. In observing, that the present subsisting taxes, if the due collection thereof could be secured by measures adequate to the purpose, would probably afford an ample provision for any deficiencies which may at any time be found, either in these resources, or in the particulars which compose the general income of the public; and would ~~be a~~ permanent annual surplus, applicable to the reduction of the national debt, in such a manner as the wisdom of Parliament shall direct."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the House to an object of considerable magnitude in point of national ~~importance~~ and humanity, in consequence of which he did not in the least doubt but what he was about to offer would meet with the immediate and unanimous concurrence of the House. The crew of the Bourbon Dutch East-Indiaman, lately driven by stress of weather into the port of Dartmouth, had contracted a violent fever, insomuch that three or four of the hands, by the last accounts, had fallen a victim to it; and many more seemed likely to increase the number, if something was not presently done to give relief; and as the sickness was every day gaining ground, it was the opinion of the medical gentlemen who had visited the vessel, that the first step towards an extirpation of the disease, would be to get the

hands ashore; which was so violently opposed by the surrounding inhabitants, that nothing less than an absolute act of that House could enforce it, as the Privy Council did not find it within the limits of their power, a petition for that purpose having been laid before them; on which account he would therefore move, that under the 22d of Geo. II. an hasty bill on the spur of the occasion might be passed, to enable certain persons therein named, to select a spot at a proper distance from the inhabitants, on which tents, or temporary sheds, might be erected, in the shortest time possible, for the reception of the sick, which he trusted would give immediate relief, as the physicians had given it as their unanimous opinion, that the disease was not of so contagious a nature as to be attended with any bad consequence to the inhabitants of this kingdom, whose health he wished to preserve at the peril of his own: in consequence of which the bill was read, unanimously committed, and ordered to be engrossed in the space of half an hour. It was afterwards passed, and ordered to the Lords.

MARCH 22.

The House went into a Committee on Mr. Dundas's bill for explaining and amending Mr. Pitt's India bill.

Mr. Rous was proceeding to read the preamble of the bill, and to move that it should be deferred till the claims were first considered, when

Mr. Francis declared his objections were not so much to the particular clauses, tho' several of them met with his extreme dislike, but to the whole of the bill, as being totally inefficient and inadequate to the removal of those absurdities which it meant to remedy. In the first place, the clause which empowered the Company's European servants indiscriminately to become Members of the Council in India, was in precise contradiction to an order of the Court of Directors, by which it was ordered, that no persons who had served in India should, after a limited period, though during that time in the service of the Company, be allowed to return to India in any capacity whatsoever. — The clause also which provided, that in the case of any vacancy in the Council, it should be filled, not by the senior person in the Company's service, but by a person chosen by the Governor-General, not only threw into his hands a power as dangerous as unlimited, but tended to create the strongest disorder in the rank and situation of the servants of the Company.

He did not think that the man who was accused, and in his opinion with justice, of the most flagrant abuse of the powers with which he had been entrusted, should have been questioned on the latitude of those which were to be given to his successor. There remained the opinion of Lord Macartney,

cartney, which he supposed that Ministers had before this obtained. If they had, he was certain that they would communicate it; it would certainly have great weight with the House.

The question was about to be put; when

Mr. Burke rose and said, if it is, as it seems to be, the policy of the day to part as soon as possible with our possessions in India, in God's name let it be done;—but let us consult on the manner in which this separation is to be effected—let us not insult the feelings of the unfortunate—let us not burlesque the proceedings of all civilized government—let us not add to our former neglects the fear of inhumanity, by telling our miserable fellow-subjects in India, that in the happy effects of arbitrary power they shall find a cure for all their sorrows.

After a long conversation on the clause which excludes the Commander in Chief from a seat at the Council Board, unless called thereto by special appointment,

Mr. Sloper moved as an amendment, that Gen. Sloper, the present Commander in Chief, should not be included in the operation of this clause.

On a division the numbers appeared, for the amendment 65—against it 151—majority 86. The clause was then received.

By this decision the salary of Gen. Sloper will be reduced from 16,000*l.* a-year to 6000*l.* his pay as Commander in Chief, the other 10,000*l.* being the salary he enjoys as a Member of the Council.

A motion was then made to leave out the Governor-General's oath, on which a division took place, when the numbers were, ayes 36—noes 125—majority 89.

The report was then made.

MARCH 23.

The House did not assemble to-day, as it was tacitly understood, when the House broke up at two o'clock this morning, to be adjourned till to-morrow.

MARCH 24.

Resolved, In a Committee of Supply, That 192,792*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of the in and out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for 1786.

That 173,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, on account of the reduced officers of land forces and marines for 1786.

That 638,662*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying extra expences of land forces and other services, incurred from the 25th of December 1785, not provided for by Parliament.

That 52,502*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* be granted upon account of commissioned officers of his Majesty's British and American forces for 1786.

That 3535*l.* be granted upon account of several officers, late in the service of the States-General, for the year 1786.

That 333*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of allowance to

the several officers and private gentlemen of the two regiments of Horse-guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of Horse-Guards for 1786

Report was made from the Committee, on the Bristol undue election, in favour of Mr. Cruger.

Major Scott moved, that the opinions and resolutions of the Court of Directors, relative to the payment of five lacks of rupees to Cheyt Syng, for services during the war, be laid before the House.

Mr. Francis thought the papers, if produced, would found a charge against the Court of Directors. To this event he would very willingly join with the honourable Member in assisting him in substantiating, as he had some time ago criminated them openly.

None of the Members on the Treasury Bench discovering any inclination to pay any regard to the motion,

Mr. Sheridan could not help reprobating the partiality of Administration, who seemed willing to contest the production of every paper intended for proving Mr. Hastings's guilt; but allowed all documents of his innocence to be laid on the table, without any obstruction on their part.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that he himself had acted with the utmost impartiality in the whole course of affairs respecting Mr. Hastings, and had not, nor would not, oppose the production of any papers, which, consistently with a regard for the interests of the public, might safely be exposed to view.

Major Scott made several other motions for papers, all of which received the concurrence of the House.

Previous to the Speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. Sheridan rose, and submitted to the House, whether it will be proper to give their consent to the India bill, against a particular clause of which every one knew that petitions would be presented in a few days. He therefore moved, that an instruction be given to the Committee to divide this bill into two bills.

Mr. Dundas did not rise to oppose the motion; but to assure the honourable Gentleman, and others who had heard and listened to reports about Lord Cornwallis, and the terms which had been granted him, that he had never asked any terms, and that he had consented to go out in no view of aggrandisement.

The motion was then put and agreed to; after which the House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill, when the remaining clauses were read, the blanks filled up, and the House resumed. A debate then arose concerning the propriety of receiving the report on the same night.

The Opposition were for postponing it till
N n a Mon-

Monday, and Lord North argued, that the delay of four and twenty hours was a matter

it was intended to follow them, but with this necessary economical precaution, that

or very small difference.

Mr. Pitt was of a contrary opinion, and passed many severe observations on his Lordship's administration; hoping he would recollect, that in his *vigorous* and *successful* government, he had *never*, on any urgent occasion, asserted, that the delay of twenty-four hours was a matter of indifference.

After a few other remarks a division ensued, when the numbers were, Ayes 89, Noes 24. The report was then received in the usual form, after which the House adjourned.

MARCH 27.

Mr. Jenkinson, after making a few remarks on the bill which he had last year introduced for regulating the Newfoundland fisheries, recalled the attention of the House to the subject. Having received two readings last Session of Parliament, it had been delayed merely from an idea of its great importance, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of fully deciding on its merits during the recess. He expatiated on the Newfoundland fisheries, as an object of national utility. They not only served as a source of wealth, but as an excellent nursery for our seamen. The bill to which he now alluded was fraught with many salutary regulations, which, he imagined, it would at present be unnecessary to explain minutely; he would, therefore, content himself with mentioning its principal features. The first of these was, to preclude those concerned in the fisheries from becoming stationary residents in the island; because, should an extensive colonization take place, it would deprive the nation of those advantages derived from a circuitous navigation. In the year 1705, that acute politician, Sir Josiah Child, predicted the consequence of a colonization being permitted to the Newfoundland fishermen. Experience had confirmed the hypothesis, for the Newfoundland fisheries, according to the advancement of colonization, had gradually decreased in utility to this country. In order to obviate this circumstance, he intended to insert a clause in this bill, to enjoin, that a part at least of the seamen's wages should be paid in this kingdom. In another clause of the bill, he would enforce the limitation of a year for the tenure of those temporary buildings, which were found expedient for the curing of fish, and for the residence of those employed in the business. The second part of the bill affected the regulation of particular bounties, which our neighbours imitated from objects of policy. The French had, for a series of years, granted to their fishermen a bounty of five livres per quintal, and had also laid a prohibitory duty of ten livres per quintal on all fish imported in any other than French bottoms. With regard to this particular step,

the expenditure should not amount to more than 7000*l.* per annum. He afterwards concluded with moving, that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of drawing up certain resolutions, to be laid before the House, previous to the introduction of the bill.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Major Scott rose and moved for several papers in addition to those already in the possession of the House. They were all ordered.

The order of the day was then read for the third reading of Mr. Dundas's bill for regulating the jurisdiction of India; on which

Mr. Dempster moved a clause, as a rider, for limiting the extraordinary powers conferred by the bill on the Governor-General, and on the present Governors of Madras and Bombay; and also for limiting the duration of the act for five years.

Mr. Dundas opposed it.

The House then divided, and the numbers were,

Ayes	—	37
Noes	—	108

Sir James Erskine proposed several clauses. A short conversation took place between Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas, and the Attorney General, when the clauses were rejected without any division. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The order of the day was then gone into for the second reading of the Stourbridge canal bill.

Mr. Minchin made some observations upon the impropriety of the intended canal; that there were parties said to have consented to carry it into execution, who, on the contrary, were now petitioners against it. That it was given out, that a meeting of the county would be assembled to take the sense of the landed gentlemen, and other persons concerned in that measure; but that no such meeting had taken place. That the scheme would be highly injurious to the neighbourhood through which it was to take its direction, more particularly the proprietors of mills, and be very detrimental to the present Staffordshire canal.—For all these reasons, he moved to postpone the second reading until this day three months.

Lord Westcote assured the House, that the friends of the bill had evidence now ready in waiting to support the utility of the measure, and for that reason he objected to the postponement. The gallery was cleared, and the House was upon the point of dividing, when Mr. Minchin withdrew his motion. Several petitions against the bill were then read, and

Mr. Plomer appeared as Counsel for the petitioners, and

Mr.

Mr. Rous in favour of the bill.

Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence went very fully to prove the objections. At ten o'clock about twenty witnesses remained to be examined. Besides the questions put by the Counsel, several were put by Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Minchin, Sir Edward Littleton, Capt. Berkeley, Lord Westcote, and several other Members. — The House afterwards adjourned.

MARCH 28.

As the necessary number of members to compose a ballot in order to try the Nairne election did not this day attend, the House adjourned.

MARCH 29.

The House ballotted for a Select Committee, to try the merits of the petition of Mr. Campbell, complaining of an undue election for the shire of Nairne.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a written message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker (the Members sitting uncovered); the purport of it was, that it was with great concern his Majesty informed the House that he had not been able to prevent the expences of the Civil List from exceeding its income; that an arrear had consequently been incurred, for the discharge of which he relied upon the zeal and affections of his faithful Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would lay upon the table to-morrow some papers relative to the arrear alluded to in the King's message; intimating at the same time that he intended to move (on Wednesday next) some propositions relative to that subject.

The House went into a Committee on the report from the Select Committee to which it had been referred to state what surplus might be expected upon the gross produce of the taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then opened his plan for the redemption of the national debt. The limits allotted in our Magazine for parliamentary debates, will not allow us to follow him into a detailed report of a speech that he was two hours and three quarters in delivering. We shall endeavour, however, to state briefly the substance of his plan.

The report as drawn up by the Select Committee, states on one side the produce of the taxes for the present year; and sets against it the expenditure not of the present year, but the probable expenditure of the year 1790; and between these two statements there is a surplus of taxes to the amount of about 900,000*l.* In the navy estimates for this year, and for 1790, there is a difference of 600,000*l.* Mr. Pitt laboured to prove, that though the naval establishment amounts this year to 2,400,000*l.* yet that of 1790 will not exceed 1,800,000*l.* The causes

of the difference, he said, were the extraordinaries of the navy, for furnishing ships now building upon contract; and when they are finished, the expence, being temporary, not annual, will not occur another year. The taxes, he said, would also produce much more in future, when evasions would point out new remedies to enforce the payment; and trade, by finding its level during the peace, would be extended, and consequently the receipts of the customs would be increased. New regulations might also be framed to prevent the smuggling of wine, which had increased to so alarming a degree, that though the consumption of that article had been doubled and trebled of late, yet the duties on the importation of it produced annually, thirty years ago, 200,000*l.* more than they produce now. From these different circumstances he concluded, that the revenue might be so improved, as to keep up, and even increase the surplus of 900,000*l.*

He admitted, that if the public expenditure for and after the year 1790, was to be estimated for the expenditure of the present year, there would not be so great a surplus, as the difference between the two amounted to three millions; but this difference he would provide for, without breaking in upon any part of the actual receipt of the taxes; the means he would have recourse to were these; he would call upon the public accountants, who had been entrusted with money during the war, to pay in their balances; this he expected would produce 1,000,000*l.* in the course of the three years between this and 1790. A lottery, which, like that of the present year, would produce 140,000*l.* per annum, would in four years give 560,000*l.* and the money payable from the non-effective fund of the army would amount to a prodigious sum, as the Committee might well imagine, when he should inform them, that the persons who were employed in passing those accounts had the accounts of one hundred and eighteen regiments of foot to go through; that they had already gone through one regiment only, and by that regiment the sum of 22,000*l.* was due to the Exchequer, and would be paid by the agent. These sums would, as they came in, be applied to public demands, and would answer the difference of three millions that would arise in the course of three years, between the estimates of this year and of 1790, so that the surplus of 900,000*l.* or thereabouts, would remain untouched.

To make this surplus up one million, he would propose three taxes.

An additional penny per gallon on spirits in the wash, which would produce from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* per annum; a regulation of the duty on deals, beams, and battens imported, which he said would produce about 30,000*l.*

30,000*l.* a year; and lastly, he would propose a duty on perfumery, that would bring in 15,000*l.* perhaps 30,000*l.* per annum.

The manner in which he would propose to manage the surplus was this; he would propose to appoint the Speaker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, all for the time being, as Commissioners to manage it: that 250,000*l.* should be issued to them at the beginning of every quarter, beginning on the 5th of July next; that they should divide that sum into as many parts as there are transfer days in a quarter; and that they should lay out the allotted share on each of those days in the purchase of stock: the interests of the debt bought up to be applied in aid of the surplus till there should be a clear revenue to the country of four millions, which would be procured in twenty-eight years; but after that period to sink into the mals of the supply, and be applied in aid and relief of the subject. He just observed, that he would on Wednesday next move, that Parliament would redeem the mortgage of 50,000*l.* of the Civil List, which now amounted to 180,000*l.* that so the Crown might have a full revenue of 900,000*l.* a year. He concluded by moving, that the sum of one million ought to be unalienably appropriated to the redemption of the national debt, and be charged upon the surplus of the taxes.

This motion, after some debate, in which Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Sir Grey Cooper, controverted many of Mr. Pitt's positions, and maintained that many of the grounds on which he built his hopes of a surplus were fallacious, was put and carried without a division; as were the following resolutions respecting the three new taxes.

Resolved, "That all persons dealing in, or vending, perfumery goods, shall be obliged to take out licences charged with a stamp duty of 5*s.* if they vend in London, Westminster, or Southwark; and if such person shall live in any other part of Great-Britain, the licences to be subject to a stamp duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*

"That upon all perfumery goods sold, there shall be paid the following duties: (that is to say) Where the price shall not exceed the sum of 8*d.* a stamp duty of 1*d.*
Above 8*d.* and not exceeding 1*s.* 1½*d.*
Above 1*s.* and not exceeding 1*s.* 9*d.* 3*d.*
Above 1*s.* 9*d.* and not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* 6*d.*
Above 2*s.* 6*d.* and less than 5*s.* 9*d.*
Of the value of 5*s.* and upwards 1*s.*

Resolved, "That the present rates whereby deals and battens are chargeable, shall cease; and that 5*l.* shall be the rate whereby the duties shall be computed on 100 deals, and 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on 100 battens."

Resolved, "That the present duties upon wash used in the distillation of corn spirits,

shall be increased 1*d.* according to the ratio of the former duties on wash."

MARCH 30.

On the report of the new taxes being read, Mr. Pulteney wished to know if the one million intended to be annually applied toward the reduction of the national debt, should be only applied to the debt at present existing, and not to the discharge of any new loan in future, which, in his opinion, would give strength, security, and spirit, to the old funds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to give his candid opinion on that point, when the subject came to be debated in a Committee; declaring, at the same time, that whatever might fall from any gentleman, on that or any other head, should have its proper weight with him.

Mr. Jolliffe professed himself as warm a friend to the object of the imposts as any gentleman possibly could be, notwithstanding he was sensible, that with economy in the collection they would prove much more productive; yet, on this occasion, he thought they were not the proper objects of taxation. In his opinion, it was the landed interest that should bear the burthen, as the most capable of bearing it, and not stups of tape, pomatum, and hair powder: this would let the world see, that we were in earnest in the work we had set about; that we neither intended to amuse or deceive; it would gain the confidence of the whole nation, and the surrounding nations, who would be at a loss which to admire most, our honesty or disinterestedness. The language he spoke, he well knew to be unpopular, but it was the language of his heart, which would ever beat high to the cause of his country. Two millions annually, in his opinion, would be much more eligible than one, or three, if possible.

Mr. Dempster was apprehensive that the additional tax on spirits would increase the smuggling of that article; experience, and the highest information, confirmed him in this opinion.—So far was smuggling from being destroyed, that it seemed to gain strength in several parts of the kingdom, particularly the northern; that Government, in this very article, was defrauded of between four and five hundred thousand pounds, which he said he could prove by witnesses at the bar of the House.

Mr. Pulteney said, that this tax would operate in favour of the illicit trader was visible on the face of it; and if it was necessary to take the tax off the tea, in order to destroy smuggling in that line, he did not see but the same reason would apply in the present case. The morals of the people might be hurt in so doing, but the cause of smuggling much more so, as the spirits come considerably cheaper through that medium.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would

would severally meet the objection of every man in the Committee on each point; he wished to have the first and second readings of the bill on Monday and Thursday next, in order to fix a day for the commitment, that each gentleman might be enabled to make up his mind to his own satisfaction, if possible, which was agreed to.

The order of the day was then read, for the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Marsham for suspending the election franchise of persons concerned in the civil departments of the navy or ordnance.

Mr. Bamber Gascoyne observed, that it went to exclude all those who received salaries in the naval line, so that he did not see who could escape. Having humourously commented on the bill for some time, he concluded with a promise that it should meet his negative.

Mr. Drake, junior, stated his objections to the bill in a speech of some length.

Mr. Marsham rose, and after dwelling for some time on the utility of the bill, declared, he had seen so much benefit arise from that of Mr. Crewe's, that he was urged to extend it to a line that seemed to call as loudly for it—so loudly, indeed, that not one petition appeared against it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had voted for Mr. Crewe's bill, on the conviction of its utility in the department to which it was directed; but as this came in on a different principle, he would vote against it.

Mr. Fox believed the principal object of Mr. Crewe's bill, though some considered it only as a collateral one, was, the collection of the revenue; and his Hon. Friend's bill (Mr. Marsham), he believed, would have a good effect in point of work, which should be made the standard of promotion, instead of a vote.—After many observations and pertinent remarks, he declared that he would support the bill in question to the utmost of his power.

Lord Mulgrave insisted that a suffrage, or vote, was never known to be the standard of promotion in the dock-yards; on the contrary, the work was still better done in the King's yards than in the merchants. He likewise contended, that it would tend to send our artisans abroad, with many other points, in answer to Mr. Fox; and as to petitions, said he, I hope they are better employed than to busy their heads with such stuff.

After this the conversation became general; when, after some time spent, the House divided on the bill, and there appeared, for the bill 41—against it 117—majority 76.—Adjourned.

MARCH 31.

Ordered out a new writ for Carlisle, in the room of the Hon. Edward Norton, de-

ceased. For Newtown in Lancashire, in the room of Sir Thomas Davenport, deceased. For Hants, in the room of Henry Seymour Conway, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The order of the day being read for the farther consideration of Mr. Dundas's India judicature bill,

Mr. Dundas rose and observed, that as he had an important clause to expunge, he would now move, that the order should be discharged; and that leave should be given to withdraw the bill which he had proposed. This being consented to, he would next move for leave to introduce a new bill, in order totally to rescind that part which related to the disclosure of fortunes acquired in India. Still, however, he meant, that the same surety should remain for checking speculation and plunder, as that to which Parliament had wisely assented. He was happy to inform the House, that the intelligence recently received from India, rendered it unnecessary to enforce such a measure, as the principal defects which it was meant to rectify had been happily remedied.

Mr. Francis declared his approbation of the alteration, and was glad that the Right Hon. Gentleman had more carefully revised the subject, and corrected what must appear to every man a grievance.

Mr. Dempster was of opinion, that the alteration intended by his Right Hon. friend would serve to ease the minds of many respectable gentlemen who were about to return from India. He then took notice of Mr. Dundas's bill, so far as related to a trial by jury, and thought it exceedingly oppressive. He was well informed, that many of our fellow subjects in that quarter of the world had declared, that they would sooner part with their lives than suffer such an infringement of their liberty.

Mr. Dundas said that his Hon. friend was mistaken. With regard to what had been insinuated by the Hon. Gentleman concerning an insurrection in India, he was not in the least apprehensive of such an event. If it were to happen, the insurgents could not derive any benefit from it, as the natives in India would throw off their yoke, and cut the throats of the Europeans.

The question was then put, when the order was discharged.

Mr. Dundas then gave notice, that he would bring in his new bill on Monday next.

APRIL 3.

Report was made from the Select Committee on the Nairne undue election, in favour of Mr. Brodie, the sitting member.

The order of the day for going into a Committee to take into consideration the papers relative to the administration of Mr. Hastings in India, having been read, the Speaker accordingly

cordingly left the chair, and Mr. Orde took the chair of the Committee.

Mr. Burke immediately moved that Leonard Jaques, Esq; be called to the bar.

This motion produced a debate, that lasted till ten o'clock; but as it turned chiefly upon a point of order with respect to the regularity of the proceedings, we shall just report the substance of the debate, which, from the number of speakers, and the number of times that many of them rose, it would be impossible for us to give at full length. An objection was started by the Master of the Rolls, and supported by Mr. Nichols, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Jenkinson, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Solicitor General, Mr. Young, Sir Gregory Page Turner, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mr. Wilherforce—that the business of the Committee was to receive charges and not to hear evidence; for until the charges were received, it would be impossible for gentlemen to know to what points the witnesses could be examined, and indeed it would not be less so to determine, whether there was really any impeachable matter in the different articles which might be produced as the ground of impeachment of Mr. Hastings; and consequently it would be mispending the time of the Committee to make it sit from day to day to hear evidence before it could be known whether such evidence would in the end be applicable to the object of an impeachment of Mr. Hastings. Besides, it would not be less contrary to the established rule or order of the House than of all courts of justice, that accusation should precede the evidence; for the latter was a relative term, and signified that “which makes evident or plain.” On the other hand, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wyndham, and others, maintained that the Committee, so far from being restrained to the bare receiving of charges, was in fact a Committee of Enquiry; for it appeared from the order of the day, that the Committee was to take into consideration the papers relative to India; and by the same order, witnesses were bound to attend and were attending. It would, therefore, be an extraordinary proceeding, if the chairman was to quit the chair, and report to the House that the Committee, though directed to take papers into consideration, had considered none; though ordered to examine witnesses, had examined none. If the charges ought to have preceded the production of evidence, the gentlemen who advanced such a position ought to have attended to the House sooner, and prevented it by their advice from doing so absurd a thing, as to order the Committee to examine witnesses, and take papers into consideration, before the charges, to which they were to be applied, were produced. But, in fact, when the right honourable Member (Mr. Burke) had mov-

ed for the papers, he had, at the express desire of the House, stated a charge, not *especial* indeed, but a *general* one, as a preamble to each motion, and thus pointed out the particular point to which each paper was applicable.

At last Mr. Burke said he would propose an amendment to his own motion, which would, he hoped, satisfy the gentlemen who opposed his original motion; and that was, that Leonard Jaques, Esq. be called to the bar to be examined relative to letters that passed between him and Nathaniel Middleton and Richard Johnson, Esquires, when the said Leonard Jaques, Esq. was on guard over the grandmother of the Nabob of Oude, an ally of this country. This amendment, however, was not received more favourably than the original motion: The Committee called for the question, and was proceeding to divide upon it; but the opposition having been given up, both the original motion and the amendment were negatived without a division.

Mr. Burke then declared, that, bowing to the authority of the Committee, he would, notwithstanding his own objection to such a proceeding, bring forward his charges, at least such of them as he had prepared. The first of them was then produced, but as it was very long, the Committee seemed to wish that it should be read *short*, as the term is, and merely *pro forma*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked Mr. Burke if he intended to call any witnesses in support of that charge before any more charges were delivered in. That gentleman replied, that it was certainly his wish to substantiate each charge by itself, before he proceeded to another; but as he perceived the wish of the Committee to be that the charges should be all produced and printed before any witnesses were called, he would sacrifice his own judgment to the sense of the Committee. Upon this it was agreed that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again, for the purpose of receiving all the charges, and of taking them into consideration at a subsequent period.

The House was resumed, and then adjourned.

APRIL 4.

Mr. Burke, in his place, charged Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal, with sundry High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and presented to the House several articles of charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors against the said Warren Hastings, which consist of the following particulars:—

- I. The Transactions of Rohilla;
- II. The Confinement of the Mogul;
- III. The transactions at Benares;
- IV. Ditto, at Oude;
- V. Ditto, at Fauchabad;

VI. The Transactions at Salone;

VII. The Establishment of Contractors' Salaries;

VIII. On the Head of Private Money taken by Warren Hastings, Esq.

IX. On the Head of Resignation:

The substance of which is as follows:

I. With gross injustice, cruelty, and treachery against the faith of nations, in hiring British soldiers for the purpose of extirpating the innocent and helpless people who inhabited the Rohillas.

II. With using the authority delegated to him through the East-India Company, for treating the King Shaw Allum, Emperor of Indostan, or otherwise the Great Mogul, with the greatest cruelty, in bereaving him of considerable territory, and with-holding forcibly that tribute, of 26 lacks of rupees, which the Company engaged to pay as an annual tribute or compensation for their holding in his name the Dewannee of the rich and valuable provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

III. With various instances of extortion, and other deeds of mal-administration against the Rajah of Benares. This article consisted of three different parts, in each of which Mr. Hastings was charged with a series of the most wanton oppressions and cruelties. He gave in papers concerning the rights of the Rajah, his expulsion, and the sundry revolutions which have been effected by the British influence under the controul of the late Governor-General in that Zemindary.

IV. The numerous and insupportable hardships to which the Royal Family of Oude had been reduced, in consequence of their connection with the Supreme Council.

V. With having, by no less than six revolutions, brought the fertile and beautiful provinces of Zurruckabad to a state of the most deplorable ruin.

VI. With impoverishing and depopulating the whole country of Oude, and rendering that country, which was once a garden, an uninhabited desert.

VII. With a wanton, an unjust, and a pernicious exercise of his powers, and the great situation of trust which he occupied in India, in overturning the ancient establishments of the country, and extending an undue influence by conniving at extravagant contracts, and appointing inordinate salaries.

VIII. With receiving money against the orders of the Company, the Act of Parliament, and his own sacred engagements; and applying that money to purposes totally improper and unauthorized.

IX. With having resigned by proxy for the obvious purpose of retaining his situation, and denying the deed in person, in direct opposition to all those powers under which he acted.

These were substantially the several charges
EUROP. MAG.

Mr. Burke produced, and which were ordered to be printed for the perusal of the Members. It was also ordered in consequence of a motion, that these charges should be taken into consideration, by a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Call of the House discharged, and no day appointed.

APRIL 5.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was with great reluctance he rose on this occasion, as it was to propose additional burthens on the public, in consequence of the arrear on the Civil List. He then stated, that since the Act of retrenchment, relative to the expences of his Majesty's Civil List, had passed, it had been found that a considerable arrear had been annually incurred. Of the 900,000l. which had been granted to his Majesty, 50,000l. had been mortgaged for the payment of Exchequer bills. The present real debt of the Civil List he stated at 30,000l. which he proposed to pay off. It was also his intention to move for 180,000l. more for the payment of the remaining Exchequer bills, which were chargeable on the Civil List, in order that his Majesty might have the annual sum of 900,000l. clear of all deductions whatever. He concluded with moving, that the sum of 30,000l. be granted to his Majesty for the payment of the arrears of the Civil List to the 6th of Jan. 1786.

Mr. Stanhope said, he was sorry to observe that the expence of the Civil List was so great as to incur an arrear, and he was afraid that as the disbursements of it were so numerous, it was not likely to be much diminished.

Mr. Drake professed the greatest loyalty and attachment to his Sovereign, but could not avoid taking notice of a striking absurdity which appeared in the accounts on the table, in which were stated 1000l. salary to the Master of the Hawks, and but 15l. to the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Mr. Pitt owned, that the contrast, considering the importance of the two offices, was at first appearance ridiculous. But when the bill of retrenchment was brought in, and it was proposed to abolish the place of Master of the Hawks, it was found to be a patent place granted by Charles the Second, and hereditary in the family of the Duke of St. Alban's.

Mr. Powis said, that it was not his intention to give any opposition to the motion, but as a guardian of the public purse, he wished to know whether the establishment of the Civil List was so regulated as to provide against a lavish expenditure of the public money, and the extravagant and unnecessary appointment of Ambassadors?

Also,

Also, whether the Rt. Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pledge himself to the House, that the sum now to be granted would prevent any future applications of a similar nature?

Mr. Pitt said, that with respect to the Hon. Gentleman's first question, in which he presumed he alluded to the appointment of the Earl of Chesterfield to Madrid, and that of a Member of this House (Mr. Eden) to Paris, it had been thought expedient for reasons of state to appoint an Ambassador to the Court of Madrid; but as soon as it was known that there was no intention of a similar appointment on the part of the Court of Spain, he was immediately recalled. With regard to the proposed negotiation at Paris, as it required a more minute acquaintance with commercial affairs than could generally be acquired by those who from their pursuits and rank in life were usually chosen for Ambassadors, it had been deemed necessary to make a separate appointment on that account; and he was persuaded the House would agree with him in thinking, that a better choice could not have been made than the Hon. Gentleman who had been chosen to that important office. As to pledging himself that no similar demands would be made on the score of the Civil List, it was impossible for him to say more, than that it was his opinion that the expences of the Civil List *might and ought* to be confined to the sum of 900,000*l.* annually.

Mr. Sheridan made a few observations on the extravagant appointments of the Ambassadors alluded to, from which he contended the arrear had arisen. In the course of his speech he took notice of the provision for the Prince of Wales, which he thought was by much too small for the necessary expences of his establishment, and he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would bring forward a motion to that purpose in the course of this session.

Mr. Pitt said, it would be presumption in him to bring forward any motion for the increase of the Prince of Wales's establishment, in any other manner than by a message from his Majesty.

After which the motions were severally put, and carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

APRIL 6.

In a Committee on the several Acts of Parliament relative to annuities, came to the following resolutions, viz.

1st. "That all and every the duties, taxes, and impositions, granted by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and appropriated to the payment of any public annuities for lives or years, which duties are to cease and determine at the expiration of the term of the said annuities, be further continued and made perpetual."

2d. "That from and after the expiration of the said term, for which any public annuities for lives or years are now payable by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, the annual sums appropriated to the payment of such annuities shall be respectively vested in Commissioners to be by them applied towards the reduction of the national debt."

On a second reading of the arrears of the Civil List, for the purpose of granting his Majesty the sums of 180,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* additional,

Mr. Martin, in a short discourse, pointed out the necessity of economy in the expenditure of the Civil List, which, in his opinion, was increasing beyond the ability of the people.

Mr. Drake, jun. went over the same ground.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that a plan of the civil establishment, specifying, in separate classes, the various departments, payments, &c. in conformity to the Act passed on this head, in the 21st of his present Majesty, be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Jolliffe, after a few remarks, moved that the civil establishment for the two last years be made out with all possible correctness and dispatch.

MR. PITT'S FINANCE BILL.

On the Speaker putting the question, that the Bill be now read a second time,

Particulars of SUPPLY, and of WAYS and MEANS, upon which Mr. PITT founded his Calculations, that the sum of 750,000*l.* might be applied to the Reduction of our Debt by Christmas, leaving a net Surplus over and above the stipulated Annual Surplus, of some Hundred Thousand Pounds.

The House had voted for	936,000
Ordinary of Navy	1,615,000
Extraordinary	800,000
	<hr/>
	3,381,000
Army, Plantations, Extraordinaries, &c.	1,966,261
Ordnance	333,000
	<hr/>
Civil List, &c. making the sum voted	8,956,261
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
Sum not yet voted	810,824
	<hr/>
	£. 12,267,085

Mr. Hussey said, that by comparing the expenditure of the revenue in the years 1784 and 1785, contained in the report of the Committee, he was persuaded there could be no surplus. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, had satisfied him by engaging that the surplus should be made good without any new burthens; but there were some things that made him doubt this; and particularly, he said, that some of the objects mentioned by the Committee, as being provision for this, were very improper. He must take notice of that which they mentioned, of applying the unclaimed dividends for that purpose. The public certainly had not a right to these; there could be no doubt of there being owners to these dividends, and they ought to be enquired after, before their property was appropriated to any particular purpose. If a sum, he said, of 3 500,000*l.* is to be provided for, let it fairly and openly be provided for. The Sinking Fund is of so much importance, that nothing ought to be left doubtful about its certainty. Let it be met then with spirit, and let means be found to answer this sum. According to the opinion of a celebrated author, he said, who had been quoted some time ago (Mr. Necker) the great advantage that was possessed by this nation above the French, was the publicity of our measures, that every thing was known, and the foundation on which it stood clearly seen. If then it was wise and prudent to set aside a million annually, let whatever was an incumbrance be provided for openly, and not left doubtful. On the whole, he said, that he agreed to the principle, but he thought the public would not find the advantages they expected from it.

Sir Grey Cooper went on the same ground. He approved of the principle, but thought the Minister was premature, and that his calculations were not well founded; and that there was not any foundation for believing that this new Sinking Fund would be lasting or effectual.

Mr. Grenville said, that he was satisfied that it was impossible any thing could be entirely free from error; but that he was persuaded, that as far as a matter of that kind could be ascertained, he thought there was every prospect of its being well established, and on a permanent foundation.

Mr. Steele supported Mr. Grenville, and shewed that the additions in part of the revenue were considerable, particularly with regard to tea.

Mr. Fox observed, that he was not going to urge any thing against the second reading of the Bill; on the contrary, he was a friend to its principle, and he wished it might pass this year. But he thought he ought not to suffer it to go through a second reading, without making some remarks upon it. In the first place, he did not believe that there really was an efficient surplus of one million that could be applied this year to the redemption of the National Debt; and his reason for thinking so was, that the probability of the future existence of such a surplus, was founded on a comparison of the produce of the taxes this year, with the probable expenditure, not of this year, but of the year 1790. And if the comparison was to be between the revenue and expenditure of the present year, not only there would not be a surplus of a million, but in fact there would not be any surplus at all. However,

Brought forward £. 12,267,085

If to this be added the Exchequer Bills, which the Civil List was pledged to pay, but which he should propose that Parliament should take on itself, amounting to

210,000

The total of the Supplies would be £. 12,477,085

The WAYS and MEANS, on the other Hand, were as follow:

Land and Malt	2,750,000
Exchequer Bills	5,500,000
Surplus of Sinking Fund in hand	582,000
Estimated produce for 1786	3,444 000
Arrears of respited Duty from the East-India Company—Life Annuities, &c.	1,086,480

£. 13,362,480

From which deduct the Supplies as above

12,477,086

And there remains a Surplus £. 885,394

From which deduct the three quarterly payments, beginning on 5th July, of 250,000*l.* per quarter, for the reduction of our debts, amounting to

750,000

And there would still be left a net surplus of

135,394

But if, as the Committee stated, the revenue should rise according to the latest experience, there would still be a further difference in our favour of

313,699

Making in this case a clear excess accruing at Christmas next (above the regular surplus) of

£. 449,093

he still wished that the Bill should pass; and so great a friend was he to the idea of redeeming the National Debt, and consequently of creating a Sinking Fund, that he thought Parliament ought to set about it this year; and if the surplus, should there be any, was ever so small, he was of opinion that the plan of redemption ought to go on. But he would not rest satisfied with appropriating merely whatever surplus might accrue; he would provide a million fund to carry into effect the provisions of the Bill. But these provisions did not all meet his approbation; especially that by which the fund was to be made unalienable in time of war. This was calling upon posterity to do, what posterity would perhaps find it improper to do, to keep one million locked up, when the necessities of the State might be so urgent as to call for an immediate supply.

Mr. Dempster wished the scheme proposed might be rendered effectual; but he thought there was great risk by its being, on particular emergencies, rendered alienable, and that the very circumstance of projecting it at a period when such revolutions had taken place relative to the objects of the Sinking Fund, argued nothing favourable to its permanent existence.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

It was then moved, that the Bill be committed on Monday, which was also agreed to.

APRIL 7.

The Speaker informed the House he was indisposed, and little able at that moment to discharge the duties of his office.— Upon this an adjournment was proposed, and instantly took place.

APRIL 10.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition for the augmentation of the salaries of the Scotch Judges, the Marquis of Graham in the chair,

Mr. Dundas rose and observed, that he was fully persuaded the proposition which he now meant to submit to the House, would meet with little or no opposition from any quarter. It was relative to an augmentation of the salaries of the Judges in the several Courts of Scotland. It would be obvious to every gentleman conversant in the business, that the persons alluded to deserved an augmentation to their salaries. He expatiated on the various salaries which had hitherto been allowed the Judges, stating the nature of the original provisions, and forming a comparison between their situation and that of those in England. The first augmentation which took place in favour of the English Judges was by a stamp duty; the second augmentation was paid out of a duty of 6d. per pound on pensions. By an act of the tenth of Queen Anne, the salaries of the Scotch Judges had been fixed at the different

sums now allotted; but as it was absolutely necessary to grant an augmentation, he would, with permission of the Committee, move the following resolution: That a stamp duty of 6d. per sheet be laid on parchment and paper used in the law proceedings in any cause in Scotland above 12l. sterling. He was of opinion this would fully answer the purpose of augmentation. If, however, there should happen to be a deficiency, Parliament must be applied to for an additional duty; and if there should be a surplus, the money would be appropriated to the public service. The motion was agreed to.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland adverted to his proposition of last year, and observed, that as there was no idea of diminishing the number of Scotch Judges, but to grant them additional salaries by another mode, he hoped it would meet with the approbation of every one. The present salaries of the Scotch Judges, after paying the poundage, &c. were found very inadequate to support their rank in society, the sum total of each being only about 641l. per annum. He apprehended that what was called the stock of the Court, ought to be paid into the Exchequer. By the proposition which he had now the honour of submitting to the House, he proposed that the salaries of the ordinary Judges of the Court of Session should be augmented to 1000l. per annum, and the chief Judges in proportion. The Judges salaries in the other Courts, such as the Exchequer, Admiralty, and Commissary, should likewise receive an augmentation. He enlarged considerably on the subject, but as his lordship speaks in a very low tone, it was impossible to collect the other particulars. He then moved,

That the sum of 2000l. each be granted to the Chief Baron, and to the President of the Court of Session. And

That the sum of 600l. be granted to the Lord Justice Clerk, and 300l. to each of the Lords of Justiciary, in addition to their present salaries.

He afterwards moved a similar augmentation to the other Judges or Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by which he proposed that their salaries should be increased to the sum of 1000l. per annum.

The Lord Advocate then moved, that the sum of 400l. per annum be granted to the Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and that the sum of 120l. per annum be granted to the Judges of the Commissary Court, in addition to their present salaries. These motions were agreed to.

APRIL 11.

Mr. Sheridan having understood that Mr. Pitt intended to defer the farther consideration of the unalienable million, he would also defer a motion he wished to have agitated previous to the opening of the Budget. Mr. Pitt assured him that had been opened a fortnight.

Mr.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that the claims of the American Loyalists, allowed and to be allowed, be laid before the House. Agreed.

Mr. Jenkinson moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the freightage of Great-Britain to British-built ships navigated by British seamen, which was agreed to.

The Militia bill, with the intended clauses, was ordered to be printed, upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, who in the conversation on this subject mentioned that the Militia would not be called out this year.

The Turbot fishery bill was postponed for three months.

APRIL 12.

Mr. Burke presented seven more articles of impeachment against Governor Hastings, which were ordered to be printed, and to be considered with the former.

Mr. Pitt adverted to the circumstance of smuggling wines. The fact he stated was, that though it was generally allowed that more wine was drank at the present period than some years ago, yet the average on the importation of that article was from 7 to 8000 tons less than 60 years preceding the present time. The cause of this strange occurrence he attributed either to the increase of smuggling, or to the manufacture of a species of liquor which was sold under the denomination of foreign wines. In either view the evil called for the application of a remedy. He therefore gave notice, that, on a subsequent day, he would make a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for that purpose, the object of which would be to put the management of the duty on wines under the management of the Board of Excise.

Lord Surrey asked the Minister, whether he intended to bring forward any propositions this year relative to a Reform in the Representation? and, on the latter's answering that he did not, the Noble Earl gave notice, that on the 1st of May he would make a motion on that subject.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Whale Fishery,

Mr. Jenkinson entered at some length into an history of this subject, and, from the evidence which had been collected by the Committee of Council, as well as the documents on the table, he stated the rise and progress, and the various fluctuations of this species of trade, and endeavoured to shew that it had flourished more or less under different periods, and that this circumstance was not so much owing to the influence of bounties, as to other causes. His great view in making these observations was to shew, that there was no necessity for continuing so large a bounty as 40s. per ton, as the trade was a rising and flourishing one; and also to introduce some sort of regulation, by means of which our ships in this trade might be chiefly manned by British sailors. He therefore moved, That a bounty of 30s. per ton be given to all ships in the Whale Fishery. The other regulation, which was that of mariners

engaged in this trade three-fourths of them should be British, he said, he would include under the general plan, and not move for it separately.

Mr. Dempster opposed the scheme. The Whale Fishery, he said, required every encouragement, and he would pledge himself to prove so at the bar of the House, and moved, That the business should be postponed till this day six months, or that *viâ voce* evidence should be heard at the bar.

Mr. Jenkinson's motion was also opposed by Mr. Hussey, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. S. Thornton, Mr. B. Watson, Mr. B. Gafcoyne, Lord Surrey, and Mr. Hammet, who all spoke for continuing the bounty of 40s. per ton.

Lord Mulgrave and Mr. Pitt spoke in favour of Mr. Jenkinson's motion. The former considered the subject in two points of view, as connected with trade, and secondly, as connected with the Navy. With regard to the first of them, so far as the bounty tended to promote our advantage at home, by furnishing us with oil, whalebone, and other necessary articles, so far it ought to be encouraged, and so far it was advantageous. In the view of exporting those commodities, the case was different, for it only enabled our merchants to supply themselves; and in this view was a loss rather than a profit to the country. As to connexion of the fishery with the navy, he could only consider it as but a nursery for seamen. Those employed in the trade, after a few trip, soon found it more advantageous to go on board merchant ships; and with regard to them, it could only be said, that they were bet or seamen than if they had not been employed in the whale fishery. Taking the matter, therefore, in those points of view, he saw no necessity for continuing the high bounty of 40s.

The Committee then divided on Mr. Dempster's motion,

Noes 41—Ayes 15—Majority 26.

It having been thus negatived, Mr. Jenkinson's passed without a division, and the House having been resumed, adjourned immediately.

APRIL 13.

Mr. Jenkinson, after the report was brought up from the Committee of the whole House on the Trade and Navigation of this Country, moved, That the same be received; which being agreed to, he said, in order to give the public sufficient time to digest the subject, he wished to have the Bill printed, and to be distributed through the country, in order that any suggestions the mercantile part of the community had to offer, might be received: for these reasons he moved, That the second reading of the Bill might be appointed for Tuesday se'n-night, the first day after the recess, which was agreed to.

The Speaker put the question of adjournment till Tuesday the 25th, which was also agreed to.

P O E T R Y.

TRANSLATION of an ITALIAN SONNET upon an ENGLISH WATCH.

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

OH skill'd to measure day and night!
Small elegant machine;
On which to pore with fix'd delight,
Britannia's Sons are seen:

Time, fell destroyer, holds his place
Triumphant o'er thy wheels,
And on the fair enamel'd face
Imprints each hour he steals.

While one by one the minutes fly,
Touch'd by thy magic hand,
Each still reproaching, with a sigh,
Dull Duty's ling'ring band;

Wouldst thou from thy prolific breast
One hour to me resign,
Willing to Fate I'd yield the rest,
That hour of bliss be mine!

A R I E T T A.

SPESSO amor sotto la forma
D'amistà ride e s'asconde,
Poi si mesce e si confonde
Col dispetto e col rancor;
In pietade si trasforma,
Par trastullo e par diletto,
Ma nel suo diverso aspetto
Sempre egli è lo stesso amor.

Imitated by Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

WHEN lurking Love in ambush lies
Under Friendship's fair disguise;
When he wears an angry mien,
Imitating spite or spleen;
When like sorrow he seduces,
When like pleasure he amuses,
Still, howe'er the parts are cast,
'Tis but lurking Love at last.

ODE on the SIROC*.

By WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

IN Britain's Isle thick fogs arise,
With dark'ning wings, that veil the skies,
And blunt the solar ray;
But there fair Freedom's hallow'd shrine,
There arts, and arms, and commerce shine,
And shed their brighter day.

For diff'rent charms by poets taught,
Italia's boasted clime I sought,
And trod her flow'ry plain;
The rose-lip'd Health I hop'd to find,
Thy cheering sky, thy balmy wind!
But now that hope is vain.

What horrid force usurps the air,
And, leagu'd with anguish and despair,
Impels the sultry gales?
With nerves relax'd, and languid eye,
I see thy shrinking Pleasures fly,
The fierce SIROC prevails!

* The SIROC is a South-east Wind, the same as the Latin *Syrus*, which is much dreaded by the Italians, on account of its oppressive heat, and the extraordinary melancholy it occasions.

AUTHOR.

Mr. Brydne, in his Travels, says, "The most disagreeable part of the Neapolitan climate is the SIROC, or South-east Wind, which is very common at this season of the year: it is infinitely more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much stronger degree than the worst of our rainy Novembers. It has now blown for these seven days without intermission, and has indeed blown away all our gaiety and spirits; and if it continues much longer, I do not know what may be the consequence. It gives a degree of lassitude both to the body and mind, that renders them absolutely incapable of performing their usual functions. It is not very surprising that it should produce these effects on a phlegmatic English constitution; but we have just now an instance that all the mercury of France must sink under the load of this horrid leaden atmosphere. A smart Parisian Marquis came here about ten days ago: he was so full of animal spirits, that the people thought him mad: he never remained a moment in the same place; but, at their grave conversations, he used to skip about from room to room with such amazing elasticity, that the Italians swore he had got springs in his shoes. I met him this morning walking with the step of a philosopher, a smelling-bottle in his hand, and all his vivacity extinguished. I asked what was the matter. "Ah! mon ami (said he), je m'ennuie à la mort; moi qui n'ai jamais su l'ennui. Mais cet execrable vent m'accable; et deux jours de plus, et je me pend."

"The natives themselves do not suffer less than strangers; and all nature seems to languish during this abominable wind. A Neapolitan lover avoids his mistress with the utmost care in the time of the SIROC; and the indolence it inspires is almost sufficient to extinguish every passion. All works of genius are laid aside during its continuance; and when any thing very flat or insipid is produced, the strongest phrase of disapprobation they can bestow is, "Era scritto in tempo del Sirocco;" that it was writ in the time of the SIROC."

Far

Far off the sprightly Muse retires,
Desponding damps have quench'd her fires,
And all her joys depart;
See in their stead terrific spleen
Presents a wild disorder'd scene,
And shakes th' ideal dart!

Sad images of lost delight,
No more fair Nature's charms invite,
In sighs the zephyrs moan;
Mute are the songsters of the grove,
Disconsolate the heifers rove,
The waters seem to groan.

E'en Love deserts the drooping plain,
Close to his fair the pow'rless swain
Stands with averted gaze;
Nor courts the listless nymph his arms,
Nor shews with artful lure her charms
The ling'ring flame to raise.

Dire fevers rage—the parched throat
And alter'd pulse their sway denote,
The soul's oppress'd with gloom;
And mid such woes, with tempting mien,
Pale Suicide, by Fancy seen,
Points to a friendly tomb!

Does he, whom Heaven's avenging ire
Condemn'd to dwell 'mid penal fire,
Here take his destin'd way;
And send his noxious burning breath,
Loaded with fell disease and death,
To blast a scene so gay!

'Tis said, on some benighted shore,
Him, as a god, weak men adore,
Not led by Love but Fear;
Ne'er yet so dread a cause was known,
To bow before his awful throne,
His influence felt so near.

But to a higher Pow'r we bend,
Father of all! thy lightnings send,
His pois'nous breath dispell;
Appal'd the trembling Fiend shall fly,
Mindful when from th' ethereal sky
Hurl'd by their bolt he fell!

VERSES to Mrs. PIOZZI,

Placed under a Print of Dr. Johnson in her
Dining-Room at Florence.

By WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

FROM earth retir'd, and all its empty cares,
In brighter scenes my raptur'd spirit
shares

The rich rewards that here attend the blest,
Their holy transports, and their sainted rest.
For this, so long, in yon dim spot confin'd,
I gave the noblest efforts of my mind;
Religion's, Truth's, and Virtue's, cause sus-
tain'd;

(For ne'er my page licentious vice pro-
phan'd)

And in these blest abodes my thoughts em-
brace

With fond affection still, the human race;
Still in my breast its wonted ardors glow,
And many a wish I frame for those below:
But chief for thee, fair friendship's sacred
flame,

Unquench'd by death, for ever burns the
same.

While to the British Muses lost so long,
Far off you listen to Italian song,
Drooping their absent patroness they mourn,
And fear suggests you never will return;
But not, I trust, with such supreme delight
You hear some hero, panting for the fight,
Thrill out his noble rage and fierce disdain
In the soft quavers of an eunuch's strain;
For, each just claim allow'd to nice Virtù,
Yet still methinks some small regrets are
due

To martyr'd sense, 'mid crouds exulting
round,

In solemn pomp, a sacrifice to sound!
Nor can the manners, falsely call'd refin'd,
Obtain the sanction of your chaster mind:
A British female nurs'd in Virtue's lore,
And early taught her maxims to adore,
Beholds with horror Hymen's sacred tie
By interest form'd, and broke by gallantry!
If then a once lov'd friend may dare advise,
Short be thy stay beneath these southern skies.
Lo Britain counts thee!—In thy native isle
The Virtues flourish, and the Graces smile.
If scenes theatric can thy mind engage,
There *Shakespeare's mighty spirit fills the
stage;

A Siddons there the captive bosom thrills,
And melts to pity, or with horror chills:
Or there, if social pleasures more invite,
Free converse offers unrestrain'd delight;
Unknown each tyrant prejudice that binds,
In other countries, subjugated minds,
The spirit wide diffus'd of equal laws
Exalts the humble and the haughty awes;
Thro' every rank the lib'ral flame is spread,
And conscious Independence lifts the head;
While honour'd Merit sees her crouded court,
Of commoners and lords the mix'd resort.
Yet, ere you from Italian plains depart,
Go view the monuments of antient art;
Whate'er adorns fam'd Arno's flowery side,
Or Tybur's waves reflect with classic pride,
And all you see, to judge what's good or fair,
With the pure models in your breast com-
pare.

Nor let th' alluring joys of taste refin'd
That task e'er banish from thy steadfast mind,
That mournful task I once bequeath'd to thee,
Which now th' impatient world expects to
see;

With open zeal the generous care avow,
Once my kind friend, be my historian now.

If aught can add to the seraphic bliss,
When worth in that world meets reward in
this ;
'Tis to behold fair Friendship's self bestow
The precious meed of sacred fame below ;
The center when her faithful hand supplies,
It wafts more grateful incense to the skies !
JOHNSON.

H Y M N to D E A T H.

By — M E R R Y, Esq.

Translated from the *Hymne a la Mort* of
Monf. Marmontel, in *Les Incas*.

“ Homme destiné au travail, a la peine, &
“ a la douleur, console-toi, car tu es mortel.”

O Man ! by fate condemn'd to know
Sad toil, and bitter want and woe,
Console thyself that thou shalt die :
The morning wakes thee but to grieve,
Thy listless limbs recline at eve,
Fatigued with life's oppressive round ;
Console thyself, for Death is nigh,
And sweet repose is in his bosom found.

Observe upon the tumbling surge
Yon little bark the tempests urge ;
At length attains the peaceful bay,
Secure from winds and stormy tides,
Safe in the tranquil port it rides.
Where rocks arise, where whirlwinds rave,
Life is, alas ! that troubled sea,
The harbour where they ne'er approach—the
grave.

Behold the mother's anxious love
Requires her little child to prove,
Left to himself, his idle power ;
With step unsure, and vain alarms,
Feeble he runs with outstretch'd arms,
Leaps on her neck with panting breath,
And feels his weakness now no more ;
That infant's Man, the tender parent Death.

He that could first creation give,
Sends forth a breath, and, lo ! we live ;
When he recalls that breath, we die :
What wonder if 'tis swiftly past
Within our breast, like yonder blast
That shakes the foliage of the grove ;
Wonders the quiv'ring foliage, why
It cannot fix the wind that loves to rove.

Hast thou not often found to go
Time lingering on, and much too slow ?
Because 'tis Time that brings us Death.
Death is the goal where Nature tends,
Of life impatient where she ends.
Why wishes man to-morrow come ?
It is because to-day we breathe,
And that to-morrow brings us to the tomb.

And age, that cruelly destroys
Each social bliss the soul enjoys,
Weakness, and pain, and error too,
Sweet sleep that charms our woes to peace
(Forgotten with ourselves they cease)
Ennui, to which this life's a slave,
All, all, combining, seem to woo,
Habituate, and lead us to the grave.

And who would bear perpetual spleen
Less dreadful had the exit been ?
'Tis nature bids the fear arise,
That we may not too quickly leave
This scene, where all are doom'd to grieve ;
On utmost life's dread bound'ry shows
An awful gulph to mortal eyes,
Left by desertion we should fly our woes.

E L E G Y

On the long Winter which began October
1784, and ended in March 1785.

I.

S TERN king of storms, in snowy vest ar-
ray'd,

Thick on whose beard chill icicles depend,
Winter, why fly'st thou not these plains dis-
may'd ?

Why dost thou with thy empire to extend ?

II.

No gentler signs the future spring declare,
The generative breeze and pregnant show'r :
The snowy fragments that invest the air,
Stay nature's progress and proclaim thy
pow'r.

III.

The frozen lambskins now their gambols cease,
Round their young charge th' affrighted
mothers move :

They pant for some retreat of warmth and
peace,

To rear the produce of Autumnal love.

IV.

Its frost-distended limbs the ewe perceives,
In vain a mother's care the beast applies ;
Her tender offspring's slow decay she grieves,
While starch'd and stiff'ning in the breeze
it dies.

V.

The leafless grove uncheer'd, and still remains,
No sound its inharmonious tracts invade ;
Save when the gunner from the distant plains
Brings death and terror to the woodland
glade.

VI.

Affrighted see its feather'd tenants fly,
With feeble efforts, see their wings expand :
On one side Death his leaden dart doth ply,
Here angry Famine rears his iron hand.

VII.

VII.

By both assail'd, the beauteous victims fall
On the bleach'd meadow, or the marshy
bourn;
In vain their love-divided mates shall call,
And, robb'd of half its beauty, spring shall
mourn,

VIII.

Robin alone the sacred songster dares
To scrape the harvest from the rustic floor;
The wheaten morsel in his bill he bears,
Courts the low shed, and gambols at the
door.

IX.

Nor birds and beasts alone thy influence
prove,
Then oft are taught thy vary'd ills to bear;
Benumb'd across the wintry waste they rove,
Chill'd by the keenness of the northern air.

X.

Relent, stern tyrant; to our wishes bend;
Thy iron reign, thy bitter season's past;
Those genial hours and milder prospects send,
At length abate thy desolating blast.

XI.

Enough the earth hath groan'd beneath thy
sway;
Obscur'd by snow the mountain tops are
seen;
The wither'd herbage pines in brown ar-
ray,
Owns thy stern pow'r, and mourns its
ravish'd green.

XII.

Begone, imperious Winter! Hie thee hence
To barren hills, uncultivated vales;
Let Spring return to gratify the sense,
And heal thy ravages with ambient gales.

XIII.

Come, then, and bless these plains, thou
season mild,
Nor fail to bring thy wanted sweets along;
Th' expanding leaf, the hawthorn blooming
wild,
The cooling zephyr, and the Minnet's song;

XIV.

The op'ning sweets of every vernal flow'r,
The purple hyacinth, and violet blue;
The mild nutrition of thy balmy show'r,
Succeeded by the rainbow's glorious hue.

XV.

Let golden suns illumine the teeming earth,
With animation bless the scatter'd seed;
Call torpid nature to immediate birth.
From hoary Winter's stronger influence
freed.

XVI.

As blossoms open to the vernal day,
And flow'rs their vary'd shapes and hues
assume;
Which, as they spread beneath the solar ray,
Dispense th' extended tribute of perfume;
Euphor. Mac.

XVII.

Mortals expand: their spirits and their sense
With renovated warmth dilate and glow;
Alike is seen thy potent influence
On the vast tract of worldly things below.

XVIII.

To me alike do wintry storms appear,
The summer's solstice and the vernal gale,
If fair Cleora shall disdain to hear
Her Charles's lessons, and her Charles's
tale.

XIX.

When angry passion, her resentment move,
Winter, I own thy heart-bnumbing
pow'r:
Her tear of pity and her smile of love
Are Summer's heat and Spring's irriguous
show'r.

G. Malvern, Worcester-shire,
1785.

C. A.

The GHOST of EDWIN,
A SONG.

I.

PALE gleam'd the moon on Severn's wave,
When Laura from the cottage stray'd
To the streams that murmuring lave
The daisy-pied en-mell'd mead.
Her hopes on absent Edwin rest,
On Edwin to the ladies gone;
When thus a sigh her fears express'd,
"O! when shall wedlock make us one?"

II.

Thus had she pass'd each twilight pale,
By Luna's slow declining ray,
Whilst at her side the Nightingale
Vented her plaints on ev'ry spray:
Still Laura, hapless, friendless fair,
Made to the stars her fruitless moan;
And this her note of wild despair,
"O! when shall wedlock make us one?"

III.

At last the Ghost of Edwin came,
Pale as the snow on Winter's cheek,
"Ah me! (he cries) how much to blame
"Was I for Fortune's smiles to seek!
"Now me a watery grave contains,
"Floating around the Torrid Zone:
"Love thou, whilst still thy love complains,
"Oh! when shall death behold us one?"

IV.

As when the dew doth eve bespeak,
Or April show'rs the vernal year;
So down fair Laura's pallid cheek
Stream'd in anguish many a tear.
To grasp his much-lov'd form she strove;
She found it not, and gave a groan;
Then dy'd amidst the leafy grove;
So Death hath made these Lovers one.

Great Malvern, Worcester-
shire, Jan. 1786.

C. A.

V E R S E S

Written at Southampton, April 12.

BLEST was that age, when, free from
madd'ning strife,

The peaceful shepherd told his plaintive
tale;

And free from all those cares that harass
life,

Found real bliss sequester'd in the vale.

Content alone with ardour he pursu'd;

He trac'd her footsteps in the shady grove;

His fleecy wealth around he jnyous view'd,

And sung in artless strains the force of
Love!

No proud aspiring thoughts perplex'd his breast;

Or search of sordid gain his peace destroy'd;

Blithe was each day—and when he sunk to
rest,

Sweet were the slumbers which he then
enjoy'd.

To polish life, fair Science rear'd her head,

And num'rous Arts appear'd to deck the
land;

Truths moral and divine their influence shed,

And Social Virtues clos'd the shining band.

O had mankind, with noblest views elate,

Improv'd the blessings bounteous Heaven
gave;

Then had they not suppos'd a partial fate,

Or shrunk with horror from the gloomy
grave.

Founded in rapine pow'ful empires rose,

And wild Ambition rul'd the human mind;

Fell Discord pou'd around her baleful woes,

And Friends were faithless!—Lovers were
unkind!

The scepter'd tyrant, swell'd with hopes of
fame!

Exulting thunders from the gorgon's ear;

Dooms realms to slaughter for a pompous
name,

And proud'y glories in the gust of war.

By stern Oppression crush'd, the helpless poor

From much-lov'd cottages and hamlets fly;

Depriv'd of all, they Heav'n for aid implore!

Neglected droop—and unlamented die!

Religion, sent by Heav'n to heal each grief,

To point the road where human evils
cease;

Give racking Misery a sore-relief,

And soothe the warring passions into peace;

By bigot zeal and superstition fir'd,

With horrid fury scatters death around;

And deems that wretch most pious, most in-
spir'd,

Who strikes with ruthless hand the dire-
ful wound!

Sea-girt Britannia!—Mistress of the Isles!

Where Faith and Liberty united reign;

Around whose fertile shores glad Nature
smiles,

And Ceres crowns with gifts the indus-
trious swain;

Thy gen'rous daring Sons have nobly toil'd

To guard thy cliffs from arbitrary sway;

In well-fought fields the baffled tyrant snail'd,

Where glorious Freedom led the arduous
way!

Now through the land Dissention stalks conf'it,

With foul Distrust, and Hatred in her
train;

The dire infection runs from breast to breast,

And Statesmen plan—and Patriots plead
in vain.

All-gracious Heav'n! avert th' impending
storm,

Bid every jealous jarring Faction cease;

Let sweet Content resume her lovely form,

And o'er the realm diffuse perpetual peace.

And when again our colours are unfurl'd,

May Britons nobly join one common cause;

With rapid conquests strike the wond'ring
world,

In firm support of Liberty and Laws!

W. E.

E L E G Y.

WRAPT in the clay-cold arms of Death,
Mute pale and silent lies;

Her heauteous form devoid of breath,

Th' untainted spirit hug'ring flies

To scenes above, where Virtue reigns,

Where restless cares no more annoy,

But Heav'n's seraphic choir proclaim,

In sweet-tun'd notes, celestial joy.

The death-denouncing toll I hear!

Again it strikes!—again assaults!

Pierces again my listening ear,

Light wafted by the mourn'ing gales.

Relentless Death! can nought assuage!

No pow'r oppose thy fix'd career!

No arm impervious quell thy rage!

No fortress shield th' unhappy Fair!

Ah, no! 'tis folly to resist;

For safety, too, 'tis vain to fly;

Th' unerring dart has never miss'd

To draw from all th' expiring sigh.

Hast thou not seen the blushing flower

Array'd in roset-colour'd gay,

When tempests fraught with mischief lower,

Pale-withering, pine and fade away?

Thus did Maria spread her charms, [blest'd

Thus bloom with bright'ning prospect

Thus too Despair's sad storm alarms,

And thus—even thus she sank to rest!

But

But thou, Eugenio! cruel man!
 Inconstant as the wiv'ring wind!
 Such goodness how couldst thou trepan!
 How break that heart so partial, kind!
 Didst thou not plight thy eager hand?
 Didst thou not vow eternal love?
 How couldst thou then disgraceful brand?
 Or how those strong-knit ties remove?

Abandon'd wretch! possess'd of all
 Her warm affections could bestow,
 Basely you triumph'd in the fall
 That laid conceding Virtue low!

No more shall beat that tender heart,
 To thine so constant, kind and true;
 No more that bosom loath to part,
 Shall anxious-throbbing heave Adieu!

For ever fled!—for ever gone!

My fruitless sighs she cannot hear;
 Else would she calm my ceasing moan,
 Else would she dry the trickling tear.

I grieve—but ah! I grieve in vain,
 In Death's cold ear my woes I tell;
 Since then nor prayers nor tears retain,
 Thou dear departed shade—farewell!

AUBINUS.

S T A N Z A S

Addressed to Mrs. BARBAULD.

IN dalliance soft, in Fancy's regim'nt gay,
 Let tinsel Bards consume their rose-wing'd
 hours;

And forms ideal wooe in Thespian bow'rs,
 Their fight too weak for Truth's unclouded
 ray.

Be thine the joy to sweep the flaming lyre,
 Thy taste sublime by reason more refin'd,
 When thy chaste bosom feels the hallow'd
 fire,

Or pierce the vast profundity of mind.

And then, if Fancy can existence lend,
 Or language in a glowing image end,
 Oh! snatch the pow'r which souls divine
 await,

'Who when they scorn to picture, can create;
 And still, whilst quick alternate raptures flow,
 Anticipate with such—a heav'n below.

HORATIO.

ON HENDERSON'S GENIUS.

FROM HENDERSON the human heart
 Could every passion learn:
 Great Shakspeare, Garrick, hum'rous Swift!
 And sentimental Sterne!

Gray's Inn.

A. W.

ON JOHNSON.

WHAT Bard can after Johnson shine?
 Who shall in judgment sit?

Author of every thing divine,

And Arbitrator of Wit!

Gray's Inn.

A. W.

A T R I B U T E

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM WOOLLETT.

ENGRAV'D by Genius on the human heart,
 WOOLLETT, thy works shall stand with-
 out a stain;

And tho' the great original is gone,
 The first impression ever shall remain.

Gray's Inn.

A. W.

On Miss ———'s CAT.

ANACREONTIC.

WHAT wild schemes your breasts perplex,
 Tender, fair, fantastic sex!

Giddy still your passions move,

Restless still your fancies rove,

Still prepos't'rously ye love:

Cold, when courted; sure to burn

Fiercest where there's least return;

Slow to ease a lover's care,

Senseless toys your hearts ensnare:

Dwell such whims in breasts so fair?

Can your fluttering hearts, ye belles,

Flutter thus for bagatelles?

Thoughtless what her lovers feel,

Delia's flame is dear Quadrille:

'Midst her Strephon's sleepless hours,

'Delia doats on mattadores.

Whilst knight-errant in romance

Bustles, stares, fights, disenchants,

Cloe sympathising pouts;

Giants gates when thund'ring at,

Cloe's heart goes pit-a-pat,

For the fancy'd hero sighs,

Whilst the real lover dies.

Pug with mimic arts endears;

Daphne charms with soothing ears;

Whilst the poor enamour'd beau

Feels, ah what a world of woe!

Mira, in her choice more wise,

Pish! at dogs and monkeys cries;

Beaux and mat's alike disdain,

Puss her only fav'rite reigns:

Solemn, soft, harmonious pur;

Shining, spotted, downy fur;

Nimble, wanton, harmless play—

Eyes that shed a sparkhog ray,

Kindling midoight into day;

Num'rous charms at once conspiring,

Mira's heart to transport firing:

Conscious of their happy fate,

Puss's eyes their specks dilate,

Mira's brighter eyes collecting,

Mira's brighter eyes reflecting.

Happy! could the rural squire

Half that warmth of love inspire:

Wondrous happy, Puss, were he,

Cou'd he purr and please like thee!

Whilst each interwauling note
 Swells with warbling screams her throat,
 (Notes outrivalling Corelli,
 Screams outscraming Farinelli)
 Soft sensation waits the sound,
 Thrilling rapture spreads around.
 Happy Pufs, indulg'd to sip
 Balmy sweets from Mira's lip ;
 On her lap indulg'd to sit,
 From her hand indulg'd to eat ;
 Tea to drink from Mira's dish,
 Cream'd and sugar'd to thy wish !
 Thou alone hast pow'r to charm,
 Pow'r her frozen breast to warm.
 Powder'd smarts, a num'rous train,
 Ogle, cringe, and sigh in vain,
 One indulgent smile to gain :
 Spite of ogles, cringes, sighs,
 Who admires, admiring dies.
 Feebly, ah ! thou scrawl'st, my pen !
 Pufs, thou hast a scribbler slain ;
 Envy damps the Muse's flight :
 Nonsense, Mira, Pufs, good-night.

To the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of
 LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

The inclosed copy of Verses were composed
 by the late Mr. Lack-lustre, of Pennsylv-
 vania, who, as the last testimony of an
 affection and friendship which was soon,
 alas ! too soon to expire, put into my
 hands a large collection of manuscripts on
 various subjects, and from which the me-
 now sent was selected. The age, stature,
 complexion, or manners of my author are
 at present of no importance ; but perhaps
 the time may come when those minutia
 shall as *differedly* engage the attention of
 the public as the *authenticity of Rowley's*
Poems ; and the oaken box which contains
 them, be as much valued as a *relick of*
Shakspeare's.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

FERDINANDO FALKLAND.

The CONGRESSIAD ; or, A POEM on
 NOTHING.

BOOK THE FIRST.

THE science of *Nothing* even dunces have
 taught,
 Without spanking a pupil, or spending a
 thought ;
 Yet *Nothing's* a science, without meaning a
 joke,
 Which those most excel in who do *Nothing*
 of note :
 A subject, indeed, as old as the Sun,
 For ere weaving the world *nothing* was spun.

Proud Nature produced her merely to shew
 (For *Nothing's* too barren for *Nothing* to
 grow)

How *Nothing* might puzzle poor mortals
 below :

Yet *Nothing's* as new as when it was made,
 And *Nothing* will last when all things shall
 fade.

O had Fingal but lent me his elegant verse,
 How the merits of *Nothing* should echo in
 Erse :

A theme the most noble, capacious and
 grand,

For *Nothing* is bounded by sea or by land :
 So potent withal, ah ! who shall *Nothing*
 withstand.

Oft Wisdom herself by *Nothing's* confounded,
 Whilst Folly escapes with *Nothing* astounded ;
 Then at *Nothing* she laughs with wonderful
 glee,

As those who observe her may frequently see.

In ages far back, before Philomel sung,
 Or the Kings of the earth their reign had
 begun,

When *Nothing* was old, and *Nothing* was
 young ;

And Nature was busy in gathering loam,
 Or crystalline matter for making the moon,
 Lest night should prevail and *Nothing* be
 shewn

* * * * *

O ! fortunate son of a fortunate Sire,
 Whom all people praise when they *Nothing*
 admire,

Thy adventures I sing—yet *Nothing* exhaust,
 For *Nothing* in love ever was crost :

And *Nothing's* so poor it has *Nothing* to spend,
 Yet the riches of *Nothing* never can end :

How Fancy delighted of *Nothing* does
 dream,

How children affrighted at *Nothing* oft
 scream ;

Such the wonders of *Nothing*, O wonderful
 theme !

How *Nothing* escap'd sage Moses's pen,
 Is a subject I've thought of agen and agen ;
 For no record appears, as I've understood,
 How with *Nothing* it far'd in the general
 flood :

But certain it is, she got into the ark
 Under cover of night, or the cloak of her
 spark ;

For certain it is, had *Nothing* been there,
 We may safely infer *she'd* not have been
 here.

How *Nothing* subsisted and scuffled along,
 Thru' the perilous days of pious King Cong,
 Amid the ruin and rapine and uproar of war,
 When *Nothing* escap'd that was goodly or
 fair,

And

AN author I am; a true son of Apollo,
My merit is high tho' my pocket is low,
Such potions of Helicon's waters I swallow,
A drop of will soon be my portion I trow.

With a rhyme,

Chime,

Satiric,

Lyric,

Epic,

Ditty, pastoral—

And a scribble,

Quibble,

Panegyric,

I write faster all,

Than the Pierian stream can flow.

Who wants an Epigram, Epithalamium,

Acrostic, Elegy, or Rebus,

Prologue,

Epilogue,

Verses on a lap-dog?—

For all such wares,

Up four pair of stairs,

Repair to the son of Phœbus.

II.

In Grub-street I live, on a floor next the
heavens,

My station is high, tho' my pocket is
low,

What tho' my affairs are at sixes and sevens,

Why many a Poet's before me was so;

With a rhyme,

Chime, &c. &c.

We shall insert the following songs, by Mrs.

Bannister, as specimens of the Poetry.

DELUSIVE hope, heart soothing dream,

Descend on Fancy's airy beam,

And ope thy vistas to my mind;

That joy beneath thy magic smiles,

May banish pain with artful wiles,

And fair ideas pleasing rise.

Seducing Love, whose subtle skill,

Whose melting pleasure's painful thrill

Can soothe or charm, or mad the mind;

With pity smite upon thy slave;

Thy vot'ry's heart from torture save:

Oh tyrant deity, be kind!

SONG, sung by Mrs. Bannister.

FAREWELL the fields of Avon's vale,

My infant years where fancy led,

And sooth'd me with the whisp'ring gale,

Her wild woods waving round my head,

While the blithe blackbird told his tale.

Farewell the fields of Avon's vale.

"The primrose on the valley's side,

"The green thyme on the mountain's
head,

"The wanton lily, daisy pied,

"The wilding's blossom blushing red,

"No longer I their sweets inhale

"Farewell the fields of Avon's vale.

How oft' within yon vacant shade

Has evening closed my careless eye,

How oft along those banks I've stray'd,

And watch'd the wave that wander'd by;

Full long their loss I shall bewail—

Farewell the fields of Avon's vale.

Yet still within yon vacant grove,

To mark the close of parting day,

Along yon flow'ry bank to rove,

And catch the wave that winds away;

Fair fancy sure shall never fail,

Tho' far from these and Avon's vale.

6th. *The Merchant of Venice* was revived at Drury lane, for the benefit of Mr. Kemble. Mrs. Siddons performed Portia in a manner to confute every idea of her inability to excel in comedy. From the specimen afforded us this night, we do not scruple to say that she wants only to be seen in this line of her profession, to obtain equal applause with her tragick representations. Mr. King's Shylock, if compared with the admirable performances of Mr. Macklin, or the late Mr. Henderson, was despicable in the extreme. Nothing but the all-grasping spirit of a manager, desirous, like Bottom, of performing every character, could tempt so valuable an actor to desert his own walk, where he is entitled to every degree of applause, and risk a reputation earned by a long and close attention to the business of his profession. Mr. Parsons, in *Launcelot*, gave the reins to noise and buffoonery.

8th. *The Foundling* was revived at Covent-garden, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. The part of Faddle was admirably represented by him. Young Belmont by Mr. Holman, and Fidelia by Miss Brunton, were both deficient. In comedy they each want the natural freedom and ease of expression which ought always to be found in representing the characters of gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. Warren had more claims to approbation in *Rosetta*.

18th. *The Plain Dealer* was revived at Covent-garden, for the benefit of Mr. Edwin. Manly by Mr. Wroughton, Jerry Blackacre by Mr. Edwin, and the Widow by Mrs. Webb, were represented in a manner to deserve great applause.

19th. *The Mourning Bride* was performed at Covent-garden, for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The part of Offmyn by him, was calculated to retrieve some part of the reputation which he hazards by attempting comedy. Miss Brunton, in *Zara*, was spirited, and Mrs. Warren in *Almeria* shewed herself fully equal to the character.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE, for APRIL 1786.
No. XXVI.

THE Ministerial Budget came out too late in the last month for us to animadvert upon it, being at press at the time. The same Budget was accompanied with a reference to a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons: concerning the national revenue and expenditure, which we confess ourselves at a loss to understand! It is very well if statesmen themselves, their co-adjutors and advocates, understand what they speak and write so much about. It is not our business to write a volume about it as large as the Report itself; but we think there are some gross errors in it, which, upon demand, we could point out, on condition of our remonstrances being attended to.—There are some inconsistencies and contradictions apparent upon the very face of the Report, which Ministers would do well to endeavour to find out, but which they never can do, while they take more pains to shut other people's eyes than to open their own to see things as they really are, not as fond imagination and court-intrigue paints them. The pension-list indeed constitutes a most curious article, worthy of the attention of every man and woman in the nation, who pays taxes and duties to support an army of drunks, placemen, and pensioners, like a swarm of locusts devouring the whole substance of the land!—It is high time the pension-list was called over, and scrutinized into with the most rigid impartiality, in order to cut off all the superfluous unmerited pensions and sinecures, and turn them into a fund for diminishing the national debt. As to paying it off wholly, we let that stand over to a period undefined and unknown.

This we take upon us to say, that Ministers and others may amuse themselves as much as they please with building castles in the air; but if ever any tolerable progress is made in that great work, the paying the national debt, the foundation of the work must be laid in frugality, and retrenching superfluous and unnecessary expences, wages, salaries, and perquisites. Without this all other efforts will prove vain and ineffectual: and if ever a true patriot comes into power, and continues a sincere patriot-statesman, this and no other will be his plan of national redemption.

The Minister's proposed mode of paying, or extinguishing, the national debt, is not a little curious!—To appoint a commission, consisting of himself and several other illustrious personages, to commence superintendants of all the bulls and bears in the Alley, to regulate all the movements of the whole body

of stockholders, stock-jobbers, and dabblers in the funds, in England and elsewhere.—However the Minister himself may be in love with his own scheme, we apprehend some of his intended colleagues will not much thank him for the job.

The Budget above mentioned announced three species of taxation, by way of addition to existing surpluses to make up an annual million, as a fund for discharging the debt; viz. a tax on perfumery, a duty on deals and battens on importation, and on spirits in the wash. The first of these goes down very quietly, for we have heard no murmuring against it. The second has been complained of very loudly, and, if carried into execution, is likely to be attended with very serious consequences, both internally among ourselves, and externally from foreign potentates, whose subjects may be affected thereby. From one or both of these causes, the tax has met with a stop in its progress thro' the House: the least we can say of it is, that it was a very impolitic and improper measure, in the present juncture of affairs between us and Russia and France. The third article is somewhat paradoxical in the Minister; to improve the revenue by encreasing the duty on spirits, while he lowers the duty on some other things for the same purpose of raising a revenue. This we leave him to account for; it is not our business.

After long debates and altercations, harangues and declamations, the House of Commons has at last reduced the accuser of the East-India Governor to method, and limited him within the bounds usually prescribed on such occasions; and just while we are writing the business is assuming some regular form of process, that must bring the matter to issue by and by; in the event whereof somebody must lose honour or reputation, either the accuser or accused! Let who will be the winner or the loser, may strict impartial justice take place between man and man, and between them and the people.

The proposed amendment of the East-India Regulation Act has undergone a very extraordinary operation, that is, of being cut in halves, the one of which has already passed: how they will join the original Act and the two amendments together we leave time to discover; but we dare venture to say, that all the three together will want amendment in the course of two or three years more. How the new-appointed Governor likes to go out with half his lesson, or rule of future conduct, we know not. Although he goes out all perfection in the eyes of Ministry, he

he may chance to come home in a very different predicament; either thro' the changes of men that may be in administration, or the change of opinion, sentiment, and feelings of the same men, if continued in power. How different is their treatment of Gentlemen when their backs are turned, from that they afford them when present, or upon their outset to a government! What has happened to some before, may happen to others hereafter.

Some part of the Budget, after lying dormant for some time, was brought forward by Ministry again under two titles, arrears of Civil List thirty thousand pounds, and a mortgage of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds in form of Exchequer bills, together two hundred and ten thousand pounds; the discharge whereof is eagerly pressed by ministerial men, while the Patriots are as clamorous and pressing for an annual augmentation of another Royal provision, professedly from a greater and more urgent necessity than the former. Which of these claims will preponderate we know not; but should be happy to see Ministers and Oppositionists vie with each other who shall be most frugal and saving of the public money; then we should entertain some faint hopes of paying or considerably diminishing the national debt: till then, let us hear no more boasts on that subject.

Our Minister seems to be too polite a Gentleman to dispute with our phlegmatic neighbours the Dutch such a trifling affair as the home-fishery of turbot, cod, &c. We think, however, some good reason ought to be given to the public for taking up that business in such a warm and vigorous manner as we have lately seen it; and a still stronger reason ought to be adduced for dropping it so abruptly, and leaving that lucrative branch entirely in the hands of the Dutch, no longer our friends and allies, but those of the French nation, our constant rivals and hereditary enemies.

We are not without our fears that the whole fishery will be soon ceded to the same glodding people, after throwing away some millions of public money in bounties to set on foot, encourage, and rear, that branch of fishery to its present adult state. It is too barefaced to do it all at once, as that would alarm the nation to a pitch; but one step leads gradually on to another, until the subject becomes a matter unworthy of notice, and so dies a seemingly natural death.

If we are not mistaken, some strokes are aiming at our Newfoundland fishery, heretofore universally considered as one of our grand sources of wealth and naval strength. We are the more confirmed in this suspicion by the representations of the gentlemen concerned in that fishery living in the Western parts of the Channel, respecting the "guilleries"

they are like to sustain from some new proposed regulations in Newfoundland. — Indeed on our first looking over the late Articles of Peace, we thought we discovered a latent design of, or tacit consent to, our giving up that fishery to the French and Americans between them. Whether there was or was not a secret article tantamount thereto, a little time will probably discover, to which the above mentioned regulations are not a little conducive. It is no wonder therefore that parties concerned take the alarm.

Our East-India Directors, and their new masters the Commissioners of Controul, having agreed to send out one Governor-General invested with extraordinary dictatorial powers, to superintend all our possessions in the East; our Ministers have followed the example, by sending out one Universal Governor over all our remaining dominions on the western continent of America, at the expence of three other Governors, removed from their respective departments, to make room for this Balhaw of three tails, to extend his influence wheresoever the British sceptre sways in North America. — How the people of the other provinces will relish their receiving the law from the centre of a province more than half popish, we cannot at present decypher, therefore must leave time to determine: but we have heard it whispered that if the Quebec Act had never passed, the Americans would never have revolted from this country. — *Verbum sat sapientibus.*

The continent of Europe is at present in a kind of unknown state. — Holland confused and disturbed — Germany divided and distrustful one part of the other; the Imperial Party against the Prussian party. If this latter party should lose its lead by death or total and irrecoverable imbecility, greater commotions still might be expected to arise among them — France intriguing with them all, practising chiefly upon Russia, to draw her into the schemes of French policy, in opposition to Great Britain, at the same time has the effrontery to carry up a pretended friendly commercial treaty with the English Cabinet, which she is endeavouring to subvert at every other court in Europe. It is much to be feared, that our Cabinet is unequal to the task of coping with the French court, led on by the artful, designing, and supertical veteran the Count de Vergennes.

Among all the powers of Europe, and those verging on it, the Grand Turk's case seems the most lamentable and pitiable. We have not forgot our engagements of pointing out the radical defects of the French court's present plan of forming alliances; but our own internal politics take up too much of our attention to admit of our going at this subject at present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hague, March 17.

ON Wednesday last the States assembled, and immediately adjourned the meeting till the following day, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of impressing the minds of the people with an idea of the majesty of their sovereign assembly: In consequence, the garrison was ordered to range themselves, being clothed in the best uniforms, before the door of the hall of the States. This being done, the President ordered the Stadtholderian gate* to be opened, and a piquet of grenadiers immediately advanced to execute that command. On this occasion between three and four thousand people were assembled, appearing to be strongly disposed to tumultuous behaviour, but they were deterred from proceeding to acts of violence by the firm behaviour of the troops, who had their bayonets fixed. The door remained open during the sitting of the Senate, and the meeting was dissolved without any tumult. But the same good order was not maintained this day; the corps of Burghers, raised to support the cause of the Prince, had secretly contrived to oppose the fatal door being opened, and particularly to prevent any of the members passing by that avenue. When the assembly was preparing to adjourn, and when M. de Gyzelaar, the Pensionary* of Dordrecht, was proceeding in his coach towards the gate, two desperate persons, supported by fifteen or sixteen adherents, interrupted him, discharging against him the most opprobrious execrations. A dreadful massacre was expected to be the consequence; but the troops

performed their duty without proceeding to extremities, and a company of cavalry rushed upon the fanatics, sword in hand, and secured one of them, but the other escaped; the rest of the Orange party then dispersed. The miserable victim to his enthusiasm for the Stadtholderian gate was conducted to prison, and it is expected will be hanged on Monday. M. de Gyzelaar passed in his coach through the gate, and may boast of having first made free that famous passage. The prisoner is a master peruke-maker.

Hague, March 25. The peruke-maker, who distinguished himself by his insatuated conduct in the late tumult, and who was apprehended, was condemned to suffer on a scaffold. His execution was fixed for this day. His wife, accompanied by six children, kneeled down to several of the Magistrates, and in the name, and for the sake, of those helpless innocents, begged mercy for her husband: this had the desired effect, every one promising to use his endeavour to obtain a pardon. This morning the whole garrison was under arms, and marched towards the place where the scaffold was erected. An immense crowd of people assembled at the place of execution; the criminal at length made his appearance; at the foot of the scaffold he was stopped, and sentence of death read to him, which was accompanied by a pardon: this circumstance occasioned tears of joy among the surrounding multitudes. He is, however, to be imprisoned for life.

I R E L A N D.

LETTERS from Castlebar give the following particulars of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed. A difference had for a considerable time subsisted between G. R. Fitzgerald, and Patrick Randal Macdonald, Esqrs. An advertisement appeared lately, relative to the latter gentleman being shot at by a party of assassins; for the discovery of which Mr. Macdonald and numerous gentlemen of Castlebar offered a considerable reward. Since that circumstance, Mr. Macdonald kept much on his guard, and last Monday evening went for greater security to the house of a Mr. Martin, in the neighbourhood of Castlebar, in company with a Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Hipson. He and

his two attending friends had been at Mr. Martin's but a few minutes, when the house was surrounded by a party of armed men, who instantly broke in, bound Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Gallagher, and Mr. Hipson, and immediately carried them off to the house at Rockfield. After a short stay here, during which they were treated with the utmost degree of insult, scoff and reviling, an armed party led out the unfortunate Gentlemen into the park. In a few seconds a platoon was fired, and laid one of the devoted victims dead on the spot. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Gallagher were ordered to go on about 50 yards further, when a second platoon was fired. Mr. Macdonald instantly fell dead,

* The Stadtholder passes through a grand gateway in his approach to the Senate House, which his carriage alone was allowed to enter. Till the present time, this gate has been kept shut, except to admit the Stadtholder.

† An officer of the first dignity, by whom the chief business of the State is conducted.

upwards of fifty flugs passing into his body. Mr. Gallagher received also several flugs, and was brought back in a very wounded state to Fitzgerald's house. They had returned here but a few minutes, when the house was surrounded by the army from Castlebar, many of the Volunteers, Gentlemen, and immense crouds of people. They speedily got into the house, delivered Mr. Gallagher in a critical moment, seized several of the murderers, and after a very strict and long search found Fitzgerald locked up in a large chest, and hid under two blankets. He and several of his people were immediately conducted to Castlebar, and safely lodged in the gaol.

The same night the gaol door was opened by six gentlemen, who knocked down Mr. Clark, the sub-sheriff, the gaoler, and one of the centinels; they fired five shots at Mr. F. one of which took place in his thigh, and he received several wounds of small-swords, one of which broke in his right arm; they then took a brass candlestick, and battered his head in a shocking manner, leaving him for dead. Mr. F. however, recovered, and has sworn positively against Dr. M. Messrs. H. and G. There are about 26 of F's men in gaol, among whom are the principal murderers, two of whom have turned King's evidence.—The inquest have brought in their verdict Wilful Murder against F. and party.

By accounts from the province of Connaught, a Mr. O'Connor, who is said to be descended from the race of ancient Irish kings, has assumed the rights of royalty, and musters a very powerful force both of horse and foot. He has taken possession of estates to the amount of many thousands of pounds, but without the least injury or violence. He turns the tenants out, and takes possession in

due form; then admits them again to hold their lands as under him. It is said, the old Crown was in the possession of the family until very lately, that the above gentleman's father sold it, being hard run for cash.

To this account we shall add, from the debates in the Irish Parliament—"Mr. Ogle. "I am now to ask the Hon. Gentleman who speaks of trifling breaches of the peace, Did he never hear of Mr. O'Connor? They say, indeed, he is a madman; but, if a madman, there is a good deal of method in his madness.

"Mr. R. Dillon is perfectly acquainted with the particulars—O'Connor has for many months had several hundred men under arms, to maintain his claim. In December he gave notice to a herd [a keeper of cattle], that if by the 1st of January a certain sum of money was not paid him, the cattle found on his premises should be driven where they should be no more heard of. In the course of the last week in January he assembled 1000 men under arms, and planted a piece of cannon on an eminence, in order to notify to his party the approach of an enemy. A track of bog surrounds the land in question; so that, on the shortest notice, he can retire to the mountains, where it is dangerous for the civil power to follow him."

A letter from Mountmellick mentions, that the unhappy cause of quarrel between Counsellor P——r, who was killed there on Saturday last, in a duel with Ensign B——n, was a dispute about the pronunciation of a Greek word. After some sarcastic observations on each other, they agreed to retire to a room, and decide the difference with pistols across a table. They were suffered to do so, and Mr. P. received a ball under the left breast, and died in a few seconds.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MARCH 28.

IN the House of Commons in Ireland, on Tuesday last, a message was brought from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, summoning the House to attend his Grace in the House of Lords; which message being complied with, the Speaker addressed his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in the following speech:

"May it please your Grace,

"The expences of this kingdom had for a series of years, as well in time of peace as war, constantly exceeded its revenue, and debt increased on debt.

"Where such a system is suffered to prevail, manufactures must at length give way, trade will decline, and agriculture cease to produce wealth or plenty; the Commons therefore, in the last Session, wisely

determined to put a stop to so ruinous a system, and with a spirited attention to the true interest of their country, and the honourable support of his Majesty's government, they voted new taxes to increase the revenue of the year, in the sum of 140,000l.

"The effort was great, and the event has proved its wisdom. No farther addition is now wanting; no loan or act of credit is necessary; a situation unknown to this kingdom for many sessions past, and marking with peculiar force the happy æra of your Grace's administration.

"Animated by this success, and determined to persevere in the principle of preventing the accumulation of debt, his Majesty's faithful Commons have in this session continued the same taxes, and granted all the

the supplies that were desired to the full amount of every estimated expence; nor have they omitted at the same time to provide for the speedy reduction of the national debt by a considerable sinking fund, and to continue to the agriculture, the fisheries, and the rising manufactures of the kingdom, the bounties necessary for their support.

"Great as these taxes are, they are liberally and cheerfully given, in the most firm and full confidence that from your Grace's experience, wisdom, and affection for this kingdom, they will be found effectually to answer the end proposed, of supplying the whole of the public expence, and preventing any further accumulation of debt."

The Royal Assent being given to the several bills which were ready, and the House returned, a vote of thanks to the Speaker, for his excellent speech, was unanimously agreed to.

APRIL 1. At the final close of the poll for the borough of Lancaster, yesterday, the numbers were—For Sir George Warren, 1166; for Mr. Lowther, 1140: Majority for Sir George, 29.—A scrutiny being demanded by Mr. Lowther, the returning officers having heard the arguments of all the Counsel on both sides, and having advised with their Counsel, were unanimously of opinion, that a scrutiny was unnecessary and inexpedient, and therefore refused to grant the same; and Sir George Warren was declared duly elected.

4. Came on the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the year ensuing, when Geo. Peters, Esq. was chosen Governor, and Edward Darel, Esq. Deputy Governor.

And on Wednesday came on the election of twenty-four Directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Sam. Beuchcroft, Esq.	Daniel Giles, Esq.
Daniel Booth, Esq.	John Harrison, Esq.
Tho. Boddington, Esq.	T. Scott Jackson, Esq.
Roger Boehm, Esq.	Richard Neave, Esq.
Sam. Bosanquet, Esq.	Edward Payne, Esq.
Lyde Brown, Esq.	Chrill. Pullen, Esq.
Richard Clay, Esq.	Thomas Raikes, Esq.
William Cooke, Esq.	Godf. Thornton, Esq.
Bicknell Coney, Esq.	Sam. Thornton, Esq.
Thomas Dea, Esq.	Mark Weyland, Esq.
William Ewer, Esq.	Benj. Winthrop, Esq.
Peter Gaussen, Esq.	J. Whitmore, jun. Esq.

A few days since the Albion Mill, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge, began working. This mill, the largest in the world, has been erected by the proprietors for supplying this great metropolis with flour, and of course reducing the price of bread. The machinery is worked by the operation of steam.

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth, in Norfolk, April 3.

"Yesterday se'night a most extraordinary circumstance occurred here. A coun-

tryman wanting to cross the river, casually got into a boat, with an intent to convey himself over; but not knowing how to manage the boat, he drove to sea, and actually arrived at Calais on the Tuesday following, from which place an account was received last Saturday of his being safe and well.

"The following remarkable circumstance happened at Desling Lodge, near Gazeley, in this county. Mrs. Bridgeman, wife of Mr. Bridgeman, farmer, resident at the above place, having for a considerable time been strongly prepossessed by dreams, that a person was buried in their wash-house, determined to examine the place; and about a fortnight since employed some people for that purpose, who, after digging a considerable time, found a hair trunk, or portmanteau, in which were contained the bones of a grown person, and a child of about ten weeks old, supposed to have been buried twelve or fifteen years, and from the singularity of their being deposited in a box, there is great reason to apprehend that they are the remains of persons who were murdered."

5. A letter from Philadelphia says, "Those who went formerly by the denomination of Members of the Church of England in this part of the world, can now be no longer distinguished by that name, having framed a new religious system to themselves, under the title of the *Episcopal Church*. An assembly of the Clergy of this infant church has been held in this city, in which Mr. Wharton, late Chaplain to the Catholics of Wurceller, presided, for the purpose of reforming the Church of England. They lopped off nineteen of the Thirty-nine Articles, blotted the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds from the Liturgy, and expunged the article "He descended into Hell," from that of the Apostles."

12. The following malefactors were brought out of Newgate, and executed facing the debtors door, viz. Thomas Tatum and Samuel Francis, for breaking open the house of John White, in Holywell-street, St. Clements, and stealing a quantity of lilks, value 200l. and upwards. William Houghton and Thomas Horton, for breaking open the house of Mary Humphreys, in Bainbridge-street, and stealing divers goods. Cornelius Croome, for breaking into the house of Elizabeth Bell, in High-street, St. Giles's, and stealing a quantity of lead, the property of Joseph Kirkman. John Howes, for breaking open the house of Richard Hucknell, and stealing four or five shillings in money. Thomas Burdett, for breaking open the house of John Chancellor, at Holywell-Mount, and stealing a quantity of watches, a 10l. Bank Note, &c. George Lyons and Thomas Hopkins, for breaking open the house of T. Bower, in Cable-street, White-chapel, and stealing a pocket-book, contain-

ing a 10l. Bank Note, a Bill of Exchange, &c. And John Kitfall, for robbing James Gray, near the Spaniard's, at Highgate, of a gold watch. They all behaved in a manner that became persons in their unhappy situation. One dying a Roman Catholic, was executed with his back towards the rest of his fellow-sufferers.

13. The following most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed on Tyler's Green, near Godstone, in Surrey:—A villain, a pauper belonging to the latter place, having conceived some dislike to Mr. Burt, an apothecary there, meditated his death, which he effected by attacking him suddenly, first knocking him down, and then chopping him about the head, face, and other parts, with a hand-bill, which he had concealed for that purpose. The horrid perpetrator was immediately pursued and taken. When in custody, he appeared totally unmindful of the consequences, and seemed to express great satisfaction that he had so amply gratified his diabolical revenge. Mr. Burt, who was a man of unexceptionable character, has left behind him six children, with a widow pregnant of the seventh. Soon after the murder, one of the deceased's gloves was found on the road, with his thumb in it. One of his hands was also nearly chopped off, and his skull broken in a shocking manner.

It appears that the above villain is between 50 and 60 years of age, and that under pretence of being maimed and decrepid, he had for a long time received pay from the parish; but having been represented by Mr. Burt as a proper object to work for his livelihood, and his pay being stopped, he vowed vengeance against Mr. Burt, and also against the overseers. Mr. Burt's little boy was with his father when he was murdered; was seized with terror, shrieked and ran away; his cry, however, raised an alarm, which produced the villain's capture.

16. John Ancell, a poor labourer at Sacket's-hill in Thanet, Kent, was found in a field adjoining to Drapers, near Margate, with his skull fractured in a shocking manner, and many parts of his body terribly bruised. The following are the particulars of this horrid affair. The deceased went from Margate on Saturday evening about eleven o'clock, when he parted with an acquaintance near the church-yard, to go home to Sacket's-hill, and he was then much in liquor. Soon afterwards Charles Twyman, of Bromstone, near St. Peter's, was seen to go the same road on horse-back, with a boy who lived with him behind him; a suspicion therefore fell on the said Charles Twyman, which was strongly confirmed by its being known that there had been a dispute between him and the deceased some time since, and that Twyman had threatened to be revenged on the deceased. The boy who rode behind

Twyman was examined on Sunday afternoon, but for a long time denied any knowledge of the murder, and though only twelve years of age, kept to one account so artfully that it was with the greatest difficulty he was made to confess the truth; at last he owned that C. Twyman did kill Ancell, and gave this relation:—"Twyman was on horse-back, and overtook the deceased about eleven on Saturday night a short distance from Margate church-yard, on the road to Drapers; that he first attempted to take a bag from Ancell, and told him that he was an excise-officer, but Ancell, knowing Twyman, called him by his name, and refused to give up his property; on this a scuffle ensued, and Twyman knocked Ancell down by a blow on the head with a stout club stick. Ancell recovering a little, got as far as Drapers, near half a mile from the place he was first struck; but Twyman then came up with Ancell again, and knocked him down a second time. After this, the poor wretch got on his knees and begged for mercy. Twyman dismounted, shook hands, and promised he would not strike him any more, but almost at the same instant the blood-thirsty villain gave the unhappy man several violent blows on his head, which fractured his skull, then made him (the boy) strike the deceased several times, while he was bleeding on the ground, and afterwards Twyman walked his horse two or three times over the body." Thus finished the bloody scene.

It is much to be lamented that this cruel murderer is not yet taken, but strict search is making after him, and every step pursued to hinder his getting away by water; being well known in the Isle of Thanet and on the sea-coast, it is thought he cannot long escape the punishment due to his crime. The deceased has left a wife and eight children, and the murderer has left a wife and five children. Monday afternoon the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Willful Murder against the said Charles Twyman.

19. Came on the election of Six Directors of the East-India Company, in the room of the six who went out by rotation, when on casting up the ballot, about ten o'clock, the number were as follow:

Mr. Sparks	—	755
Hall	—	754
Bentley	—	746
Hunter	—	648
Smith	—	647
Travers	—	628
Tatem	—	444
Lewis	—	417

On which the first six were declared duly elected. The first five, and Mr. Tatem, were in the House list. Mr. Travers was in the Proprietors list.

Same day the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted an annuity of 15,000l.

3500l. per ann. to Lord Macartney, as a consideration for the unexampled integrity and ability displayed by that Nobleman during his administration at Fort St. George.

Same day the Court of Directors of the India Company made the following arrangements of their servants at Bengal and Madras, in consequence of the new India Bill having received the Royal Assent, viz. Earl Cornwallis is appointed Governor-General and Commander in Chief. — General Sloper recalled, and to receive an annuity of 1500l. for life. — The Bengal Council to consist of Earl Cornwallis, Messrs. Macpherson, Stables, and Stuart; — and Mr. John Shore to succeed to the first vacancy in the Supreme Council. — The system of uniting the chief, civil, and military authority to take place at each Presidency; of course, Governor Sir Archibald Campbell is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Madras. — General Dalling also recalled with an annuity of one thousand pounds a year for life. — The Madras Council to consist of Sir Archibald Campbell, Messrs. Daniel, Davidson, and Callamajor.

Same morning was executed before the debtors door, at Newgate, Henry Thompson,

for robbing Mrs. Chapman, of Union-court, Holborn, of a quantity of pewter to the value of five pounds and upwards. He behaved with that decency which became his untimely end.

20. Jonathan Michie, and John Motteaux, Esqrs. were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

A list of the capital convicts at the different towns for the Last circuits only, 1786.

York and city	15	Maidstone	24
Lancaster	10	East-Grinstead	9
Aylesbury	5	Kingston	15
B. dford	1	Ely	2
Huntingdon	6	Winchester	8
Cambridge	6	Sarum	8
Thetford	10	Dorchester	3
Bury St. Edmund	9	Fyon and city	14
Northampton	3	Launceston	8
Oakham	6	Taunton	19
Lincoln and county	8	Abingdon	7
Nottingham & town	5	Oxford	2
Derby	3	Worcester and city	18
Leicester & borough	6	Stafford	16
Coventry	2	Shrewsbury	8
Warwick	10	H. reford	9
Hertford	7	Monmouth	1
Chelmsford	11	Gloucester and city	16
In all 288			

PREFERMENTS, APRIL 1786.

WILLIAM Lord Craven to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Berks.

Sir Guy Carleton, to be Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, in America, vice, Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.

Sir Guy Carleton to be Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, including the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, in America, vice John Parr, Esq. and of the Province of New Brunswick, in America, vice Thomas Carleton, Esq.

Sir Guy Carleton to be General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the above-mentioned Provinces and Islands, and within the Island of Newfound-land,

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Horsfall to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 58th Regiment of Foot, vice Gavin Cochran; and Brevet Major Browne to be Major, vice C. Horsfall.

The Rev. William Collier, B. D. Hebrew Professor in Cambridge University, elected into a Senior Fellowship of Trinity College, in the Room of Dr. Bentley, dec.

Henry Crofdale, Esq. to be Lieutenant of his Majesty's Yeomen Guards, vice Nathan Garrick, Esq. resigned.

Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. to be Receiver-general of the Customs, vice William Melish, Esq. resigned.

Lieutenant General Thomas Hall to be Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot, vice William Style.

Major General Sir George Osborn, of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the 71st Regiment of Foot, late the 2d battalion of the 42d.

Thomas Irving, Esq. to be Inspector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain, vice John Pelham, Esq. dec.

The Honourable Lieutenant-general Sir William Howe to be Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Light Dragoons, vice Sir John Burgoyne.

Major-General Richard Greville, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Foot.

Gen. M^r Arthur to be Governor of the Bahama Islands, vice Colonel Maxwell, resigned.

MARRIAGES, APRIL 1786.

SEPTIMUS Hodson, M. B. of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Affleck, da. of the Rev. Mr. Affleck, of Stamford.

George Bustard Greaves, Esq. merchant of Sheffield; to Miss Clay, daughter of Joseph Clay, Esq. of Bridgehouse.

The

The Rev. John Camplin, jun. M. A. Minor Canon of Bristol cathedral, to Miss Williams of Bristol.

At Brinkworth in Wilts, Mr. Potter, aged 21, to Mrs. Wiltshire, aged 86; the amiable bride was with difficulty conducted to the altar between the bridegroom's two sisters.

The Hon. Lady Horatia Waldegrave, second daughter of the Dukes of Gloucester, to Captain Conway; 2d son of Lord Hertford.

At Madras, John Chamier, Esq. Military Secretary to the Presidency of Madras, to Miss Graer-Georgian Burnaby, sister of Sir William Burnaby, Bart.

Richard Long, Esq. jun. eldest son of Richard Long, of Rood-Ashton in Wilts, Esq. to Miss Florentina Wrey, sister to Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.

At Brussels, the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, only brother to the Duke of Bedford, to the Honourable Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at that court.

The Rev. Christopher Taylor, of Blashford, Hants, to Miss Lisle, of Moyles Court.

George Powell, Esq. of Belton in Rutlandshire, to Miss Hartop, daughter of the late Edward-William Hartop, Esq. of Little-Dalby in Leicestershire.

Thomas Smith Barwell, Esq. of Clarges-Street, to Miss Unwin, of Wootton-Park, Staffordshire.

Somerset Davies, Esq. of Wigmore-stre, to Miss Hammond, of Bloomsbury-square.

The Rev. William Stratford, of Corpus Christi College, to Miss Bridgeman of Islip, Oxon.

The Rev. William Haggitt, rector of Armthorpe in Yorkshire, and Bromley in Kent, to Miss Chambers, of Paddington.

The Rev. John Symonds, of Bere-court, to Miss Jane May, of Pangbourn, Berks.

James Slantey, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. to Miss Cornwall, daughter of John Cornwall, Esq. of Portland-place.

William Mills, Esq. of South-Audley-Street, to Miss E. Digby, daughter of the late Hon. Wriottesly Digby.

At Calcutta, Capt. William Kirkpatrick, Secretary to Gen. Sloper, to Miss Maria Seton Pawson, daughter of the late George Pawson, Esq. wine-merchant, of London.

The Rev. Mr. Luxmore, Rector of Queens-square Chapel, to Miss Elizabeth Barnard, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Barnard, Fellow of Eton College.

Isaac Lloyd, Esq. of Great Marlow, Bucks, to Miss Maria Johnstone.

John Bacon Foster, Esq. of Northumberland, to Miss Sarah Beaver, daughter of the late Peter Beaver, Esq. of Farnham.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Rector of Witchingham in Norfolk, to Miss Springer, of Lyndhurst.

William Boscawen, Esq. second son of the late Gen. George Boscawen, to Miss Charlotte Ibbetson, daughter of the late Dr. Ibbetson, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

Richard Remington, Esq. of the 26th regiment of Foot, to Miss Blonell, daughter of the late Plaxton Blonell, Esq. of Duffield, Derbyshire.

John Barritt, confectioner at Lincoln, to Mrs. Barlow, whose ages together make 134 years. This is the fourth time this couple have attended the altar of Hymen. Mrs. Barlow's last husband was buried on the same day as Mr. Barritt's last wife, about two months since.

Mr. John Ayton, of Albion-place, to Miss Eliza Eldaile, daughter of J. Eldaile, Esq. of Beccles, Suffolk.

Thomas Wildman, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Harding, of King's-road, Bedford-row.

The Rev. Mr. Fielding, of Stratford-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Rymer, of Cotham-Stubb, Durham.

Richard Hunt Muckelfield, Esq. of Tilbury-hall, Essex, to Miss Calvert, daughter of the late Peter Calvert, Esq. of Hadham, Herts.

At Chelsea, James Hayward-Poole, Esq. to Miss Lucy Anne Coulthurst.

— Jones, Esq. to Miss Stead, of Milman-street, Bedford-square.

Rev. Mr. Chaunter to Lady Harrington.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, APRIL 1786.

MARCH 14.

RICHARD WARING, at Colnbrook, Bucks, aged 84, one of the partners in the sail cloth manufactory at Newbury, Berks.

16. At Lisbon, Edward Mayne, Esq.

22. John Grayhurst, Esq. near Monmouth.

Marmaduke Browning, Esq. aged 93. He had been in the army upwards of 50 years, and served under the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden.

23. At Edinburgh, Col. Gavan Cochrane, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th regiment now in the Castle there.

24. Mrs. Reymers, widow of the late Mr. Reymers, late an eminent druggist, of Nottingham. This woman, whose maiden name was Miss Ash, of Lincolnshire, had a fortune of 9000l. She has had four husbands, viz. Mr. Leyers, grazier; Mr. Willington, druggist; Mr. Fontin, druggist; and Mr. Rymer, druggist, a German. In 1780 the last husband left Nottingham suddenly; in a month

month after the wife followed him, with all the cash she could raise; nothing was heard of her for four years, when she was brought by a pafs, in the moft abject condition, from Bristol. She has fince been taken care of by her younger fon by the firft husband, and died of grief in the 63d year of her age.

Lately, at High Worsal, Yorkfhire, Mr. Marmaduke Angel, aged 101.

25. The Rev. John St. John, Rector of Farley and Hartley, in Hampfhire.

Lately, in France, Captain Rumbold, of the guards.

26. Mrs. Mac Nally, wife of Leonard Mac Nally, Efq.

At Lancaster, Edward Norton, Efq. Member for Carlisle, third fon of Lord Grantley.

At Bath, Dr. Pollard.

Lately, at Bromley, in Kent, aged 84, Mrs. Philippa Maria Stubbs.

Lately, in the East-Indies, Thomas Shadwell, Efq. formerly Secretary to Lord Grant-ham at the Court of Spain, and fon of the late Richard Shadwell, Efq. Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office,

27. At Nice, the Right Hon. ——— Sackville, Earl of Thanet, Hereditary Sheriff of Wefmoreland. His Lordship married Mary, the only daughter of Lord John Sackville, and fifter of the prefent Duke of Dorfet.

28. Mr. Gabriel Gouldney, of Clifton, near Bristol, a Quaker, in the 81ft year of his age.

At Jamaica, Rear-Admiral Innis, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fhips upon that ftation, in the 85th year of his age.

29. At Hampstead, Charles Grove, Efq. formerly a tea-broker in the Poultry.

In Charles-ftreet, Wefminfter, the Rev. Mr. Shield.

At Doncafter, Bryan Cooke, Efq.

At Fingal, in Yorkfhire, aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Ne'fon, Rector of that parifh upwards of 50 years.

In New Inn, John Chalmers, Efq. formerly of the Ifland of Jamaica.

The Rev. John Markham, Rector of Backwall, Somerfet.

30. At Rugby, in Warwickfhire, Mr. Peter Clare, of Chancery-lane, furgeon. He was author of "An Effay on the Cure of Abfcefles by Cauftic, and on the Treatment of Wounds and Ulcers, with Obfervations on fome Improvements in Surgery," 8vo. 1779.

31. In the Fleet Prifon, Martin Williams, Efq.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of Jofiah Lucas, Efq. of St. Alban's-ftreet, Pall-Mall.

Lady Hanham, of Dean's-Court, Dorfet.

The Rev. Jofeph Payne, of Buckland, brother to the Countefs Dowager of Northampton and Lady Frances Seymour.

APRIL 1. In Argyle-ftreet, William Campbell, Efq. formerly Captain of a Company in the 3d regiment of guards.

2. The Rev. Mr. Barrell, fen. Rector and Patron of Letheringfett, in Norfolk.

3. In Ireland, the Rev. Walter Shirley, brother to the Earl of Ferrers.

4. Mifs Louifa Burgoyne, daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, Bart.

At Stoken Church, in Oxfordfhire, Mrs. Mafon, relict of John Mafon, Efq. in the 100th year of her age.

At Clare, in Ireland, Jonathan Beresford, Efq. aged upwards of 107 years. He was an Officer in the rebel army in 1715, and after the defeat he efaped to France, where he continued till the firft year of the reign of George II. when his friends obtained his pardon, and he afterwards lived retired.

5. Mrs. Kipling, widow of Henry Kipling, Efq. decaffed.

At Leiceller, Mr. Waters, of London. He had been the Northern circuit, and the day before married, at Burton upon Trent, Mifs Holland, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Holland, of that place. The fame morning the new-married couple fet out for town, intending to fleep at Leicefter; but the fudden hand of death came upon the bridegroom, and before the next morning he left a *widowed bride*, and was himfelf no more. [We cannot upon this melancholy occafion but point out to our readers a beautiful paffage from Hervey.—
"What a memorable proof is here of man's
"frailty in his beft citadel! Look! Oh! look
"on this event, ye gay and carelefs! The
"nuptial joys were all he thought on, and
"fuch the breathings of his enamoured foul!
"Yet a little while and I fhall enjoy the ut-
"moft of my wifhes; I fhall call my char-
"mer mine; and have in *her* whatever my
"heart can crave.—In the midft of thefe
"enchancing views had fome faithful friend
"reminded him of an *opening grave*, and the
"end of all things, how unreafonable would
"he have reckoned the admonition!—Yet
"though all warm with life, and rich in vi-
"fionary blifs, he was then tottering upon
"the brink of both. Dreadful viciffitude!
"to have the *bride's* *felicity* turned into *se-*
"neral *follemnity*! to be fhipwrecked in the
"very haven, and to perifh in the fight of
"happinefs."]

Lately, on Hampstead Heath, Hugh Anderson, Efq.

6. In Conduit-ftreet, Hanover-fquare, Prince Peter Gagarin, a Ruffian nobleman.

John Parsons, Efq. Mayor of Leicefter, aged 59.

7. George Rofs, Efq. of Cromarty, Member for Kirkwall.

The Rev. Richard Green, Vicar of Radcliffe, Buckinghamfhire.

Mifs Barham, youngelt daughter of Jofeph Fofter Barham, Efq. of Bedfordfhire.

At Worcefter, Nathaniel Jefferies, Efq. formerly goldfmith to her Majefty.

8. John Pelham, Efq. of Crowhurft, in Suffex. At

At Lynn, Scarlet Brown, Esq. formerly an eminent solicitor and town-clerk of that place.

At East-Sheen, Zachary Taylor, Esq.

At Bath, Hamilton Gorges, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland.

9. Mr. Wright, banker, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Gibbons, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Gibbons.

Lately, on New Forest, Hampshire, Charles Strudwick, Esq. in the 102d year of his age; he acquired a considerable fortune in being agent for prisoners in the reigns of Queen Ann, George I. and II.

Lately, at Middle, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Rector of Moreton Corbet, in Shropshire.

Lately, at Horwich, near Bolton, Rich. Pilkington, Esq. aged 92.

12. Lady Henrietta Vernon, relict of Henry Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, and one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princess Amelia.

Lately, Dr. Bolton Simpson, Vicar of Milford, near Lymington, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

13. John Marsden, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Josiah Martin, Esq. late Governor of North-Carolina.

Samuel Ireland, Esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Brecon, in the 84th year of her age, Miss Joan Gwynne, a maiden lady.

Lately, at Paddington, Benj. Haliburton, Esq. lately arrived from Jamaica.

15. Mrs. Hartley, wife of Wincheomb Henry Hartley, Esq.

16. At Ham Common, Charles Foster Holte, Esq.

At Clay-hill, Epsom, Edw. Knipe, Esq.

17. Mrs. Ellen Short, of the Tower, aged 90.

18. Mrs. Athawes, wife of Mr. Edward Athawes, of Cordwainers Hall.

Mr. Wilcox, bookseller, near the end of Chatterhouse-lane, St. John's-street, who four months since came into possession of 7000*l.* bequeathed to him by his godfather.

Mr. John Saunders, farmer and grazier, of Mackworth, near Derby, aged 100. He was able to go about the farm and do business until within a few days past, when he was seized with an ague, which carried him off.

Mrs. Bland, wife of Mr. Bland, Sword-cutler to the King.

21. In Budge-row, Mr. William Greenwood, merchant.

Lately, at his house in Bolton-row, of a disorder in his liver, the Hon. John Byron, Vice-Admiral of the White. He was born Nov. 8, 1723, and was cast away in the Wager man of war, one of Lord Anson's squadron, and after suffering most extreme hardships (of which he published a narrative) for almost five years, he returned to England, and on Dec. 30, 1746, was appointed Captain of the Syren. In 1776 he became Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and in 1778 Vice-Admiral of the White. In August 1748 he was married to Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion, of Carnays, in the county of Cornwall, by whom he has left several children.

BANKRUPTS, APRIL 1786.

HENRY Page, of Great Queen-street, St. Giles's in the Fields, saddlers ironmonger. John Marshall, Gerrard-street, Soho, money-scrivener. John Williams, Swansea, shopkeeper. Stephen Beck, Wapping, brazier. Richard Nicoll, Ware, Hertfordshire, malt-factor. Thomas Taylor, Lapworth, Warwickshire, dealer. John Wilcock, Brindle, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. James King and Joseph King, Newcastle upon Tyne, potters. Robert Martland, Wapping-wall, grocer and tobaccoist. Robert Jones, Little Minories, merchant. Francis Barraclough, Old Malton, Yorkshire, miller. John Mosman and Wm. Burne, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit-merchants. Thomas Bland, Cornhill, hatter. Alexander Gordon, Wootton-Basset, Wilts, tallow-chandler. John Cooper, Lambeth, dealer. Thomas Buckney, Earl-street, Blackfriars, timber-merchant. Thomas Jones, Battle and Hurst Green, Sussex, dealer. Joseph Bentley, High Holborn, dealer. John Whitehead, Bradford-street, Bordesley in Aston, in Birmingham, dealer. William

Bennett, Hindem, Wilts, mercer. James Ewing, Bath, brewer. John Thacker, Wisbech St. Peter's, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, merchant. Thomas Newman, Little Brickhill, Bucks, lace-dealer. Juliana Sherwin, Louth, Lincolnshire, milliner. William Tobias Greaves, Bristol, haberdasher. Henry Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed, paper-manufacturer. Samuel Gilderdale, Thorne, York, factor. Joseph Mackrell, Rye, Sussex, apothecary. David Bowen, Llyfendy, Carmarthen, dealer. John Arnold, Princes-street, Lothbury, merchant. Ebenezer Geary the younger, Basinghall-street, merchant. George White the younger, of Nottingham, linen-draper. Richard Taylor, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Richard Collins, Whapload, Lincolnshire, grocer. Isaac Moor and Thomas Moor, Tilbury, Essex, dealers. Francis Hathway and John Preston, Carey-lane, hosiery. James King, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass-manufacturer. Richard Mapp, Droitwich, Worcester-shire, merchant.



T H E European Magazine, A N D L O N D O N R E V I E W; F O R M A Y, 1786.

[Embellished with, 1. A Striking Likeness, engraved by HOLLOWAY, of the Rt. Hon, WM. EDEN, Esq. 2. A Perspective View of the late M. DE VOLTAIRE'S CHATEAU at FERNEY. And 3. and 4. A SECOND Plate of ADMISSION TICKETS to the Dramatic Performances at Sir W. W. WYNNE'S THEATRE at WYNNSTAY, from the Designs of H. BUNBURY, Esq.]

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page
Some Account of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Eden, Esq. — — —	307
Political State of the Nation and of Europe for May, 1786. No. XXVII.	309
Description of the late M. de Voltaire's Chateau at Ferney — — —	311
Royal Academy Exhibition for 1786	312
Observations on the Manners, Customs, Dress, Agriculture, &c. of the Japanese [contin.] — — —	313
Leaves collected from the Ptozzian Wreath lately woven to adorn the Shrine of Dr. Johnson [concluded]	317
Of Great Men; and of Dr. Sam. Johnson	319
Strictures on M. Reichardt's "Musical Travels" — — —	320
Some Particulars concerning the Life and Character of Capt. Cook. By David Samwell, Surgeon to the Discovery	321
Essay on the Rise and Progress of Chemistry. By Dr. Watson — — —	323
An Account of the celebrated Comte De Cagliostro [concluded] — — —	327
On Dwarfs; including some curious Circumstances relative to Count Borowski, the Polish Dwarf — — —	328
Animadversions on the Style, &c. of Dr. Gillies's "History of Greece"	329
The London Review with Anecdotes of Authors.	
Sylva; or the Wood — — —	331
Supplement to Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales — — —	334
Discourses on Prophecy. By Dr. Apthorp	348
Buzzi and Piazzzi; or, the British Biographers, a Town Eclogue. By Peter Pindar, Esq. — — —	354*
Dr. Macfarlan's Tracts on Subjects of National Importance; and a Variety of other new Publications — — —	356*
An Account of the Life and Writings of Capt. Edward Thompson — — —	357*
Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of	

	Page
Great-Britain: including Lords Debates on a paper respecting the Civil List	364*
— Commons Debates on Mr. Hastings' Petition to be heard in Person against Mr. Burke's Charges—Mr. Powys's Motion on Canadian Act—Substance of Mr. Hastings' Defence—Examination of Evidence on Mr. Burke's Charges—Mr. Sheridan's Motion against Mr. Pitt's Bill for reducing the National Debt—Mr. Pitt's Motion for changing the Duties on Wine — — —	353
Poetry; including La Partenza, by Mrs. Piozzi—On the Pleasures of Poetry, by William Parsons, Esq.—Prologue and Epilogue to the Roman Father—Sonnet to Mrs. Smith, on reading her Sonnets lately published—Epitaph on Dr. Johnson, by Soame Jenyns, Esq. The Month of May, &c. &c. — — —	362
Theatrical Journal: including Epilogue to Shirley's Bird in a Cage, by Captain Topham—Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Pope at her Husband's Benefit—Occasional Address, by Horatio Edgar Robinson, Esq. for the Introduction of Miss Thornton at Covent-Garden, at her Sister Mrs. Martyr's Benefit—Prologue, written by Mr. Colman, jun. to Capt. Topham's Small-Talk—Prologue and Epilogue, written by George Keate, Esq. for the Representation of Cymbeline by the young Gentlemen of Mr. Newcombe's School at Hackney, &c.	368
Foreign Intelligence	
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's Speech on closing the Sessions of Parliament, May 8, 1786 — — —	373
Country News — — —	ib.
Monthly Chronicle, Preferments, Marriages, Obituary, Bankrupts, Barometer and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks, Grain, &c.	
Monthly Catalogue of Books for May 1786.	

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

P. Quarre's MS. has been sent according to his direction.

Our Ppetical Correspondents have encreased so very much, that it is not in our power to insert all their pieces immediately. We shall, however, pay attention to them in their turns. and, during the recess of Parliament, hope to be able to pay off our arrears.

G. H. is informed, that any original Letters from eminent persons will be acceptable. We shall have no objection to treat with him or any of his friends on that subject.

C. A.'s pieces, intended for this month, were by accident mislaid. They will be inserted in our next.

Crito's Letter is returned to the Post office, where it is probable he may find it, if he enquires. We never pay the postage for such nonsense.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 15, to May 20, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	4	3	0	2	11	2	1	3	2
C O U N T I E S I N L A N D.										
Middlesex	4	5	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	8
Surry	4	7	0	0	2	11	2	4	4	4
Hertford	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	11
Bedford	4	2	3	0	2	8	2	4	3	8
Cambridge	4	1	2	9	2	7	1	11	3	1
Huntingdon	4	2	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	1
Northampton	4	7	3	1	2	10	2	4	3	10
Rutland	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	6
Leicester	4	10	3	0	3	1	2	4	4	4
Nottingham	4	10	3	2	2	9	2	7	4	0
Derby	5	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	6
Stafford	5	3	4	9	3	4	2	8	4	8
Salop	5	1	3	9	3	8	2	10	5	10
Hereford	5	2	0	0	3	10	3	0	0	0
Worcester	5	1	0	0	3	8	2	11	5	11
Warwick	4	7	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	1
Gloucester	5	2	0	0	3	7	2	7	4	6
Wilts	5	3	0	0	3	3	2	6	4	8
Berks	4	6	0	0	2	10	2	6	4	6
Oxford	4	7	0	0	3	1	2	9	4	6
Bucks	4	4	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	9

C O U N T I E S upon the C O A S T.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Bean	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	4	1	2	9	2	6	1	11	2	11
Norfolk	4	6	2	10	2	5	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	7	2	11	2	7	2	0	3	2
York	4	11	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	2
Durham	5	1	0	0	2	9	2	4	4	3
Northumberl.	4	8	3	3	2	8	1	11	3	8
Cumberland	5	5	3	8	3	0	2	2	4	2
Westmorl.	6	3	4	3	3	5	2	3	4	5
Lancashire	5	7	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	8
Cheshire	5	5	0	0	3	6	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	3	8	2	7	0	0
Somerset	5	6	0	0	3	7	2	9	4	10
Devon	5	8	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0
Cornwall	5	6	0	0	3	4	2	7	0	0
Dorset	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	8	4	7
Hants	4	9	0	0	3	0	2	7	4	0
Staffex	4	4	0	0	2	7	2	4	4	2
Kent	4	3	0	0	2	10	2	2	2	11

WALES, May 8, to May 13, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Bean	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
North Wales	5	4	4	4	3	6	2	1	4	9
South Wales	5	4	4	2	3	6	1	11	4	5

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L 1786.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27—29 — 93 ———	44 ———	N.
28—30 — 02 ———	45 ———	N. N. E.
29—29 — 85 ———	47 ———	E.
30—29 — 60 ———	40 ———	N.

M A Y,

1—29 — 92 ———	42 ———	N.
2—29 — 99 ———	47 ———	S. S. W.
3—29 — 51 ———	46 ———	S.
4—29 — 38 ———	52 ———	S.
5—29 — 59 ———	47 ———	S.
6—29 — 57 ———	52 ———	E.
7—29 — 60 ———	50 ———	N.
8—29 — 61 ———	50 ———	E.
9—29 — 42 ———	50 ———	S.
10—29 — 30 ———	59 ———	S.
11—29 — 55 ———	59 ———	S. W.
12—29 — 47 ———	58 ———	S.
13—29 — 75 ———	57 ———	S. S. W.
14—30 — 27 ———	58 ———	S.
15—30 — 24 ———	62 ———	S.
16—30 — 05 ———	64 ———	W.
17—29 — 93 ———	58 ———	W.

18—30 — 09 ———	56 ———	N.
19—30 — 16 ———	55 ———	N. N. E.
20—30 — 14 ———	58 ———	N.
21—30 — 10 ———	59 ———	N.
22—30 — 05 ———	64 ———	W.
23—30 — 16 ———	60 ———	W.
24—30 — 17 ———	63 ———	W.
25—30 — 25 ———	62 ———	W.
26—30 — 27 ———	68 ———	S.
27—30 — 19 ———	70 ———	N.

P R I C E of S T O C K S,

May 27, 1786.

Bank Stock, ———	New S. S. Ann. ———
New 4 per Cent. ———	India Stock, 161
1777, 90 5-8ths a 91 1/2	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, ———	India Bonds, 47s. a 48s
110 1/4	prem.
3 per Cent. Bank red. ———	New Navy and Vict.
71 1/4 a 72 1/4	Bills ———
3 per Ct. Conf. 72 1/2 a ———	Long Ann. a 1 1/2 5-16th
73 3-8ths	yrs. pur.
3 per Cent. 1726, ———	10 years Short Ann.
3 per Cent. 1751, ———	1777, ———
South Sea Stock, ———	30 years Ann. 1778,
Old S. S. An. ———	Exchequer Bills, ———

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Engraved by F. H. Stodart.

THE RT. HON: W^M EDEN

Published by J. Snell Cornhill 1786.

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

For M A Y, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
An A C C O U N T of the Right Hon. WILLIAM EDEN, Esq.

[With an ENGRAVING of him.]

WILLIAM EDEN, Esq. is of the antient and respectable family of the Edens, which has long been seated in the northern part of this kingdom. He is the second brother of Sir John Eden, and received an excellent education ; which, being employed on talents and industry seldom to be met with, has already placed him in situations both of honour and profit, and we hesitate not to predict, will elevate him to still higher and more dignified employments in the state than he has hitherto filled.

After the elementary parts of his education were finished at Eton, he was placed at Christ-Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. June 2, 1768, and afterwards became a member of one of the Inns of Court. He at first devoted his attention to the law, with a design of following the practice of it, and actually went the northern circuit, being patronized and recommended by Mr. Wedderburne, in concert with whom he is supposed to have planned and effected the Coalition. But having, in the course of his studies, viewed his profession with rather more philosophical eyes than is common with those who derive the greatest emoluments from practice, he was soon discovered to possess abilities that might be more profitably employed in affairs of state than in Westminster-Hall. In 1771 he published " Principles of Penal Law, 8vo. ; a work consisting of detached observations, but without any regular chain of causes and effects. It, however, discovered a considerable share of ingenuity and genius, and recommended its author to the notice of the Minister, who soon afterwards appointed him under-secretary of state for the northern department. In this employment he conducted himself with

great ability ; and, in addition to the emoluments of his office, had the post of one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital given to him : He was also taken under the patronage of the duke of Marlborough, and chosen member for Woodstock. In March 1776, he was advanced to the dignity of a Lord of Trade and Plantations ; and in 1778, when the too late adopted plan of treating with the Colonies was determined upon, he, with lord Carlisle and governor Johnstone, was nominated to the important office of Commissioner.

He embarked for America with his coadjutors ; but their mission, as our readers will recollect, was not attended with any success. It seems, however, to have been the means of introducing him to the friendship of lord Carlisle, whom, in December 1780, he accompanied to Ireland as Secretary. He continued in this station until the change of the ministry, in April 1782, when he defended his patron with a degree of warmth and spirit, which before had not been discovered to form part of his character. Being in England at this juncture, he took a very decided part against the new administration. The following letter to lord Shelburne, at that time handed about, will shew how much he resented the treatment his friend had just then experienced.

Downing-street, April 5, 1782.

" My Lord,

" HAVING reconsidered the conference with which your lordship, yesterday, indulged me, I think that I ought specifically to state my reasons for having often declined your intimations to me to enter into opinions and facts respecting the present circumstances,

of Ireland, and the measures best to be pursued there. When I arrived in London, I had come prepared, and disposed, and instructed, to serve most cordially in the critical measure of closing the Lord Lieutenant's government, so as to place it with all practicable advantages in the hands of whatever person his Majesty's ministers might have destined to succeed to it.

"I pre supposed, however, that either his Excellency would be recalled very soon, but not without the attentions which are due to him, his station, and his services; or that his Majesty's ministers would assist and instruct him in first concluding the business of the session, and the various publick measures and arrangements, of some difficulty and consequence, which are immediately connected with it, and which cannot be completed in less than four or five months.

"Finding, however, to my extreme surprise, that the manner of giving the lieutenancy of the East Riding to lord Caermarthen had been such as to amount to a marked and personal insult, when it is considered that the thing taken is merely honorary, and that the person from whom it is taken is an absent viceroy; and hearing also from your lordship, that the duke of Portland is not unlikely to be made the immediate and actual messenger of his own appointment, I from that moment declined any communication respecting facts and measures, because this line adopted towards the present Lord Lieutenant must, in my opinion, be fatal to the ease of his successors for a long period of time, and ruinous to all good government, and the consequent peace of Ireland.

"Your lordship has informed me, that this is not meant as a personal exertion of power against lord Carlisle, but that his Majesty's ministers have adopted this mode of removing the Lord Lieutenant, as a wise measure of government. I differ so totally in my judgment, that it would be idle in me to trouble them further respecting Ireland.

"I shall, as the duty of my situation requires, wait on such of his Majesty's ministers as are disposed to see me, and with that respect which is due to them, shall submit what I have here stated.

"My next anxiety is to act as I believe lord Carlisle would wish me to act, for his honour and the publick service; two objects which cannot at this moment be separated. I am ready this evening, or to-morrow morning, at any hour, to attend the commands of his Majesty's ministers, either separately or collectively. To-morrow at two, I shall go into the country, to make a visit of personal respect and private friendship; and on Monday, in the House of Commons, I shall state,

as fully as a weak voice will permit, what I conceive to be the present circumstances of Ireland: I shall do this without any mixture of complaint, and with the most anxious regard to facilitate any subsequent system for the publick tranquillity. I shall only wish to let it be implied by the world, from Irish facts, in contradiction to English treatment, that the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (I borrow his own words from his last letter to your lordship) "has had the good fortune to conduct the business of Ireland, at a most critical period, without discredit to his Majesty's government, and with many increasing advantages to the interests of his kingdoms.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"WM. EDEN."

In 1779 he published "Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle — On certain perversions of political reasoning; and on the nature, progress, and effects of party-spirit, and of parties. — On the present circumstances of the war between Great Britain and the combined powers of France and Spain. — On the Publick Debts, on the Publick Credit, and on the Means of raising Supplies. — On the Representations of Ireland respecting a free Trade." 8vo. In the next year he republished them with the addition of a fifth, "On Population; on certain Revenue Laws and Regulations connected with the Interest of Commerce; and on Publick Oeconomy." All these Letters are written in a very masterly style, and shew consummate knowledge and information on the subject.

In times like the present, a neutrality in politics is impracticable, and the most moderate, by the versatility of the leaders of party, have found themselves associated with those whom they have most violently opposed. This was the case of Mr. Eden, who, a few months afterwards, was whimsically enough connected with persons whose principles and practices he had certainly no respect for. The short period of Mr. Fox's administration left him in an opposition to Government, from which he has just emancipated himself, by accepting the employment of negotiating a commercial treaty with France, which both parties acknowledge him peculiarly adapted for by his pursuits and abilities.

Mr. Eden's acceptance of this employment, which was negotiated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who married his sister, made him the subject of many satirical epigrams, and laughable paragraphs in the publick prints; nor did the punsters omit the fair opportunity his name afforded them of displaying their talents: but what was infinitely of more consequence, many respectable persons considered his conduct, in this instance,

stance, as inconsistent with the just claims an old friend, patron, and benefactor had on his gratitude, and recent political alliances were supposed to have on his honour : but we apprehend the time is not far distant when his character will appear in a different point of view ; and we will hazard an opinion (not hastily adopted, or founded on mere conjecture), that the behaviour of Lord North, to whom, and to whom only, Mr. Eden was any ways accountable, will soon justify the political conduct of his friend, and what at

first appeared to have been a desertion from the principles of gratitude and honour, will be found perfectly consistent with both. In a word, we consider this step of Mr. Eden's as part of a concerted plan between him and his noble friend, and as a prelude to Lord North's withdrawing himself from an Opposition which experience has taught him must be in vain against an administration who so industriously and successfully pursue the wisest measures for the public benefit.

THE POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE, for MAY 1786.
No. XXVII.

IN our last we left the East-India Governor's cause just assuming some regular form of process, promising a termination by and by. This process was a hearing of both parties, by the prosecutor being enjoined to bring forth his specific articles of charge against the defendant ; and the latter coming forth a volunteer, by permission of the House, to answer to the charges *in propria persona*, without the aid of Counsel, Attorney, or Solicitor, or other legal assistant. The articles, which are numerous and voluminous, with the answer, are both before the House and the Public ; it would, therefore, ill become us to comment or criticise upon either, or both, at the moment of writing : we must, therefore, recur to our former observation, that, in the event, somebody must lose honour or reputation, either the accuser or accused : they could not even divide the guilt between them, without sealing both the characters with infamy. In all events, may strict impartial justice take place to its extent !

We likewise noticed the splitting the amendment of the East-India regulating-act into two parts, predicting that all three would want amendment in the course of two or three years. One-half of our prediction has been fulfilled in the course of this revolving month : an amendment of the first amendment ran through both Houses in one day ! Of this we need say no more at present.

We hinted at some apparent inconsistencies and palpable errors in the report of the Secret Committee concerning the national revenue and expenditure, which we offered to point out on demand, on condition of our remonstrances being attended to. It is well we did not give ourselves that trouble ; for true and solid information and correction of errors is not what our Ministers want. We speak not wantonly, or at random ; some, nay many, of those errors and defects of the statement of finance and expenditure have been pointed out very clearly by a Member of the

one House to the Minister's face, in one of the most masterly pointed harangues that has been delivered, at least so as to reach our attention, this Session, without making the least impression upon his mind, or any visible change to his countenance : it was not even honoured with the formality of a speech from the Minister in reply. Well, then, may our humble plain lucubrations be neglected and despised.

Some strenuous efforts were likewise made by some noble Lords in the other House to open the eyes of Ministers to see the errors of their ways, and the weakness of the foundation on which they are fondly and vainly building the ponderous superstructure of national credit ; but all to no purpose.

How shall we enter upon and treat a subject which has occurred this month, to the astonishment of all mankind, except the actors in the scene ! A wild, visionary, romantic scheme of fortification, which we had the honour to reprobate in February and March, which was reprobated by Parliament, which was reprobated by the whole nation, men and women of understanding and reflection—was in this month re-introduced with less ceremony than at the first, as a piece of mere routine business, and a matter of indifference to the Nation !—It was instantly met by the same gentleman who attacked it so successfully in the first instance, and with equal or more rapid success than before ; in both which cases he has acquired immortal honour. Will nothing reach the Minister, to bring conviction home to his mind, that he is erroneous in his conduct, and, consequently, growing daily more obnoxious to the people, whose voice and spirit ushered him into power ?—If these mementos will not do, we know not what will strike conviction upon his callous mind.

The Minister perseveres in pushing through his Excise-scheme, let what will be the consequence ! For the most pernicious, unconstitutional, and oppressive measures, a minister of state never waited a pretence. The increase

increase of the revenue is the present minister's standing dish, to answer all purposes.—The revenue, the revenue! is the only object he places before his eyes; it absorbs all his faculties, and engrosses all his attention. To this he seems willing to sacrifice men's liberty and property, and even their lives, with every thing that is dear and valuable to freemen, to rational beings, to Englishmen! So madly bent is he on his revenue-schemes, his excise-schemes, and stamping-schemes, that he wants to make it criminal in the subjects to petition, to complain, to remonstrate, against the multitudinous, heavy, oppressive burdens he is daily heaping upon their shoulders, and the galling fetters and chains which he is continually rivetting upon their arms and limbs.—To comfort them under the pressure, or rather to mock them, he gravely tells them, their burden will be lighter a hundred years hence, by the means of his moon-shine scheme of paying the national debt GRADUALLY.—Gradually indeed! by slow degrees;—the benefit to be felt a hundred years hence; that is, if Frenchmen, and all their friends and followers, shall continue so long peaceable neighbours, and staunch friends to Englishmen; and these latter shall have an uninterrupted run of prosperity all that time, and provided the Minister and his select committee have made no blunders in their calculations of Debtor and Creditor of the publick money.—Not one of these *data*, however, do we subscribe to.—In the mean time, stockjobbing acquires an additional spring to its motion, and gambling will rise in the Alley to a greater pitch than ever, under the auspices of the Right Hon. the new Superintendants of that illustrious branch of traffick.

To this rapacity of revenue the poor hawkers and pedlers have fallen a total sacrifice, and are literally sinking under their burden! Lively emblem of their brethren burden-bearers, the tradesmen all over the kingdom. It is what they are all destined to come to, according to our most excellent Minister's plan, in their several turns, one body of men after another, by partial pointed taxation.

Owing to some secret obstruction, which

ministers do not care to publish, the progress of their money-bills on deals and buttens through the House has been retarded, and the impost considerably altered, enough to shew with what little judgment the business was first entered upon.

The Americans are going great lengths in contraband trade among our West India Islands; and it is even said that the Congress, by their Ambassador here, is calling our Ministry to order upon that subject. This we must leave to future investigation, when the fact is more firmly established, and the concomitant circumstances are more clearly developed.

The Irish Parliament have been prorogued, after a most gracious Speech from the Throne, all pacific and calm, undisturbed with foreign politics or the commercial regulation with Great-Britain. It does not appear from that Speech that there is any connection or mutual dependence between England and Ireland. This puts a flat negative upon all the arguments of Ministers and their friends, adduced to enforce the famous Propositions being carried into a law. The fears and tremblings of our courtiers on that score are all completely done away, and we hope such arguments will never be taken up again, to terrify or precipitate our legislators into any national compact whatsoever.

The face of Europe appears at present very calm and serene. The Dutch seem disposed to settle their internal differences among themselves, without calling in foreign Powers to the aid of either of the contending parties: this is one great step towards preserving the public tranquillity undisturbed. The little progress made openly in the Emperor's schemes is another circumstance which contributes to the same salutary purpose. But the precarious state of the health of the King of Prussia seems to be the key-stone of the present pacific state of Europe: whenever that drops out, the political state of Europe will probably assume a new aspect. If to that should be added the demise or deposition of the Grand Seignior, the scene would become gloomy and dangerous indeed.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION of the CHATEAU of FERNEY, the Seat of the late M. DE VOLTAIRE.

[Illustrated by an ELEGANT ENGRAVING.]

WHEN Voltaire quitted a rented house which he inhabited on the territory of Geneva, because he was prevented by the States from exhibiting a play there to the Marshal Duke de Richelieu, he purchased a vast tract of land in that part of Burgundy properly called the Pais de Gex, which stretches almost to the gates of Geneva which opens into France, and that part of Switzer-

land bounding on the south-west side of the lake.

At Ferney, his place of residence, he found a large old French chateau, which he razed to the ground, and in its stead he erected a very noble seat-like house; but by preserving some awkward gateways and turrets, the beauty of the building is much deformed on that front which faces the great road

road to Gex; and the back-front is only visible to those walking there.

Notwithstanding his long stay in England, and his pretended attention to and affectation of our taste in planting, building, and gardening, every part of his demesne was equally frenchified as any citizen's plat of ground in the environs of Paris. All his woods were cut into walks star fashion; and all the variety consisted in its being a star of greater or less magnitude, with more or fewer rays.

Mr. Voltaire's theatre was in one of his out-offices, was neatly fitted up, and might have contained two hundred persons.

The parish-church forming part of the quadrangle or grand court to the old chateau, and Voltaire being thereby intercepted a view of the lake, he fairly sawed the church

in two, without any spiritual licence for so doing, or without a with your leave, or by your leave, of the bishop or dean; but, as a salvo to the injury, he put in very large capitals, distinguishable from the great road to the town of Gex (and so purposely intended) these words—

Deo Erexit Voltaire.

The house was built by an architect of Geneva, called Billion; but in this, he was only the bricklayer or stone-mason, for the model is very common all over France; and was it not for having committed the folly of preserving the gateways, and some towers capped with pinnacles, according to the French manner of building, it would be a very magnificent fabric.

S O M E R S E T - P L A C E.

R O Y A L A C A D E M Y E X H I B I T I O N, 1786.

ON Monday, May 1, was opened the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The present Exhibition is a very respectable one; and, what must give particular pleasure to the lovers of the arts, is, that it abounds less in *portrait* than those of former years, and more in *works of imagination*.

Another comfortable reflection is, that if some of the *old* artists think proper to withhold their works from the Exhibition, there are *young ones* rising and advancing with hasty steps to supply their places, and amply to make up for the deficiency. The present performances of Mr. Opie, Mr. Northcote, Mr. Hoppner, Mr. Browne, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Hodges, and Mr. Webber, will evince the truth of this assertion. The President has about a dozen portraits in this Exhibition; the most striking of which, for character and expression, are, the Duke of Orleans and John Hunter; and for the milder graces, the Duchess of Devonshire and her child. It is to be regretted that Sir Joshua has not indulged himself, nor gratified the Public with any work of fancy this year; if he has got any new Venus, or Pastoral Nymph, he keeps them at home.

Mr. Louthborough shines as usual; every year adds new wreaths to his high reputation; in *his* line he is undoubtedly the first artist now living.

The lovers of the arts have also the satisfaction to observe, in the present Exhibition, that sculpture keeps pace with painting. The death of Diomedes, by Mr. Proctor, is evidently the work of a great genius, bold, energetic, and sublime; and is a full confir-

mation of the high opinion which the Public conceived of him last year, from his model of *Ixion*. The figure in marble of one of the Titans (a donation to the Academy by Mr. Banks) is admirably conceived, and the anatomy well understood. In short, for correctness of design, and masterly stile of execution, it seems to be superior to any thing in that line that has yet been presented to the Academy.

We now proceed to give an account of some of the most capital works in the Exhibition: and first, of the higher branch of the art, viz. the HISTORICAL.

Of all the pictures in the present Exhibition, or that perhaps we have yet seen exhibited in this country, the most striking, most novel, and most extraordinary production is undoubtedly that excellent picture by Mr. West, No. 148, "Alexander the Third rescued from the fury of a stag by the intrepidity of Cohn Fitzgerald, ancestor of the present family of Mackenzie."

The composition is conceived with great judgement; and the *tout ensemble* arranged with such *perspicuity*, as explains, at first view, the business of the picture to the understanding of every beholder.

The drawing is the next great requisite; and in this (as far as a mere *amateur* can judge) the artist appears to be equally happy, both in correctness, firmness, and spirit; not only in the human figures, but also in the dogs and horses.

The *clear obscure* forcible, natural, and of great relief, without blackness, or the too common artificial management, of destroying one half of the picture, to give value to the other half.

The

The *distribution of colours*, and the philosophical arrangements of them in prismatic order, produce a striking and a pleasing effect, and shew that Mr. West has closely studied optics, and perfectly understands the theory of light and colours. In short, to sum up all the other requisites necessary to form a good historical picture, viz. propriety of character, observance of costume, &c. &c. we may fairly pronounce this picture to be one of the best this country has produced.

No. 20. The Resurrection of Our Saviour—By B. West, R. A. “The angel having removed the stone from the door of the sepulchre” is finely expressed, as viewing the Divinity that issues forth with a respect and veneration due to a superior being.

figure of Our Saviour is justly drawn, except the right leg, which seems to be somewhat too large, and at first view gives to the figure a form too athletic. This defect, or rather this effect, might be easily remedied.—The colouring of this picture possesses an extraordinary degree of clearness and brilliancy, and shews Mr. West to be greatly improved in this enchanting branch of the art.

The next in merit, in the historical line, appear to be those of Mr. Opie and Mr. Northcote.

No. 96. The Assassination of King James the First of Scotland, &c.

This picture is conceived with much spirit and propriety of action, particularly the female figures.—However, it has been observed, that the King rather exposes his body too much to the blow of the principal assassin, whose countenance does not seem to exhibit any traits of the character of a murderer.

The drawing of the heads is good, and in a large broad manner: the rest of the figure not so correct, but seems to want that practice in design, which we discover in the heads. On the whole, this picture must be allowed a work of great merit, and does Mr. Opie very great credit.

The picture of Mr. Northcote which claims our first attention, is No. 188. The two young Princes murdered in the Tower. The story is admirably told; and at once speaks the horrid deed. The drawing well put together, with firmness and precision, particularly the men.—The *clear obscure* somewhat defective, from the great mass of light (in the lower part, where the Princes lie asleep) not being sufficiently connected with the upper part. However, on the whole, the effect is striking. The colouring appears to have too much black in the shadows, which gives the picture, at first sight, a leaden hue: and this effect is increased by the red draperies being thrown too much toward the sides of the picture, which deprives it of that brilliancy which we have just observed in the works of those artists

most eminent for colouring. Notwithstanding the defects abovementioned, this picture is a work of great merit, and which does honour to the present times. It is said to have been purchased by Mr. Alderman Boydell.

No. 203. The Death of Prince Maximilian of Brunswick. The distress which this picture exhibits, is finely supported throughout. The drawing is equally correct as that of the former picture. The characters of the heads of those who accompany the Prince, are very expressive; evidently sensible of the danger of their own situation, as well as that of their Prince.

Mr. Fuseli. This artist undoubtedly possesses a considerable share of genius, and of learning. He has also a great deal of imagination: 'tis pity it were not more under the guidance of judgment, and that he would paint more from nature.

It is a difficult task to estimate the merits of this artist's works, by any rule or criterion by which we judge of others. Pictures are, or ought to be, a representation of natural objects, delineated with taste and precision. Mr. Fuseli gives us the human figure from the recollection of its form, and not from the form itself; he seems to paint every thing from fancy, which renders his works almost incomprehensible, and leaves no criterion to judge of them, but the imagination. This we conceive to be an attempt of the painter to express what lies more within the reach of the poet; and cannot be admitted in painting, unless accompanied by such *correctness* and *truth*, as we observe in *Raphael* and *Teniers*, who have painted subjects of a similar kind with the *Shepherd's Dream*. If Mr. Fuseli would pay a proper attention to the circumstances abovementioned, his pictures in the line of *poetical painting*, would rank very high indeed.

Signora Angelica Kauffman has three pieces in the present Exhibition, No. 86, 196, and 214. These pictures possess that character which usually constitutes her works; but they do not appear to be either so beautifully conceived or so tasty in their execution, as to drawing, characters, or colour, as those which she painted in England. They seem to be done from memory of her former works; and no new beauties have been added to her style, by her late tour to Italy.

Mr. J. Turnbull. No. 132. The Return of Priam with the Body of Hector. This picture clearly shews, that Mr. Turnbull possesses many of the great requisites for a painter. When we examine the composition, drawing, clear obscure, colouring, &c. we may fairly pronounce it the first work of an artist that must, when practice shall bring his talents to maturity, make a distinguished figure in the line of historical painting.

OBSERVATIONS on the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS, AGRICULTURE, &c.
of the JAPANESE.

[By C. P. THUNBERG, formerly PHYSICIAN to the Dutch Factory in Japan *.]

(Continued from Page 238.)

THE observant traveller proceeds to mention some other particulars concerning the houses of the Japanese. Each room has two or more windows, which begin near the ceiling and reach down within a couple of feet of the floor. They consist of light sashes, which can be put in and taken out at pleasure, and slide behind each other in two grooves made for this purpose in the beams above and below. They are divided into rectangular panes, which are sometimes forty in number; on the outside they are covered with fine white paper, which is seldom or never oiled, and which admits a good deal of light, though it prevents all prospect without. The roof projects far beyond the house, and is sometimes lengthened out with a small separate roof, which covers a gallery built without the house and before the windows. From this smaller, pass inwards and downwards square bits of wood, on which mats intended for blinds made of reeds are hung; these mats can be roll'd up or extended at will; they serve partly to prevent passengers from looking into the house, but chiefly to screen the paper windows from rain. The windows are never glazed; nor did I ever observe mother of pearl, or *glacies marie* used for this purpose.

The floor is always covered with mats, made of a fine sort of grass (a *juncus*) and stuffed with rice-straw to the thickness of three or four inches. They are always of the same size, viz. a fathom in length, and half one in breadth. They are adorned along the sides with a thin blue or black band. It was only in the emperor's palace at Japan that I saw mats larger than the common size. In the meaner houses there is a part of the room at the further end not cover'd with mats; it serves instead of an antichamber for a place to take the shoes off. Within, the floor is raised and covered with mats. This is the inhabited part of the house: it may be divided into several apartments by boards. The walls within, and the ceiling, are covered with beautiful thick paper, on which various flowers are imprinted, either of green, yellow, white, or variegated colours, and sometimes with silver and gold intermixed. The paste they use to fasten it on is made of rice, and, as the smoke during the winter soils this tapestry very much, it is renewed every third or fourth year.

The part of the house fronting the street serves tradesmen and mechanics for their shop, and the back part only is inhabited. In the room which serves for a kitchen there is no

other hearth than a hole in the middle, surrounded with some stoves, which rise no higher than the surface of the mats surrounding them.

The house is blackened with smoke, for there is no chimney except a hole in the roof, and accidents from fire often happen from the vacuity of the mats.

Every house has a small court, which is often adorned with portions of earth thrown up, and various trees, shrubs, and flower-pots. Every house has also a room for bathing, commonly on one side of the court. In Jeddo, and some other cities, every house has a store-house built of stone and secure from fire, in which they can save their property.

Fire-places and stoves are unknown in the whole country, though the cold is so severe that fires must be made in the apartments from October till March. The fire is made in pots of copper with broad projecting edges, the cavity is fill'd with clay or ashes, and in this is laid well-burn'd charcoal. This grate is set in the middle or at one side of the room. They either kindle the fire several times a day, or keep it up constantly, according to the use which is made of the room. Such fires are however subject to many inconveniences; the charcoal sometimes smokes and the room is discoloured, and the eyes suffer severely.

The Japanese houses have not, either in the cities or the country, the convenience or beauty of the European. The rooms are not so cheerful, nor in the winter so warm, nor so secure from fire, nor so durable. The semi-transparent paper windows in particular give them both within and without a mean appearance.

The public buildings are more spacious, but in the same stile. The roof, which is adorned with a number of towers of a peculiar appearance, constitutes their chief ornament.

The cities are some of them very large. They are sometimes surrounded with a wall and fosse, especially those where any chief holds his court. The capital Jeddo is said to be in circumference twenty-one hours walk, or about twenty-one French leagues. I had an opportunity to survey from an eminence this spacious city, which equals if it does not exceed Peking in size. The streets are both straight and wide; they are divided by gates at certain distances, as in all the other cities; at each gate there is a very high staircase, from

* From the ENGLISH REVIEW for April, 1786.

the top of which fires, which happen very often, may be easily discovered.

Villages are distinguished from cities by having only one street, which is of an incredible length, generally exceeding a mile and half, and often so long, that it requires several hours to traverse them. They lie sometimes so close to one another, that nothing but a bridge or a brook, and a different name, separates them.

Corresponding to the simplicity of the architecture is the scantiness of the household furniture, which however is such as not a little to contribute to convenience, and even to the ornament of the house. They have no closets, bureaux, chests, sofas, beds, tables, chairs, clock, looking-glass, &c. Most of these articles are neither used nor known. The soft mats, which cover the floor, serve for chairs, and beds. At meal-time a little table, a foot square, and ten inches high, is set before each person. Upon holidays a soft mattrass stuffed with cotton is laid upon the mats. Cupboards, chests, bureaux, and boxes are kept in a separate room. Most of the East Indian nations sit cross legged, but the Chinese and Japanese set their feet under their body, and so make their heels serve for a chair.

With respect to the variety of *eatables* which are found in the Japanese isles and the surrounding sea, partly the produce of nature, and partly reared or prepared by art, the country of which I am speaking exceeds perhaps all others hitherto discovered. The Japanese use not only whatever is itself wholesome or nourishing, but almost every article of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, even poisonous things, which are so prepared as to be fit for use. All the dishes are cut into small pieces, well dress'd and stuffed, and mixed with proper sauce. Hence, every thing being prepared, no one at the table has the trouble of cutting large slices and distributing them among the other guests. At the time of eating each person sets himself down on the soft mat in the usual manner. Before each person is placed a little square table, on which are set the things that are before-hand destined in the kitchen for each guest, on the cleanest vessel of porcelain or japanned wood. These vessels have tolerably large basins, and are always provided with a cover. The first dish is fish and fish soup. The soup is drank out of cups, but the bits of meat are taken up with two lacerated skewers, which they hold between the fingers of the right hand, and use so dextrously, that they can take up the smallest grain of rice with them, and they serve instead of knife and fork. As soon as one thing is finished, the dish is removed and another set in its place. The last thing is brought in a blue porcelain cup, which is provided. The servant who carries

in the meat falls upon his knees when he sets it down, and also when he removes it. When a number eat in company, they make each other profound bows before they begin. Women do not eat with the men, but by themselves. Between every remove they drink *sacki*, or nil of rice, which is pour'd out of a tea-kettle into a saucer of varnish'd wood. At this time they eat sometimes a quarter of a hard boiled egg, and with this they empty several saucers. They commonly eat three times a day, about eight in the morning, two in the afternoon, and again at eight. Some eat without any regular order, just as they are hungry, so that the meat must stand ready all day. Rice, which is of a very white colour and excellent taste, supplies the Japanese with bread; it is dress'd with the other meat. *Miso* soup, boiled with fish and onions, is universally eaten, and commonly at each meal. *Miso* is like lintseed; it is the small beans of the *dolichos soja*.

Tea and oil of *sacki* are the only liquors of the Japanese, a much smaller number than the thirsty Europeans can produce. They never use wine or spirits, and will scarcely taste them when they are offered by the Dutch. The taste of coffee is unknown but to a few interpreters, and brandy is not among them a necessary of life. They have not yet allowed themselves to be corrupted by the Europeans who visit them. Rather than take from others what may be useful or convenient, they have preserved in its purity an ancient mode of living, lest they should unawares introduce practices that may in time become hurtful.

Sacki is a kind of oil which they prepare from rice. It is tolerably clear and not unlike wine, but has a peculiar taste, which can scarcely be counted very agreeable. When the liquor is very fresh it is whitish; but when it is put into a small wooden vessel it becomes very brown. This drink is kept in all the inns, as wine in the taverns of Europe. It constitutes their entertainment at festivals and times of rejoicing, and it is used as wine by persons of distinction at their meals. The Japanese never drink it cold, but, heating it in common tea-kettles, pour it out into shallow cups of varnished wood, and take it very warm. They very soon become intoxicated; but this passes off in a few minutes, leaving behind a severe head-ach. *Sacki* is imported to Batavia, where it is drank before meals to whet the appetite; the white sort, on account of its less disagreeable taste, is preferred. Tea is used over all the country to allay thirst. Hence a kettle with boiling water and pulverized tea is kept over the fire in every house, and more especially in every inn. The brown decoction is diluted and cooled with cold water.

Smoking

Smoking of tobacco was not an ancient practice in Japan, it was probably introduced by the Portuguese. The Japanese have no other name for this plant; both sexes smoke. The quantity consumed is all reared in the country, and is the common sort. It is divided into filaments almost as fine as hair. The pipes are small, scarce more than six inches long; they are of varnished bamboos, with head and mouth-piece of copper: the head is so small, that scarce the third of a can be put in, which is done with the finger. A pipe is finished at a few draughts; it is then emptied of the ashes, and fill'd again. The smoke is blown out thro' both the nostrils and mouth. Persons of distinction use the following apparatus: An oblong box, nine inches long, six broad, and three fingers high, is set before every guest. In this are laid pipes and tobacco; and three cups are set at the same time, all of which are used in smoking. One of these cups, which are generally of thick porcelain, is filled with ashes, on which a live coal is placed to light the pipe: the second serves to receive the ashes, which are struck out of the pipe when it is finished; it is usual to extinguish them by spitting on them: the third cup is used as a spitting-box. When visits are made, this apparatus is the first thing which is presented. A box of this kind is sometimes provided with a cover, which is fastened on with a ribband, and carried by a servant, when they go to places where they do not expect to be treated with tobacco. The common people generally carry both pipes and tobacco with them when they go out. The pipe is put into a case, which is stuck in the girdle on the right side. The purses for holding tobacco are scarce a hand in length or breadth; they are provided with a flap, which is fastened with an ivory hook. These purses are suspended at the girdle by a silken string, and a cornelian, or a piece of agate. They are generally made of a peculiar sort of silk, with interwoven flowers of gold and silver.

The sciences are very far from having arrived at the same height in Japan as in Europe. The history of the country is, notwithstanding, more authentic, perhaps, than that of any other country; and it is studied, without distinction, by all. Agriculture, which is considered as the art most necessary, and most conducive to the support and prosperity of the kingdom, is no where in the world brought to such perfection as here, where neither civil nor foreign war, nor emigration, diminishes population; and where a thought is never entertained, either of getting possession of other countries, or to import the useless, and often hurtful productions of foreign lands; but where the utmost care is taken that no turf lies uncultivated, and no produce of the earth unemployed.

Astronomy is pursued and respected; but the natives are unable, without the aid of Chinese, and sometimes of Dutch almanacks, to form a true calendar, or calculate an eclipse of the sun or moon within minutes and seconds. Medicine has never arrived, nor is it likely to arrive at any degree of perfection. Anatomy is totally unknown; the knowledge of diseases imperfect, intricate, and often fabulous. Botany and the knowledge of medicines constitute the whole of their skill. They use only simples; and these generally in diuretic and diaphoretic decoctions. They are unacquainted with compound medicines. Their physicians always, indeed, feel the pulse; but they are very tedious, not quitting for a quarter of an hour; besides, they examine first one, and then the other arm, as if the blood was not driven by the same heart to both pulses. Besides those diseases which they have in common with other countries or peculiar to themselves, the venereal disease is very frequent, which they have only as yet understood how to alleviate by decoctions, thought to purify the blood. Salivation, which their physicians have heard mentioned by the Dutch surgeons, appears to them extremely formidable, both to conduct and to undergo; but they received with gratitude and joy the method of cure by *aqua mercurialis*, which I had the satisfaction first to instruct them in. Different interpreters used this method as early as the year 1775 or 1776, and perfectly restored, under my direction, many, both in Nogasaki and out of it. • *Jurisprudence* is not an extensive study in Japan. No country has thinner law-books, or fewer judges. Explanations of the laws, and advocates, are things altogether unknown; but no where, perhaps, are the laws more certainly put in force, without respect to persons, without partiality or violence. They are very strict, and law-suits very short. The Japanese know little more of physics or chemistry, than what they have learned of late years of the Europeans.

Manufactures are much practised through the whole country. In some cases they are inferior, in others they are superior, to the best-wrought articles of European industry. They work very well in copper and iron. Their silks and cottons equal, and sometimes exceed, those wrought in India. Their varnished wood-ware, especially the old, exceed every thing of the kind which other countries have produced.

Agriculture is in the highest repute. Notwithstanding the wildness of the mountains, the soil, even of the mountains themselves, as well as the hills, is cultivated up to the very top. They need not their premiums and encouragement; since in that country, the farmer is considered as the most useful citizen;

nor is he oppressed by those numerous burdens which, in other countries, prevent, and at all times will prevent, the improvement of his art. He is subject to none of those various services which in many countries of Europe consume so much of his time and labour. His whole obligation consists in the necessity of cultivating his land. If a farmer does not, every year, employ a certain part of his land, he loses it, and another, who is able, may take it. Thus he may employ his whole study and time in the care of his land, assisted in it by his wife and children. There are no meadows in the whole country, but the whole land is either ploughed or planted; and, no space being lost in extensive meadows, for the support of cattle, nor in large and useless plantations of tobacco, nor in rearing grain of secondary use, the whole country is covered with habitations and people, and is able to maintain, in plenty, its innumerable inhabitants. In no part is manure collected with greater industry; so that nothing, which can be employed for this purpose, is lost. The cattle are fed at home all the year, that every thing which falls from them may remain in the yard; and horses upon the road are followed by old men and children, for the sake of their dung; nay, even urine itself, which so seldom is used to fertilize the fields of Europe, is carefully collected in earthen pitchers, which are buried in the ground, not only in the villages, but here and there by the side of the high road. The manure, thus scrupulously collected, is used in a manner very different from that of any other country. The Japanese does not carry out his dunghill, either in winter or in summer, into his fallows, to be dried by a burning sun, and to lose strength by the evaporation of the volatile salt and oils, but he submits to the disagreeable task of mixing various sorts of dung, and the refuse of the kitchen, with urine and water, till it forms an uniform thin paste, which he carries out in two large buckets to his field, and waters the plant, now grown to the height of a few inches, by means of a ladle, taking care that the moisture shall penetrate to the root. By this method of manuring, and by assiduous weeding, the fields are kept so perfectly free of weeds, that the most sharp-sighted will scarce be able to discover, in a journey of several days, a strange plant among the crops. The pains taken by the farmer to till even the parch'd sides of the mountains, exceeds belief. Though the spot should not be above a yard square, he will raise a stone-wall in the declivity, fill it with earth, and manure and sow rice, or plant some vegetable.

A thousand such beds adorn almost every hill, and give them an appearance which surprises the spectator. Rice is the principal grain. Buck-wheat, rye, barley, and wheat, are seldom used. The hatata is the most abundant

and agreeable root. Several sorts of beans and peas are planted in great quantities; as also mustard, from the seeds of which they express oil for lamps; its yellow flowers constitute the ornament of whole fields.

Their computation of time takes its rise from MIN-o, or 660 years before Christ. The year is divided according to the changes of the moon; so that some years consist of twelve, others of thirteen months; and the beginning of the year falls out in February or March. They have no weeks consisting of seven days, or of six working days and a holiday; but the first and fifteenth day of the month serve for a holiday. On these days no work is done. On new-year's-day they go round to wish one another a new year, with their whole families, clad in white and blue chequered, their holiday dress; and they rest almost the whole of the first month. The day is divided only into twelve hours; and in this division they are directed the whole year by the rising and setting of the sun. They reckon six o'clock at the rising, and six likewise at the setting of the sun. Midday and midnight are always at nine. Time is not measured by clocks, or hour glasses, but with burning matches, which are twitted together like ropes, and divided by knots. When the match is burnt to a knot, which indicates a certain portion of time elapsed, notice is given, during the day, by striking the bells of the temples; and in the night, by the watchmen striking two boards against one another. A child is always reckoned a year old at the end of the year of his birth, whether this happen at the beginning or the close. A few days after the beginning of the year, is performed the horrid ceremony of trampling on images representing the cross, and the Virgin Mary with her child. The images are of melted copper, and are said to be scarce a foot in height. This ceremony is intended to impress every individual with hatred to the Christian doctrine, and the Portuguese, who attempted to introduce it there; and also to discover whether there is any remnant of it left among the Japanese. It is performed in the places where the Christians chiefly resided. In Nogasaki it lasts four days; then the images are conveyed to the circumjacent places, and afterwards are laid aside against the next year. Every person, except the Japanese governor and his attendants, even the smallest child, must be present; but it is not true, as some have pretended, that the Dutch are also obliged to trample on the image. Overseers are appointed in every place, which assemble the people in companies, in certain houses, call over the name of every one in his turn, and take care that every thing goes on properly. The children not yet able to walk, have their feet placed upon it; older persons pass over it from one side of the room to the other.

[To be continued.]

LEAVES collected from the PIOZZIAN WREATH lately woven to adorn the Shrine of Dr. JOHNSON.

(Concluded from Page 252).

SAMUEL Johnson was the son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, a very pious and worthy man, but wrong-headed, positive, and afflicted with melancholy, as his son, from whom alone I had the information, once told me. His business, however, leading him to be much on horse-back, contributed to the preservation of his bodily health, and mental sanity, which, when he staid long at home, would sometimes be about to give way; and Mr. Johnson said, that when his work-shop, a detached building, had fallen half down for want of money to repair it, his father was not less diligent to lock the door every night, though he saw that any body might walk in at the back part, and knew that there was no security obtained by barring the front door. "This (says his son) was madness, you may see, and would have been discoverable in other instances of the prevalence of imagination, but that poverty prevented it from playing such tricks as riches and leisure encourage." Michael was a man of still larger size and greater strength than his son, who was reckoned very like him, but did not delight in talking much of his family—"one has (says he) so little pleasure in reciting the anecdotes of beggary."—

Michael Johnson was past fifty years old when he married his wife, who was upwards of forty; yet I think her son told me that she remained three years childless before he was born into the world, who so greatly contributed to improve it. In three years more she brought another son, Nathaniel, who lived to be twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old, and of whose manly spirit I have heard his brother speak with pride and pleasure.—Their father, Michael, died of an inflammatory fever, at the age of seventy-six, as Mr. Johnson told me; their mother at eighty-nine, of a gradual decay. She was slight in her person, he said, and rather below than above the common size.

Mr. Johnson's mother was daughter to a gentleman in the country, such as there were many in those days, who, possessing perhaps one or two hundred pounds a year in land, lived on the profits, and sought not to increase their income. She was therefore inclined to think higher of herself than of her husband, whose conduct in money matters being but indifferent, she had a trick of teizing him about it.—The lady's maiden name was Ford; and the parson who sets next to the punch-bowl in Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation* was her brother's son. This Ford was a man who chose to be eminent only for vice, with

talents that might have made him conspicuous in literature, and respectable in any profession he could have chosen. His cousin has mentioned him in the *Lives of Fenton and of Broome*; and when he spoke of him to me, it was always with tenderness, praising his acquaintance with life and manners, and recollecting one piece of advice that no man surely ever followed more exactly: "Obtain (says Ford) some general principles of every science. He who can talk only on one subject, or act only in one department, is seldom wanted, and perhaps never wished for; while the man of general knowledge can often benefit, and always please." He used to relate, however, another story, less to the credit of his cousin's penetration, how Ford, on some occasion, said to him, "You will make your way the more easily in the world, I see, as you are contented to dispute no man's claim to conversation excellence; they will, therefore, more willingly allow your pretensions as a writer."—

Dr. Johnson first learned to read of his mother and her old maid Catharine, in whose lap he well remembered sitting while she explained to him the story of St. George and the Dragon.—Such was his tenderness, and such his gratitude, that he took a journey to Litchfield, fifty-seven years afterwards, to support and comfort her in her last illness. He had enquired for his nurse, and she was dead.—

At eight years old he went to school, for his health would not permit him to be sent sooner; and at the age of ten years his mind was disturbed by scruples of infidelity, which preyed upon his spirits, and made him very uneasy.—

The remembrance of what had passed in his own childhood made Mr. Johnson very solicitous to preserve the felicity of children; and when he had persuaded Dr. Sumner to remit the tasks usually given to fill up boys' time during the holidays, he rejoiced exceedingly in the success of his negotiation, and told me that he never ceased representing to all the eminent schoolmasters in England the absurd tyranny of poisoning the hour of permitted pleasure, by keeping future misery before the children's eyes, and tempting them by bribery or falsehood to evade it."

At the age of eighteen Dr. Johnson quitted school, and escaped from the tuition of those he hated or those he despised. I have heard him relate very few college adventures. He used to say that our best accounts of his behaviour there would be gathered from Dr. Adams and Dr. Taylor, and that he was sure they would

would always tell the truth.—“Taylor,” said he, “is better acquainted with my *heart* than any man or woman now alive; and the history of my Oxford exploits lies all between him and Adams; but Dr. James knows my very early days better than he. After my coming to London, to drive the world about a little, you must all go to Jack Hawke’s worth for anecdotes. I lived in great familiarity with him (though I think there was not much affection) from the year 1753 till the time Mr. Thrale and you took me up. I intend, however, to disappoint the rogues, and either make you write the life, with Taylor’s intelligence, or, which is better, do it myself, after outliving you all. I am now (added he) keeping a diary, in hopes of using it for that purpose some time.”——

The piety of Dr. Johnson was exemplary and edifying. The coldest and most languid hearer of the word must have felt themselves animated by his manner of reading the Holy Scriptures; and to pray by his sick-bed required strength of body as well as of mind, so vehement were his manners, and his tones of voice so pathetic.—When we talked of convents, and the hardships suffered in them, “Remember always (said he) that a convent is an idle place, and where there is nothing to be *done*, something must be *endured*: mustard has a bad taste *per se*, you may observe, but very insipid food cannot be eaten without it.”——

Johnson encouraged parents to carry their daughters early and much into company; “for what harm can be done before so many witnesses? Solitude is the surest nurse of all pernicious passions; and a girl, in the hurry of preparation, or tumult of gaiety, has neither inclination nor leisure to let tender expressions soften or sink into her heart. The ball, the show, are not the dangerous places. No, ’tis the private friend, the kind confessor, the companion of the easy vacant hour, whose compliance with her opinions can flatter her vanity, and whose conversation can just footh without ever stretching her mind; that is the lover to be feared. He who buzzes in her ear at court or at the opera, must be contented to buzz in vain.”——

I have forgotten the year, but it could scarcely, I think, be later than 1765 or 1766, that he was called abruptly from our house after dinner, and returning in about three hours, said, he had been with an enraged author, whose landlady pressed him for payment within doors, while the bailiffs beset him without; that he was drinking himself drunk with Madeira to drown care, and fretting over a novel, which, when finished, was to be his whole fortune, but he could not get it done for distraction, nor

could he step out of doors to offer it for sale. Mr. Johnson, therefore, set away the bottle, and went to the bookseller, recommending the performance, and desiring some immediate relief; which when he brought back to the writer, he called the woman of the house directly to partake of the punch, and pass their time in merriment.—It was not till ten years after, I dare say, that something in Dr. Goldsmith’s behaviour struck me with an idea that he was the very man, and then Johnson confessed that he was so. The novel was the charming *Vicar of Wakefield*.—There was a Mr. Boyse too, of whose ingenuity and distress I have heard Dr. Johnson tell some curious anecdotes; particularly, when he was almost perishing with hunger, and some money was produced to purchase him a dinner, he got a bit of roast beef, but could not eat it without ketchup, and laid out the last half-guinea he possessed in truffles and mushrooms, eating them in bed too, for want of cloaths, or even a shirt to sit up in.”

When lamentation was made of the neglect shewed to Jeremiah Markland, a great philologist, as some one ventured to call him, “He is a scholar, undoubtedly, Sir (replied Dr. Johnson); but remember that he would run from the world, and that it is not the world’s business to run after him. I hate a fellow whom pride, or cowardice, or laziness, drives into a corner, and does nothing when he is there but sit and growl. Let him come out, as I do, and bark.”

When Davies printed the Fugitive Pieces without his knowledge or consent, “How” (said I) “would Pope have raved, had he been served so?” “We should never (replied he) have heard the last on’t, to be sure; but then Pope was a narrow man. I will however (added he) storm and bluster myself a little this time;”—so went to London in all the wrath he could muster up. At his return I asked how the affair ended: “Why” (said he) I was a fierce fellow, and pretended to be very angry, and Thomas was a good-natured fellow, and pretended to be very sorry; so *there* the matter ended. I believe the dog loves me dearly. Mr. Thrale (turning to my husband) what shall you and I do that is good for Tom Davies? “We will do something for him, to be sure.”——

We were talking of Richardson, who wrote *Clarissa*: “You think I love flattery” (says Dr. Johnson), and so I do; but a little too much always disgusts me. That fellow Richardson, on the contrary, could not be contented to sail quietly down the stream of reputation without longing to taste the froth from every stroke of the oar.”——

OF GREAT MEN; and of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[From "SYLVA; or, The Wood," lately published.]

G*REAT* man? says Voltaire. *He must by no means be lavish of this title* *. We can indeed hardly ever apply it at all, if by great be meant universally so; that is, *omnibus numeris absolutus*. Lord Bacon was a great man, a very great man; yet only partially so. He had a great and comprehensive understanding, perhaps the greatest that hath yet shone forth among the sons of men: but it does not appear, that he would have been great in either field or cabinet; and for greatness of soul, as it is called, the poet who styles him the *wisest* and the *brighest*, brands him at the same time for the *meanest* of mankind.

Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was a very great man: even Bolingbroke, who certainly was not prejudiced in his favour, allows him to have been "the greatest general as well as the greatest minister that our country or perhaps any other has produced †." Yet Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was illiterate to an extreme; of an understanding totally uncultivated; and in which, if you could have crept under the glare of his exterior, you would probably have discerned weaknesses equal to those of the weakest men.—Julius Cæsar was a very great general, and a very great statesman; but he was more. Julius Cæsar was a man of letters, and a fine writer; had a most comprehensive as well as cultivated understanding; and, withal, a most uncommon greatness of soul. Julius Cæsar is, in my humble opinion, the *greatest* man upon record.—Lewis XIV. like many other tyrants surrounded by pimps and flatterers, had the title of Great conferred upon him: but Lewis's greatness was to real greatness, what the bombast is to the sublime, or the *simulacra* of Epicurus to real bodies.

The late Dr. Samuel Johnson was a man of great parts, and was indisputably a great man, if great parts simply can make one ‡: but Dr. Johnson was the meanest of bigots, a dupe and slave to the most contemptible prejudices §; and, upon subjects the

most important, is known to have held opinions, which are absolutely a disgrace to human understanding.

The President Montesquieu has said, that "the rank or place which posterity bestows, is subject like all others to the will and caprice of fortune ¶;" and our Wollaston was so disgusted with the foolish and iniquitous judgments of men, that he betook himself early in life to retirement,—*propter iniqua hominum judicia*, as he left to be inscribed upon his tomb-stone. If any thing could cure a man's anxiety, and render him indifferent, about what is said or thought of him, now or hereafter, it would be these blind, absurd, iniquitous judgments of men; who break notiously forth into praise or censure, without regard to truth or justice, but just as passion and prejudice impell.

Dr. Johnson "seems, together with the ablest heart, possessed of the very best heart at present existing," says one writer. "Never on earth did one mortal body encompass such true greatness and such true goodness," says another ¶; who observes also, that his *Lives of the Poets* "would alone have been sufficient to immortalize his name." How able his head, or (as a third expresses it) what *stupendous strength of understanding* he might have, cannot be precisely defined; but it is certain, that this *stupendous understanding* was not *strong* enough to force its way through the meanest prejudices, with which it was once entangled. And for the *very best heart*, and *such true goodness as one mortal body did never before encompass*,—this is the language of journalists and periodical writers: let us hear the testimony of those, who have always known him personally, and intimately,

Bishop Newton, speaking of the above *Lives of the Poets*, says, that "malevolence predominates in every part; and that though some passages are judicious and well written, yet they make not sufficient compensation for so much spleen and ill-humour *."

* *Grand homme? Il ne faut pas prodiguer ce titre.* Siecle de Louis, in Cat. DOUTAT.

† *Upon History.* Letter viii.

‡ He was probably learned; but I do not reckon learning among the attributes of great men. Learning may be attained by little men, who will apply: but learning without parts, or a capacity to use it, is merely dead unwieldy matter, *caput mortuum*, devoid of life or spirit. Like wealth or titles, it often serves only to make a blockhead conspicuous.

§ One would think, from a passage in the *Rambler*, that he himself did a little suspect this: "the pride of wit and knowledge," says he, "is often mortified by finding, that they can confer no security against the common errors, which mislead the weakest and meanest of mankind." No. 6.

¶ *Les places que la postérité donne sont sujettes, comme les autres, aux caprices de la fortune.* Grand. des Rom. c. 1.

¶ *Gent.'s Magazine*, for Dec. 1784.

* *Life by himself.*

An *impartial* account (so it is called) of *Dr. Johnson* in the *European Magazine* †, said to be written by the ingenious *Miss Seward*, sets forth, that he was indeed a man of very great parts, and of many good qualities, which it is far from our intent to deny or detract from; but that his *character* was a very mixed and (she might have added) a very imperfect one. His writings are represented as excellent and fine, where not “disgraced, as in his criticisms, with the faults of his disposition. “He had strong affections,” it is said, “where literary envy did not interfere; but that envy was of such deadly potency, as to load his conversation, as it has loaded his biographic works, with the rancour of party-violence, with national aversion, bitter sarcasm, and unchristian-like invective. He turned from the compositions of rising genius with a visible horror, which proved too plainly, that envy was the busom-serpent of this literary despot. His pride was infinite; yet, amidst all the overbearing arrogance it produced, his heart melted at the sight, or at

“the representation, of disease and poverty; “and, in the hours of affluence, his purse was “ever open to relieve them. He was a furious Jacobite, while one hope for the Stuart line remained; and his politics, always leaning towards despotism, were inimical to liberty, and the natural rights of mankind. He was punctual in his devotions; but his religious faith had much more of bigot-fierceness, than of that gentleness which the gospel inculcates,” &c.

If this representation be in any degree just, and I have never heard of its being either disowned or contradicted, what are we to think of panegyrists, who ascribe to him *such true greatness and such true goodness, as were never before encompassed by one mortal body?*

We are far from meaning to depreciate *Dr. Johnson*; our aim in this paper is only to discountenance those extravagant eulogies, so frequently and so blindly given to an imagined perfection, which human nature, when cultivated in the best and happiest manner, never was, nor ever will be, able to attain.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is the peculiar privilege of inferiority to hate superior excellence, and it is observed, that those who are most eager to censure others, are least capable of judging.

These reflections have arisen from the perusal of two volumes, written and published in German by the celebrated *Mr. Reichardt*, first composer to the King of Prussia, and music-master of the Royal Chapel. The preceding work is called *Musical Travels*; and it should be naturally expected, that the royal master had chosen some great genius as master and conductor of his musical band: whether this has been the case, will be fully exemplified by the succeeding observations.

The author has treated our excellent musical historian *Dr. Burney* with the greatest illiberality; for instead of considering our great musical luminary as a critic in the science of music, instead of animadverting on the Doctor's literary production, *Mr. Reichardt* descends to personal scurrility and infamous abuse. Such conduct merits no answer from a musical professor, so universally esteemed by the first judges in Europe, and who, perhaps, silently smiles at the puerile malevolence of such impotent malice. There scarce, indeed, requires any stronger proof of *Dr. Burney's* noble and candid sentiments, than what has been reported, of his kind reception and protection of this Prussian censor. Many friendly services it is well known *Dr. Burney* demonstrated to *Mr. Reichardt*, while he remained in England.

In 1785, *Mr. Reichardt* had several opportunities to display his musical talents at the Opera House and Pantheon.

The public papers having announced the intended performance of so great a composer and suppos'd scientific critic, the professors of music naturally expected compositions of superlative excellence, where genius, art, and science, were judiciously united. How were they disappointed in hearing *Mr. Reichardt's* choruses! Nothing appeared striking; no fugues, either in simple or double counterpoints, or at least with one or two subjects. These are the master-pieces of great composers, and might reasonably be expected from the first composer of so great a monarch. It seems, *Mr. Reichardt* is totally unacquainted with the counterpoint; for which purpose we recommend him to recommence his studies; by this means he may understand something more of musical compositions, and the sublime effect of the counterpoint.

In hearing *Mr. Reichardt's* five or six chorusses exhibited publicly, it would have been difficult to have determined, whether it was church, theatrical, convivial, or elegant domestic music. The style, after the most impartial criticism, seemed to be illegitimate, the mere bastard offspring of a distempered brain; where rash passion broke through the bounds of decency, and produced a monstrous birth, crude, immature, and devoid of all harmonious refinement. It must be observed, that one idea was tolerable: this

was the kettle-drum *crescenti*, which would have produced an excellent effect, had the whole band, under Mr. Reichardt's direction, performed in exact time. This part was frequently introduced, but always failed; perhaps more owing to the ill performance of the band, than Mr. Reichardt's skill. While these performances were proceeding for Mr. Salomon's benefit, one musical professor, with surprise, interrogated another, Whose composition is this? Mr. Reichardt's, answered a third. What! the first composer to the King of Prussia? Yes. God defend our ears from the second composer, says the enquirer.

In Paris, at *Il Conces to spirituale*, Mr. Reichardt's performances received universal disapprobation; his compositions gave general disgust; and that very polite people, ever ready to countenance and protect strangers, hissed his music off the stage.

This composer not only wants knowledge of the grounds of the true principles of harmony, but likewise genius; without which no musical composer can ever succeed. He is advised, therefore, to consult some able masters, who will frankly, and in a friendly manner, expose his defects; for inclination, however warm, is not sufficient to produce original and scientific composition. It would be advisable, in order to avoid appearing ridiculous, to withdraw his compositions from the public ear, and not celebrate, or become the herald of his own unfortunate vanity and folly, by what he calls his musical inventions; or rather whimsical indigested crudities; which title is more applicable.

Mr. Reichardt was present at Westminster Abbey, and heard the grand compositions of the great, the immortal Handel. This circumstance, above all others, demonstrates his want of taste, genius, skill, and even common sense; for he presumed to produce in public his quaint jingle of sounds to an audience whose ears were refined by the harmony of Handel and the greatest composers in Europe. How little mankind know themselves! If Mr. Reichardt travelled for musical improve-

ment, it is feared he has lost his labour; his peregrinations will prove useless to his country, and degrading to his excellent monarch.

The Berlin music has been frequently and justly censured; because it was defective, devoid of taste, and unharmonious. The only composer who has received approbation is *Graun*. Berlin music in general is only approved by Prussians in their own country; for one stupid person always finds another more stupid to admire him. All the composers and musicians who have unfortunately lived in Berlin have their taste so much vitiated by bad examples, that they fail of success in all other countries. If solemn gravity, self-importance, pedantry, distinguish men as learned, they possess these qualities to the utmost degree; but pedantry rarely possesses genius or taste. It only extends to the rudiments of knowledge, and therefore fails in real life, amongst polite and civilized society. School-boy knowledge is commonly pert, vain, full of disputation, obstinacy, and absurdity; which nothing but refinement and comparative views of superior excellence will eradicate from the mind. Rousseau has truly represented French music with all its defects: he was hung in effigy at Paris, at the very time they performed his opera: his music was approved, and refined the French taste. It is certainly no crime to write against the musical taste of nations; it is a happy circumstance, when improvement ensues from just censure. It is sincerely hoped this will be the case amongst the Prussian composers, and particularly with Mr. Reichardt. Critics and censurers, however impartial and scientific, are commonly rewarded with ingratitude; for mankind enjoy the improvements, but hate the improvers. Instead of public thanks, they commonly experience private malevolence and calumny. One pretended friend flatters another on his production, but leaves him ignorant of his defects: this may be polite, but nothing can be more unfriendly or infamous.

I am, Sir,

A FRIEND to INJURED MERIT.

SOME PARTICULARS CONCERNING the LIFE and CHARACTER of CAPTAIN COOK.

[By DAVID SAMUEL L, SURGEON to the DISCOVERY.]

CAPTAIN Cook was born at Marton, in Cleaveland, in the county of York, a small village, distant five miles south-east from Stockton. His name is found in the parish register in the year 1729 (so that Captain King was mistaken, in placing the time of his birth in the year 1727). The cottage in which his father formerly lived, is now decayed, but the spot where it stood is still shewn to strangers. A gentleman is now li-

ving in that neighbourhood, with whom the old man formerly worked as a common day-labourer in the fields. However, though placed in this humble station, he gave his son a common school education, and at an early age placed him apprentice with one Mr. Saunderson, a shopkeeper at Staith, (always pronounced Steers) a small fishing town on the Yorkshire coast, about nine miles to the northward of Whitby. The business is now

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carried

carried on by the son of Mr. Saunderson, in the same shop, which I had the curiosity to visit about a year and half ago. In that situation young Cook did not continue long, before he quitted it in disgust, and, as often happens in the like cases, betook himself to the sea. Whitby being a neighbouring sea-port, readily offered him an opportunity to pursue his inclination; and there we find he bound himself apprentice, for nine years, in the coal trade, to one Mr. John Walker, now living in South Whithy. In his employ he afterwards became mate of a ship; in which station having continued some time, he had the offer of being master, which he refused, as it seems he had at that time turned his thoughts towards the navy. Accordingly, at the breaking out of the war in 1755, he entered on board the *Eagle*, of sixty-four guns, and in a short time after Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed to the command of that ship, a circumstance that must not be passed unnoticed, as it proved the foundation of the future fame and fortune of Captain Cook. His uncommon merit did not long escape the observation of that discerning officer, who promoted him to the quarter-deck, and ever after patronized him with such zeal and attention, as must reflect the highest honour upon his character. To Sir Hugh Palliser is the world indebted, for having first noticed in an obscure situation, and afterwards brought forward in life, the greatest nautical genius that ever any age or country has produced. In the year 1758, we find him master of the *Northumberland*, then in America, under the command of Lord Colville. It was there, he has been heard to say, that during a hard winter he first read Euclid, and applied himself to the study of astronomy and the mathematics, in which he made no inconsiderable progress, assisted only by his own ingenuity and industry. At the time he thus found means to cultivate and improve his mind, and to supply the deficiency of an early education, he was constantly engaged in the most busy and active scenes of the war in America. At the siege of Quebec, Sir Hugh Palliser made him known to Sir Charles Saunders, who committed to his charge the conducting of the boats to the attack of mount Morenci, and the embarkation that scaled the heights of Abraham. He was also employed to examine the passage of the river St. Lawrence, and to lay buoys for the direction of the men of war. In short, in whatever related to the reduction of that place in the naval department, he had a principal share; and conducted himself so well throughout the whole, as to recommend himself to the commander in chief. At the conclusion of the war, Sir Hugh Palliser having the command of the Newfoundland station, he appointed him to

survey that Island and the coast of Labrador, and gave him the *Grenville* brig for that purpose. How well he performed that service, the charts he has published afford a sufficient testimony. In that employment he continued till the year 1767, when the well known voyage to the South Sea, for observing the transit of Venus, and making discoveries in that vast ocean, was planned. Lord Hawke, who then presided at the Admiralty, was strongly solicited to give the command of that expedition to Mr. Alexander Dalrymple; but through the interest of his friend Sir Hugh Palliser, Captain Cook gained the appointment, together with the rank of lieutenant. It was stipulated, that on his return he should, if he chose it, again hold the place of surveyor in Newfoundland, and that his family should be provided for, in case of any accident to himself.

He sailed from England in the *Endeavour*, in the year 1768, accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, and returned in 1771; after having circumnavigated the globe, made several important discoveries in the South Sea, and explored the islands of New Zealand, and great part of the coast of New Holland. The skill and ability with which he conducted this expedition, ranked his name high as a navigator, and could not fail of recommending him to that great patron of naval merit, the Earl of Sandwich, who then presided at the board of Admiralty. He was promoted to the rank of master and commander, and a short time afterwards, appointed to conduct another expedition to the Pacific Ocean, in search of the supposed southern continent. In this second voyage he circumnavigated the globe, determined the non-existence of a southern continent, and added many valuable discoveries to those he had before made in the South Sea. His own account of it is before the public, and he is no less admired for the accuracy and extensive knowledge which he has displayed in that work, than for his skill and intrepidity in conducting the expedition. On his return, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and appointed one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital. In that retirement he did not continue long: for an active life best suited his disposition, he offered his services to conduct a third expedition to the South Sea, which was then in agitation, in order to explore a northern passage from Europe to Asia: in this he unfortunately lost his life, but not till he had fully accomplished the object of his voyage.

The character of Captain Cook will be best exemplified by the services he has performed, which are universally known, and have ranked his name above that of any navigator of ancient or of modern times. Nature had en-

dowed

him with a mind vigorous and comprehensive, which in his riper years he had cultivated with care and industry. His general knowledge was extensive and various: in that of his own profession he was unequalled. With a clear judgment, strong masculine sense, and the most determined resolution; with a genius peculiarly turned for enterprise, he pursued his object with unshaken perseverance:—vigilant and active in an eminent degree;—cool and intrepid among dangers; patient and firm under difficulties and distress; fertile in expedients; great and original in all his designs; active and resolved in carrying them into execution; these qualities rendered him the animating spirit of the expedition: in every situation, he stood unrivalled and alone; on him all eyes were turned; he was our leading star, which at its setting left us involved in darkness and despair.

His constitution was strong, his mode of living temperate: why Captain King should not suppose temperance as great a virtue in him as in any other man, I am unable to guess. He had no repugnance to good living; he always kept a good table, though he could bear the reverse without murmuring. He was a modest man, and rather bashful; of an agreeable lively conversation, sensible and intelligent. In his temper he was somewhat hasty, but of a disposition the most friendly, benevolent, and humane. His person was above six feet high, and though a good-looking man, he was plain both to address and appearance. His head was small; his hair, which was of a dark brown, he wore tied behind. His face was full of expression; his nose exceedingly well shaped; his eyes, which were small and of a brown cast, were quick and piercing; his eye-brows prominent, which gave his countenance all together an air of austerity.

He was beloved by his people, who looked up to him as to a father, and obeyed his commands with alacrity. The confidence

we placed in him was unremitting; our admiration of his great talents unbounded; our esteem for his good qualities affectionate and sincere.

In exploring unknown countries, the dangers he had to encounter were various and uncommon. On such occasions, he always displayed great presence of mind, and a steady perseverance in pursuit of his object. The acquisition he has made to our knowledge of the globe is immense, besides improving the art of navigation, and enriching the science of natural philosophy.

He was remarkably distinguished for the activity of his mind: it was that which enabled him to pay an unwearied attention to every object of the service. The strict economy he observed in the expenditure of the ship's stores, and the unremitting care he employed for the preservation of the health of his people, were the causes that enabled him to prosecute discoveries in remote parts of the globe, for such a length of time as had been deemed impracticable by former navigators. The method he discovered for preserving the health of seamen in long voyages, will transmit his name to posterity as the friend and benefactor of mankind: the success which attended it, afforded this truly great man more satisfaction, than the distinguished fame that attended his discoveries.

England has been unanimous in her tribute of applause to his virtues, and all Europe has borne testimony to his merit. There is hardly a corner of the earth, however remote and savage, that will not long remember his benevolence and humanity. The grateful Indian, in time to come, pointing to the herds grazing his fertile plains, will relate to his children how the first stock of them was introduced into the country; and the name of Cook will be remembered among those benign spirits, whom they worship as the source of every good, and the fountain of every blessing.

ESSAY on the RISE and PROGRESS of CHEMISTRY.

[From Dr. WATSON'S "CHEMICAL ESSAYS."]

THE beginnings of every art which tended either to supply the necessities, or to alleviate the more pressing inconveniences of human life, were probably coeval with the first establishment of civil societies, and preceded by many ages the invention of letters, of hieroglyphics, and of every other mode of transmitting to posterity the memory of past transactions. In vain should we enquire who invented the first plough, baked the first bread, shaped the first pot, wove the first garment, or hollowed out the first canoe. Whether men were originally left, as they are at pre-

sent, to pick up casual information concerning the properties of bodies, and to investigate by the strength of natural genius the various relations of the objects surrounding them; or were, in the very infancy of the world, supernaturally assisted in the discovery of matters essential, as it should seem, to their existence and well-being, must ever remain unknown to us.

There can be little doubt that in the space of, at least, 1656 years, from the creation of the world to the deluge, a great variety of oecconomical arts must have been carried to a

very considerable degree of perfection. The knowledge of many of these perished, in all likelihood, with the then inhabitants of the earth; it being scarcely possible for that single family which escaped the general ruin to have either practised, or been even superficially acquainted with them all. When men have been long united in civil societies, and human nature has been exalted by a reciprocal communication of knowledge, it does not often happen, that any useful invention is entirely lost: but were all the present inhabitants of the earth, except eight persons, to be destroyed by one sudden calamity, who sees not that most of those serviceable and elegant arts, which at present constitute the employment, and contribute to the happiness of the greatest part of the human race, would probably be buried in long oblivion? Many centuries might slip away before the new inhabitants of the globe would again become acquainted with the nature of the compass, with the arts of painting, printing, or dying, of making porcelain, gun-powder, steel, or brass.

The interval of time which elapsed from the beginning of the world to the first deluge, is reckoned by profane historians to be wholly uncertain as to the events which happened in it: it was antecedent, by many centuries, not only to the æra when they supposed history to commence, but to the most distant ages of heroism and fable. The only account relative to it, which we can rely on, is contained in the first six chapters of the book of Genesis; three of which being employed in the history of the creation, and of the fall of man; and a fourth containing nothing but a genealogical narration of the Patriarchs from Adam to Noah; it cannot reasonably be expected, that the other two should enable us to trace the various steps by which the human intellect advanced in the cultivation of arts and sciences, or to ascertain, with much precision, the time when any of them was first introduced into the world. It was somewhat remarkable, that from this account, short as it is, the chemists should be authorized, with some propriety, to exalt the antiquity of their art to the earliest times. Tubal-cain is there mentioned as an instructor of every artificer in copper and iron*. This circumstance proves beyond dispute, that one part of metallurgic chemistry was well known at that time; for copper and iron are, of all the metals, most difficult to be extracted from their ores, and cannot, even in our days, be rendered malleable without much skill or trouble: and it proves also, that the arts in general were in an improved state amongst

the antediluvians. It is said, indeed, that some tribes of Hottentots (who can have no pretensions to be ranked amongst the cultivators of the arts) know how to melt both iron and copper†; but this knowledge of theirs, if they have not derived it from an intercourse with the Europeans, is a very extraordinary circumstance, since the melting and manufacturing of metals are justly considered, in general, as indications of a more advanced state of civilization than the Hottentots have yet arrived at. But not to dwell upon this; Cain we know built a city, and some would thence infer, that metals were in use before the time of Tubal Cain, and that he is celebrated principally for his ingenuity in fabricating them for domestic purposes. History seems to support our pretensions thus far. As to the opinion of those who, too zealously contending for the dignity of chemistry, make the discovery of its mysteries to have been the *pretium amoris* which angels paid to the fair daughters of men, we in this age are more disposed to apologize for it than to adopt it. We may say of arts what Livy the Roman historian has said of states—*datur hæc vana antiquitati, ut, miscendo humana divinis, primordia artium augustiora faciat*.

For many ages after the flood we have no certain accounts of the state of chemistry. The art of making wine indeed was known, if not before soon after the deluge: this may be collected from the intoxication of Noah‡, there being no inebriating quality in the unfermented juice of the grape. The Egyptians were skilled in the manufacturing of metals, in medicinal chemistry, and in the art of embalming dead bodies, long before the time of Moses, as appears from the mention made of Joseph's cup§, and from the physicians being ordered to embalm the body of Jacob||. They practised also the arts of dying and of making coloured glass at a very early period, as has been gathered not only from the testimony of Strabo, but from the relics found with their mummies, and from the glass beads with which their mummies are sometimes studded. But we cannot from these instances conclude that chemistry was then cultivated as a separate branch of science, or distinguished in its application, from a variety of other arts which must have been exercised for the support and convenience of human life. All of these had probably some dependence on chemical principles, but they were then, as they are at present, practised by the several artists without their having any theoretical knowledge of their respective employments. Nor can we pay much attention in this inquiry to the ob-

* Gen. iv. 22

* Forster's Voy. vol. i. p. 81.
Gen. xlv. 2.

† Gen. ix. 21.

|| Gen. l. 2.

scure accounts which are given of the two great Egyptian philosophers, Hermes the elder, supposed to be the same with Mizraim, grandson of Noah; and Hermes, surnamed Trismegistus the younger, from whom chemistry has by some been affectedly called the Hermetic art.

The chemical skill of Moses displayed in his burning, reducing to an impalpable powder, and rendering potable the golden calf in the wilderness, has been generally extolled by writers on this subject; and constantly adduced as a proof of the then flourishing state of chemistry amongst the Egyptians, in whose learning he is said to have been well versed. If Moses had really reduced the gold of which the calf consisted, into ashes, by calcining it in the fire, or made it in any other way soluble in water, this instance would have been greatly in point; but neither in Exodus nor in Deuteronomy, where the fact is mentioned, is there any thing said of its being dissolved in water. The enemies of revelation on the other hand, conceiving it to be possible to calcine gold, or to render it potable, have produced this account as containing a proof of the want of veracity in the sacred historian. Both sides seem to be in an error: Stahl and other chemists have shewn, that it is possible to make gold potable; but we have no reason to conclude that Moses either used the process of Stahl, or any other chemical means for effecting the purpose intended—*he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and showed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel to drink of it* *. Here is not the least intimation given of the gold having been dissolved, chemically speaking, in water; it was stamped and ground; or, as the Arabic and Syriac versions have it, filed into a fine dust, and thrown into the river of which the children of Israel used to drink: part of the gold would remain, notwithstanding its greater specific gravity, suspended for a time, (as happens in the washing of copper and lead ores) and might be swallowed in drinking the water; the rest would sink to the bottom, or be carried away by the flux of the stream.

Nevertheless, though nothing satisfactory can be concluded concerning the Egyptian chemistry from what is said of Moses in this instance, yet the structure of the ark, and the fashion of Aaron's garments, clearly indicates to us that the arts of manufacturing metals, of dying leather red and linen blue, purple, and scarlet; of distinguishing precious stones, and engraving upon them, were at that time practised in a very eminent degree †. The Israelites

had unquestionably learned these arts in Egypt, and there is great reason to suppose, not only that learning of every kind first flourished in Egypt, but that chemistry, in particular, was much cultivated in that country when other sciences had passed into other parts of the world. Pliny, in speaking of the four periods of learning which had preceded the times in which he lived, reckons the Egyptian the first: and Suidas, who is thought to have lived in the tenth century, informs us, that the Emperor Diocletian ordered all the books of chemistry to be burned, lest the Egyptians, learning from them the art of preparing gold and silver, should thence derive resources to oppose the Romans ‡. It is worthy of notice, that Suidas uses the word chemistry in a very restricted sense, when he interprets it by—the preparation of gold and silver;—but all the chemists in the time of Suidas, and for many ages before and after him, were alchemists. The edict of Diocletian in the third century, had little effect in repressing the ardour for this study in any part of the world, since we are told that not less than five thousand books, to say nothing of manuscripts, have been published upon the subject of alchemy since his time §.

At what particular period this branch of chemistry, respecting the transmutation of the baser metals into gold, began to be distinguished by the name of alchemy, cannot be determined. An author of the fourth century, in an astrological work, speaks of the science of alchemy as well understood at that time; and this is said to be the first place in which the word alchemy is used. But Vossius asserts, that we ought, in the place here referred to, instead of *alchymia* to read *chemia*. Be this as it may, we can have no doubt of *alchemia* being compounded of the Arabic *al* (the) and *chemia*, to denote excellence and superiority, as in *al-mannick*, *al-koran*, and other words. Whether the Greeks invented, or received from the Egyptians, the doctrine concerning the transmutation of metals, or whether the Arabians were the first who professed it, is uncertain. To change iron, lead, tin, copper, quicksilver, into gold, seems to be a problem more likely to animate mankind to attempt its solution, than either that of squaring the circle, or of finding out a perpetual motion; and as it has never yet been proved, perhaps never can be proved, to be an *impossible problem*, it ought not to be esteemed a matter of wonder, that the first chemical books we meet with, are almost entirely employed in alchemical inquiries.

* Exod. xxxii. 20.

† Exod. xxvi. and xxviii.

‡ Lexicon, Vox *Χημεία*.

§ Chem. Waller, p. 40.

Chemistry, with the rest of the sciences, being banished from the other parts of the world, took refuge among the Arabians. Geber in the seventh, or as some will have it in the eighth, and others in the ninth century, wrote several chemical, or rather alchemical, books in the Arabic. In these works of Geber are contained such useful directions concerning the manner of conducting distillation, calcination, sublimation, and other chemical operations, and such pertinent observations respecting various minerals, as justly seem to entitle him to the character, which some have given him, of being the father of chemistry; though, in one of the most celebrated of his works, he modestly acknowledges himself to have done little else than abridge the doctrines of the ancients concerning the transmutation of metals. Whether he was preceded by Mesue and Rhazes, or followed by them, is not in the present inquiry a matter of much importance to determine, since the fore-mentioned physicians, as well as Avicenna, who, from all accounts, was posterior to Geber, speak of many chemical preparations, and thus thoroughly establish the opinion, that medical chemistry, as well as alchemy, was in those dark ages well understood by the Arabians.

Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century, Albert the Great in Germany, and Roger Bacon in England, began to cultivate chemistry with success, excited thereto, probably, by the perusal of some Arabic books, which about that time were translated into Latin. These two monks, especially the latter, seem to have as far exceeded the common standard of learning in the age in which they lived, as any philosophers who have appeared in any country either before their time or since. They were succeeded in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by a great many eminent men, both of our own country and foreigners, who, in applying themselves to alchemy, made, incidentally, many useful discoveries in various parts of chemistry. Such were Arnoldus de Villa Nova in France; our countryman George Ripley; Raymond Lully of Majorca, who first introduced, or at least more largely explained, the notion of an universal medicine; and Basile Valentine, whose excellent book, intitled, *Opus Antimonii triumphalis*, has contributed more than any thing else to the introduction of that useful mineral into the regular practice of most physicians in Europe: it has given occasion also to a variety of beneficial, as well as (a circumstance which might be expected, when so ticklish a

mineral fell into the hands of interested empirics) to many pernicious nostrums. To this, rather than to the arrogant severity with which Basile Valentine treats the physicians his contemporaries, may we attribute the censure of Boerhaave, who, in speaking of him, says, "he erred chiefly in this, that he commended every antimonial preparation, than which nothing can be more foolish, fallacious, and dangerous; but this fatal error has infected every medical school from that time to this."

The attempting to make gold or silver by alchemical processes had been prohibited by a constitution of Pope John XXII. who was elevated to the pontificate in the year 1316; and, within about one hundred and twenty years from the death of Friar Bacon, the nobility and gentry of England had become so infatuated with the notions of alchemy, and wasted so much of their substance in search of the philosopher's stone, as to render the interposition of government necessary to restrain their folly. The following act of parliament, which Lord Coke calls the shortest he ever met with, was passed 5 Hen. IV. "None from henceforth shall sue to multiply gold or silver, nor use the craft of multiplication; and if any the same do, he shall incur the pain of felony." It has been suggested, that the reason of passing this act was not an apprehension lest men should ruin their fortunes by endeavouring to make gold, but a jealousy lest government should be above asking aid of the subject. "After Raymond Lully and Sir George Ripley had so largely multiplied gold, the Lords and Commons, conceiving some danger that the Regency, having such immense treasure at command, would be above asking aid of the subject, and might become too arbitrary and tyrannical, made an act against multiplying gold and silver *." This act, whatever might be the occasion of passing it, though it gave some obstruction to the public exercise of alchemy, yet it did not cure the disposition for it in individuals, nor remove the general credulity; for, in the 25 Hen. VI. letters patent were granted to several people, by which they were permitted to investigate an universal medicine, and to perform the transmutation of metals into real gold and silver, with a non-obstante of the fore-mentioned statute, which remained in full force till the year 1689, when, being conceived to operate to the discouragement of the melting and refining of metals, it was formally repealed †.

[To be continued.]

* Opera Mineralia explicata, p. 10.

† Mr. Boyle is said by his interest to have procured the repeal of this singular statute, and to have been probably induced thereto, in consequence of his having been persuaded of the possibility of the transmutation of metals into gold. See his life prefixed to the folio edit. of his works, p. 83.

An ACCOUNT of the Celebrated COMTE DE CAGLIOSTRO.

[*Concluded from Page 231.*]

SOON after the Count's arrival at Paris, the Cardinal de Rohan, who honoured him with occasional visits, offered to introduce him to a lady named VALOIS DE LA MOTTE.

"The Queen," said the Cardinal, addressing himself to the Count, "is a prey to the deepest melancholy, in consequence of a prediction that she is to die in child-bed. It would be the highest satisfaction to me, if by any means I could undeceive her, and restore her peace of mind. Madame de Valois is every day with her Majesty; and you will greatly oblige me, by telling her (if she should ask your opinion) that the Queen will be safely brought-to-bed of a Prince."

To this proposal the Count, wishing to oblige the Cardinal, and pleased with the prospect of contributing, though indirectly, to the preservation of the Queen's health, readily assented.

On visiting the Prince next day at his house, he there found the Countess de la Motte, who, after the usual civilities, opened the business to him as follows:

"I am acquainted with a lady of great distinction at Versailles, who has been forewarned that she and another lady were to die in child-bed. The prediction has been verified on one of the parties, and the survivor awaits the fatal minute in the utmost uneasiness. If you know what will happen, or if you think you can by any means find it out, I shall go to Versailles to-morrow and make my report to the person concerned, who, (added the Countess) *is the Queen herself.*"

The Count's answer to Madame de la Motte was, that all predictions were mere nonsense; but advised her to tell the Queen, to recommend herself to the divine protection, that her first lying-in had been fortunate, and that her approaching one would be equally so.

The Countess not seeming satisfied with this answer, the Count, in consequence of his promise to the Cardinal, assuming a serious countenance, told the lady, "Madam, as an adept in the science of Nature, and acquainted with the arcana of magnetism, I am of opinion, that a being perfectly innocent may, in this case, operate more powerfully than any other. If therefore you are desirous of knowing the truth, you must, in the first instance, find out such an *innocent* creature."

"If that be the only difficulty," replied Madame de la Motte, "I have a niece who answers the description: I will bring her with me to-morrow."

The next day the Count was much surprised at being introduced, not, as he had imagined, to a child about six years old, but to a

full grown *innocent creature* of fifteen. After composing his features, and stifling a laugh, he asked Mademoiselle *La Tour* the young lady whether she was *truly innocent*? To this question she more boldly than ingenuously answered in the affirmative. The Count replied, "I shall know the truth of it in an instant. Commend yourself to God and your innocence, step behind the screen, shut your eyes, and think within yourself on any object you most wish to see: if you are innocent, it will appear to you; if not, you will see nothing."

"Mademoiselle de la Tour," continues the Count, "followed my directions, and I remained on the other side of the screen with the Cardinal, who stood near the fire-place, not *wrapt in extacy*, as Madame de la Motte thinks proper to express it, but holding his hand to his mouth, for fear of interrupting the solemn scene by an ill-timed laugh."

Having made some mystic gesticulations, I desired the young lady to stamp on the floor with her *innocent* foot, and tell me whether she saw any thing.—She answered in the negative.—Then, Miss," said I, striking the screen smartly, "you are not innocent."—This observation piqued the lady's pride—"Hold," cried she, methinks I see the Queen."—I was then convinced that this *innocent* niece had been properly instructed by her artful aunt.

"Desirous to know how she would go through her part, I requested her to describe the apparition: she said the lady was pregnant, and dressed in white: she then proceeded to describe her features, which exactly resembled the Queen's. I then desired her to ask the lady whether she would be brought-to-bed safely. She replied, she should. I then ordered her to kiss the lady's hand respectfully. The *innocent creature* kissed her own hand, and came from behind the screen, perfectly satisfied to think she had convinced us of her innocence.

The ladies eat some sweetmeats, drank some lemonade, and in about a quarter of an hour retired by the back stairs.

Thus ended a farce, as harmless in itself as it was laudable in its motive.

The Cardinal, having thus brought me acquainted with the Countess, asked me what I thought of her? I, who have always pretended to some skill in physiognomy, sincerely declared, that I believed her to be a deceitful intriguing woman. The Cardinal differed in opinion from me, and soon after set out for Saverne, where he remained a month or six weeks. On his return, his visits to me became more frequent, and I observed him to

be

be uneasy and thoughtful ; and whenever the Countess was mentioned, I with my usual frankness told him, "*that woman deceives you*"

About a fortnight before he was arrested, he one day said to me, " I begin to think you are right in your conjectures, and that Madame de Valois is the woman you have described." He then, for the first time, related to me the transaction about the necklace, and communicated his suspicions and fears that it had not been delivered to the Queen. This corroborated my former opinion.

The next day the Prince informed me that the Countess and her husband had, fearing the consequences of the above affair, fled for shelter to his house, and that they requested letters of recommendation for England or Germany. The Cardinal asked my advice in the business. I told him there was but one way left, viz. to deliver her into the hands of the Police, and go directly to Court, and lay the whole matter open to the King and his Ministers. This he objected to as repugnant to his feelings and generosity. " In this case," said I, " God is your only resource." The Cardinal, however, having refused giving them the letters of recommendation, they set out for Burgundy, and I have heard nothing of them since."

On the 15th of August the Cardinal was arrested. Several persons observed to the Count, that as he was among the Prelate's friends, he might possibly share the same fate. But conscious of his innocence, he replied that he was perfectly resigned, and would wait with patience whatever God or the government should ordain.

Accordingly, at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the 22d of August, a Com-missary, an exempt and eight myrmidons of the Police entered his house, and after rummaging his sercniores, dragged him on foot in the most opprobrious manner, till a hackney-coach happening to pass by, he was permitted to enter it, and was conducted to the Bastille ; to which place his wife was likewise committed. On the 30th of January 1786, after five

months confinement, he underwent an examination ; in which he invariably persisted in declaring his innocence. During this interrogatory the following question was put to him :

Q. " Your manner of living is expensive ; you give much away, and accept of nothing in return ; you pay every body ; how do you contrive to get money ?"

A. " This question has no kind of relation to the case in point ; however, I am willing to give you some satisfaction. Yet, of what importance is it to have it known, whether I am the son of a monarch, or the child of a beggar ; why I travel without making myself known, or by what means I procure the money I want ? As long as I pay a due respect to the religion and laws of the country, discharge every obligation, and am uniformly doing good to all around me, the question you now put to me is improper and unbecoming. I have always taken a pleasure in refusing to gratify the curiosity of the public on this account, notwithstanding all the calumnies made him invented against me. I will nevertheless condescend to tell you what I never revealed to any one before. Know then, that the principal resource I have to boast of is, that as soon as I set my foot into any country, I there find a banker who supplies me with every thing I want : thus in France, *Sarra-sin de Basle*, or Mons. Saucolaz at Lyons, would give me up their whole fortunes, were I to ask it ; but I have always requested these gentlemen not to say they were my bankers. In addition to these resources, I derive farther assistance from my extensive knowledge."

The Count seems determined to keep his secret ; and for reasons best known to his judges, has not yet recovered his liberty. As matters, however, seem drawing near a favourable conclusion with the principal in this mysterious business, it is more than probable he will be permitted to wander about Europe again, after suffering a punishment sufficient in his opinion " to expiate the greatest crimes"—a confinement of several months in the Bastille.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

O N D W A R F S.

IN the Monthly Review, Vol. XL. 1769, an abstract is given of the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, for the year 1764, in which we read the following passages.

" Under this class of the Memoirs, the Historian of the Academy has drawn up an Essay on Dwarfs, founded on a relation read at the Academy by the Count de Tressan, and on

certain reflections of M. Morand on that subject. The Count in his relation gave the history of Bebé, a Dwarf kept by the late Stanislaus, King of Poland, and who died in 1764, at the age of twenty-three, when he measured only thirty-three inches. At the time of his birth, he measured only between eight and nine inches. We have there taken notice of the scantiness of Bebé's reasoning faculties,

culties, which do not appear to have been superior to those of a well-taught pointer; but that the size and strength of the intellectual powers are not affected by the diminutiveness or tenuity of the corporeal organs, is evident from a still more striking instance of littleness, given us by the same nobleman, in the person of Monsieur Borulawski, a Polish gentleman, whom he saw at Luneville, and who has since been at Paris, and who at the age of twenty-two measured only twenty-eight inches. This miniature of a man, considering him only as to his bodily dimensions, appears a giant with regard to his mental powers and attainments. He is described by the Count as possessing all the graces of wit, united with a sound judgement and an excellent memory; so that we may with justice say of M. Borulawski, in the words of Seneca, and nearly in the order in which he has used them, "*Posse ingenium fortissimum ac beatissimum sub quolibet corpusculo latere.*" Epist. 66.

There are several curious circumstances relative to Count Borulawski left unnoticed in this account. He was the son of a Polish nobleman attached to the fortunes of King Stanislaus, who lost his property in consequence of that attachment, and who had six children, three dwarfs, and three well-grown. What is singular enough, they were born alternately, a big one and a little one, though both parents were of the common size. The little Count's youngest sister was much less than him, but died at the age of twenty-three. The Count continued to grow till he was about thirty, and has at present attained his 47th year, and the height of three feet two inches. He never experienced any sickness, but lived in a polite and affluent manner under the patronage of a lady, a friend of the family, till love at the age of forty-one intruded into his little peaceful bosom, and involved him in matrimony, care, and perplexity. The lady he chose was of his own country,

but of French extraction, and the midd'le size. They have three children, all girls, and none of them likely to be dwarfs.

To provide for a family now became an object big with difficulty, requiring all the exertion of his powers (which could promise but little), and his talents, of which music alone afforded any view of profit. He plays extremely well upon the guitar, and by having concerts in several of the principal cities in Germany, he raised temporary supplies. At Vienna he was persuaded to turn his thoughts to England, where it was believed the public curiosity might in a little time benefit him sufficiently, to enable him to live independent in so cheap a country as Poland. He was furnished by very respectable friends with recommendations to several of the most distinguished characters in this kingdom, as the Dntchess of Devonshire, Rutland, &c. &c. whose kind patronage he is not backward to acknowledge. He was advised to let himself be seen as a curiosity, and the price of admission was fixed at a guinea. The number of his visitors, of course, was not very great. After a pretty long stay in London he went to Bath and Bristol, visited Dublin and some other parts of Ireland; from whence he returned by way of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, to London, where he now is. In every place he acquired a number of friends. In reality the ease and politeness of his manners and address please no less than the diminutive, yet elegant, proportions of his figure astonish those who visit him. His person is pleasing and graceful, and his look manly and noble. He speaks French fluently, and English tolerably. He is remarkably lively and chearful, tho' fitted for the most serious and rational conversation. Such is this wonderful little man—an object of curiosity really worthy the attention of the philosopher, the man of taste, and the anatomist.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

TO attempt to interweave the scattered threads of Grecian history into one connected narrative, and to incorporate the progress of arts with that of arms, is undoubtedly a very commendable design. Should the author succeed, he will be chosen as the guide of the young, and the companion of the advanced scholar. But the importance of such a work needs no other proof than the efforts which have been made at different times to achieve it, and the interest taken by the public in a late undertaking of this kind. I do not mean at present to dispute the favourable opinion which has been given in some month-

Europ. Mag.

ly publications of the plan of the writer, or the diligence with which he has laboured it: I leave to the learned the care of collating his authorities, and confine myself to a topic that lies more open to common observation.

There is, from obvious causes, a strong tendency in modern authors to adorn their works as highly as possible; and if it must be allowed that this care has produced gold exquisitely wrought, it is certain that much gaudy and glittering, but worthless, tinsel has been obtruded upon the world. But nothing can supply the want of substantial value. He who unwarily feeds too greedily upon

upon such intellectual *kickshaws*, will find himself cheated, as a child whom the paint and the sugar of sweet-meats tempts to indulge his voracity, till a pallid appetite forces him to relinquish, or a sick stomach to disgorge, his savoury, but surfeiting dainties. Somewhat like this at least was the effect of Dr. Gillies's History on me. I opened it with expectation, and proceeded some way with alacrity; but I soon began to lose all relish, and was often ready to quit the feast with disgust.

It will, I think, be granted, that Dr. G. is deficient in that force of mind which is necessary to the philosophical historian. He seldom dilates the conception of his reader, or produces those strokes by which narrative is converted into painting. To speak with reverence, I would sooner place him by the side of Xenophon than of Tacitus; happy, had he but taken for his model the simplicity of the Grecian! He might, at least, have been an useful and an agreeable chronicler. But I fear that an inordinate passion for ornament has seduced him into a style which will be disgusting to men of taste, and dangerous to those whose taste is not yet secure against the influence of bad example; a style seldom elegant, frequently vulgar, and generally feeble. I hope the following instances will serve to shew that this opinion is not thrown out at random.

1. Nothing is more characteristic of a false taste than an indiscriminate profusion of the most forcible epithets which language affords. This impropriety is perpetually recurring. We have *immortal rivers, immortal republics; inimitable productions and inimitable excellence* occur in the same sentence: and again, within the same page, *inimitable author: inimitable charms of the fancy*, vol. I. p. 211. *inimitable qualities of a virtuous prince; the imitative, though inimitable expressions of the Grecian tongue*. Detached sentences cannot give a proper notion of this defect. Nothing but a perusal of the book can make the reader fully sensible of its disagreeable effects. A few harsh sounds do not give much molestation; but a continuance of them teazes, and at last becomes quite tormenting.

The Doctor would do well to study War-
ton (*Essay on Pope*) on the appropriation of epithets, before he publishes his second edition. His epithets are seldom more applicable to one subject than another. He is determined to be fine, but his finery is of a coarse and vulgar kind.

2. Akin to this abuse of the *verba ardensia* is the prostitution of the boldest and most poetical figures of speech. As Homer, designing an hero by some of his distinguishing qualities, instead of simply saying Hercules,

says *the might of Hercules*; so, according to Dr. G. "the son of Clinias is allied"—not to Pericles, but by some Platonic affinity "to the eloquence and magnanimity of Pericles."

3. If on some occasions he uses expressive words with too great freedom, on others he neglects to use them when he ought. "The ardent passion of Paris for beauty *enabled* him to brave every danger."

4. His style is every where enfeebled by tautology. Sir John Suckling ridicules a fashion prevalent among some authors of his time, of excluding adjectives from composition altogether. One of his characters expresses his admiration of the stately march of a row of substantives. Dr. G. on the contrary, seems determined to take away from the substantive its grammatical privilege of standing alone. "*Merited fame and well-earned honours*," p. 183. "*Effeminate softness and licentious debauchery*," p. 190. "*Soft effeminacy*." "*Mean gratification of an ignoble passion*," p. 192. "*The majestic muse of Stesichorus was of a more elevated kind*." We should have been just as wise if the Dr. had told us, that the *elevated* muse of Stesichorus was of a more *majestic* kind. "The fire, animation, and enthusiasm, of his genius," p. 203. What is the difference between the fire, animation, and enthusiasm of a poet? "*Bodily strength and agility were accompanied by health and vigour of constitution*," p. 205. What information is intended to be conveyed by this sentence? When was *bodily strength* seen separate from *health and vigour of constitution*? "*Causes which it was easy to conjecture and impossible to mistake*." Pray, when did it come to pass that things which could not possibly be mistaken were matters of conjecture? that is, of doubt; for conjecture implies doubt.

5. But we are not offended by tautology and affectation alone; the same rage for ornament betrays him into downright nonsense. Speaking of Anacreon's poems, he says, "there may be discovered in them an *extreme licentiousness* of manners and a *singular voluptuousness* of fancy, extending beyond the senses, and tainting the soul itself," p. 199. Now what sort of extreme licentiousness is it, and singular voluptuousness of fancy, that does not extend beyond the senses, nor taint the soul itself? "Sappho breathed the amorous flames by which she was consumed, while Alcæus declared the warmth of his attachment," p. 198. "These weapons improve the courage as well as the vigour of the soldier," p. 206. No classical bigot having, I believe, dreamed of any peculiar *charm* in the weapons of antiquity, this must be a new discovery; and Dr. G. in order to complete it, would do well to prepare a memoir for the French Academy

Academy of Belles Lettres, pointing out those qualities in the Greek swords and spears which rendered them more favourable to courage and vigour than the bayonet of the European, or the tomohawk of the Indian. Whenever desires information on the effects produced by the arms of the ancients, will find good sense and elegant language in Heyne's paper, Comm. Goett. Vol. V. p. 1—17. "Gracefully danced towards the right round the well-replenished altar," p. 203. "The most *exalted* fame cannot extend with equal facility to distance of time and distance of place." What has *exalted* to do here? We should perhaps read, "The most *extensive* fame cannot extend, &c." "The two first stanzas of the ode being of an equal length were either of them longer than the third." As this sentence stands, its meaning seems to be, that the first two stanzas were longer than the second, *because* they were of an equal length: but perhaps Dr. G. only means, that if A be equal to B, and longer than C, B will likewise be longer than C.

6. He frequently becomes ridiculous by expressing trivial things in pompous phrases, *Nil mortale sonat*. In his muck-heroic style, abuse or a blow is "the reproaches of the tongue, or even the more daring insult of the hand."

7. So conceited a writer could not resist the allurements of antithesis. Aiming at this, which he often does, and commonly with the same success, he makes "admiration, glory, respect, splendour, and magnificence, the *melancholy* attendants of the shade of Archilochus," p. 197. Contrasting the lyric poets, he says, "We have many *inimitable* odes of Pindar, and many pleasant songs of Anacre-

on," p. 197. How are the odes of Pindar contradistinguished from the pleasant songs of Anacreon by being called *inimitable*? But *inimitable* can never come with impunity within his reach.

8. He has caught the newspaper trick of using participles for adjectives; as detested for detestable, respected for respectable, revered for venerable, *chastised* principles, &c.

9. He debases his language with other Gallicisms; for the last-mentioned fault is derived from the same fruitful source of corruption; as, *actual* for *present*, *actually* for *at present*, *passim ad nauseam usque*; *remounts* to the heroic ages; *tu remount* to their source; *retrace*; *tu assure* the destruction of the enemies; *desultorious* ardour.

10. Clusters of adjectives without the conjunction copulative, are inconsistent with the genius of the English language; "clear comprehensive mind;" "*gross indolent insolence*."

These instances will sufficiently support Dr. G.'s claim to a distinguished rank among the *nerveless* and *affected* writers, though I am afraid they will lose much of their effect by appearing separately. I have quoted the pages where many of them occur, both that the curious reader may have an opportunity of comparing them with the context, and that it may appear how thick such beauties are sown; and not because other parts have been robbed for the sake of this. Nor have I produced every thing which drew my attention even in this narrow compass; for there are many patches which lose their glare when detached, as small inequalities pass unserved unless the eye take in at the same time the plain over which they lie scattered.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Sylva; or, The Wood: being a Collection of Anecdotes, Dissertations, Characters, Apophthegms, Original Letters, Bons Mots, and other little Things. By a Society of the Learned. 8vo. 5s. Payne. 1786.

FEW things have contributed more to disseminate literature among the generality of mankind, than miscellaneous writing. Knowledge delivered in this short and concise

way strikes more forcibly, and makes clearer as well as more lasting impressions than a tedious, formal style and manner. The truth of the observation, *μῆλα Βιβλίον μῆλα κακόν*,

was never more universally acknowledged than at present; we all wish to appear learned, but do not like the trouble necessary to become so. A shorter way, therefore, was to be found out to convey instruction under the semblance of pleasure, and inculcate the lessons of wisdom by professing to amuse.

Actuated by this principle, and desirous of contributing to the instruction of their countrymen, Addison and Steele were among us the first writers in this style; and their labours were crowned with success. Allured by their example, numberless authors have attempted to imitate them; but few of them possessing either the genius, learning, or taste, requisite on the occasion, they have in general miscarried. The author, however, of *Sylva* is an exception to this observation; he has shewn himself a man of observation and knowledge of the world; is often instructive, and always amusing: many of his anecdotes are entertaining, and his mode of telling them lively; but he sometimes loses sight of that delicacy which should ever distinguish productions of this kind. His 10th, 11th, 12th, 25th, and 28th, articles are of this sort.

In an advertisement prefixed to this volume, the author, after mentioning the *cacoe thes scribendi* which universally prevail, quotes an expression of Solomon, *that much study or reading is a weariness of the flesh*; and goes on to remark, "that whatever hurt it may cause to the body, it must certainly cause no less to the mind, by overloading the memory, and stifling all that reflection which is necessary to make reading of any kind useful;" and that the observation of Petrarch will ever be found true, who says, *dum plus hauriunt quam digerunt, ut stomachis, sic etiam ingenis, nausea sepius nocuit quam fames*.

"And now after such an exordium, many will be curious and eager to ask, What gentlemen who thus complain of a redundancy of books, can possibly mean by adding to the number?—To this the reply is, We would not have ours considered as a book: we would rather call it (if we durst) the *Beauties of Books*. There are the *Beauties of Shakespeare*, the *Beauties of Music and Poetry*; and there are the *Beauties of Fox, North, and Burke*, which contain (we suppose) the *Beauties of Politics*. We would make ours, if we could, the *Beauties of Knowledge, Wit, and Wisdom*; selected from all indiscriminately

who can furnish them, and brought more closely and compendiously together. The great object of our work is to make men wiser, without obliging them to turn over folios and quartos; to furnish matter for thinking instead of reading."—To enable our readers to judge how far the author has succeeded in this undertaking, we have selected the following Essay on English Patriotism, with the idea foreigners have of it.

"Whoever should take a view of political *manœuvres* in England, must be ready to suppose it one of the best governed nations upon earth. For why? He would see all ranks and professions, all ages and sexes anxious always, and sometimes even seditious, for just and right administration in the affairs of state: but this apparent benefit is a real misfortune, as it tends to keep us ever restless and inquiet: and I call the benefit apparent, because upon a nearer inspection, this zeal for the state will usually be found only a zeal for the zealot. I mean, that all his pretences and clamours for the public have, at the bottom, no other object but his own private emolument. Let me upon this occasion call forth a certain anecdote from Antiquity, which, while it illustrates and countenances what I say, may, by proper meditation, be rendered highly edifying: it is, that of more than sixty patriots, or *liberty men*, who conspired against *Julius Cæsar*, not one, excepting *Brutus*, was believed to have been influenced by the nobleness and splendour of the deed, *τῇ λαμπρότητι καὶ τῷ καλῷ τῆς πράξεως*, but to have acted solely from interested and selfish motives."

"The truth of the case is, and almost every one now seems reasonably well convinced of it, that all this bustle and contest among us is not *how* the government shall be administered, but *who* shall administer it: *Magis quorum in manu sit*, to use the language of Livy, *quam ut incolumis sit respublica quæritur*. And this is the idea which foreigners in general entertain of the English. "Very long experience proves," says one of them, "that the patriotism of those who oppose the government, hath no other object but to tease the sovereign, to thwart the measures of his ministers, to traverse their best concerted projects, and solely that themselves may have a share in the ministry." An English patriot is commonly nothing more than an ambitious

* Plutarch. in *Bruto*.

† "This contest hath now for many years so wholly taken up our political leaders, that the police of the kingdom, and all interior regulations, which far more concern our well-being and happiness than who shall govern, have been almost totally neglected."

‡ "The original goes on, "that is to say, in the spoils of the nation," as if to plunder was equally the object of all who govern. This writer should seem to have thought with Themistocles;

man, who makes efforts to succeed the Minister he decries; or a covetous greedy-minded man, who wishes to amass treasure; or a factious, turbulent man, who seeks to restore a shattered fortune. But are patriots of this stamp formed to take sincerely to heart the interests of their country? Accordingly, when they obtain the places they wanted, they follow precisely the tracks of their predecessors, and become, in their turn, the objects of envy and clamour to those they dispossessed, who are now again the patriots and favourites of the public; for a fickle, restless people always believe those to be their true friends who are the enemies of the persons in power; and thus, not a jot the wiser by experience, are ensnared and taken by the same popular arts practised upon them in an eternal succession *."

If the above be not a *flattering*, it is at least a striking likeness of a modern Patriot. The following observations on professional character are keen and shrewd, and mark an intimate acquaintance with the human heart, tho' the strictures they contain will by many be thought too severe.

"RAMAZZINI, a physician of Padua, wrote a book *De morbis artificum*; to shew the peculiar distempers of tradesmen, arising from each respective trade. Might not a philosophic observer construct a work upon a similar plan, to mark the specific habits and manners of each respective order and profession?

"In the course of this disquisition, he would be led to observe, for instance, that insincerity in a courtier must be the ruling feature of his character. And why? Because, without allowing any thing to private hu-

mour, principle, or affection, the men of this order accommodate themselves solely to times and persons. He might ascribe lying to an Ambassador, because, being "sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country," as Sir Henry Wotton defined his office, he preserves an habit of lying, even when the officiality or duty of so doing may not require it. A want of moral sense and sympathising humanity would be found in men of the law; because, paying no regard to the distinctions of right or wrong, but only intent on serving their clients, they are led to treat with indifference, and sometimes even to sport with the most injurious decisions against the most pitiable objects: the love of gain, in all who traffic; because such have been habituated to consider money as the chief good, and to value every man according to what he is worth: and, lastly, an open systematical kind of knavery in the *bonst* farmer; who, without any regard to value in the commodity, professes to buy as cheap, and sell as dear, as he can; and who, if you remonstrate against his offering a horse or cow for twice its worth, asks you with a sneer: "Whether he must not do the best he can for his family?" † Would not, I say, all this be perceived, where professional spirit is not checked or counteracted by natural temperament? and thus thro' life, and every department of it, where the characters of men would be found in a compound ratio of temperament and profession; and be natural or artificial, according to the proportion in which these are combined."

The following decision of the King of Prussia may serve as a specimen of what the author calls anecdotes:

"A soldier of Silesia, being convicted of

stockes; who, when the people of Athens murmured at exactions, and were importunate for the change of magistrates, pacified them with the following apologue:

"A fox sticking fast in a bog, whither he had descended in quest of water, flies swarmed upon him, and almost sucked out all his blood. To an hedge-hog, who kindly offered to disperse them, No (replied the fox), *for if those who are glutted be frightened away, an hungry swarm will succeed, who will devour the little blood remaining.*" PLUTARCH.

* "Is not the single instance of Pulteney sufficient to cure men of being hallooed and led on furiously by patriots, if experience could make wise? Walpole's ministry was opposed and attacked many years, and Pulteney was at the head of the Opposition; yet no sooner was Walpole driven off, than Pulteney and Carteret entered into private negotiations with the Newcastle party, who were men of Walpole's measures; and, compromising matters, Pulteney became Lord Bath, and Carteret Lord Granville. They took very few of their compatriots with them into the ministry; and Lord Chesterfield being one that was left behind, expressed his resentment thus, in a paper called "Old England; or, the Constitutional Journal, No. I. Feb. 5, 1743." "This paper (says he) is undertaken against those who have found the secret of acquiring more infamy in ten months, than their predecessors, with all the pains they took, could acquire in twenty years. We have seen the noble fruits of twenty years opposition blasted by the connivance and treachery of a few, who, by all the ties of gratitude and honour, ought to have cherished and preserved them to the people."

† Our good Christian farmer, however, may deign to learn a better lesson from an heathen: *Ex omni vitâ simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est: ita nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quidquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus.* Cicero de Offic. III. 15.

stealing certain offerings to the Virgin Mary, was doomed to death as a sacrilegious robber; but he denied the commission of any theft, saying, that the Virgin, from pity to his poverty, had *presented* him with the offerings. The affair was brought before the King, who asked the popish divines, whether, according to their religion, the miracle was impossible? They replied, that the case was extraordinary, but not impossible. "Then," said the King, "the culprit cannot be put to death, because he denies the theft, and because the divines of his religion allow the pretent not to be impossible; but we strictly forbid him, under pain of death, to receive hencefor-

ward any present from the Virgin Mary, or any Saint whatever." This, I take it, was answering fools according to their folly, and is an instance of wisdom as well as wit."

Upon the whole, we confess we have been highly entertained by the perusal of this work, which, to use the author's words, we recommend to men who have been liberally trained, and are not unacquainted with languages (and for such it was chiefly intended); men, who may wish to have some *fabulum mentis*, or mental fodder, always at hand, but whose professions or situations in life do not permit leisure to turn over volumes.

Supplement to the Antiquities of England and Wales. By Francis Grose, Esq. F. R. S. 4to. Hooper. 1786.

MR. Grose, to whom the lovers of Antiquities are much obliged for his unwearied endeavours to gratify their taste, informs us, in an advertisement preceding this Supplement, that he meant, after publishing his last volume, to have laid down his pen and pencil, from an apprehension, that by continuing his work he might have led the original encouragers of it into a greater expence than they at first either expected or intended.

So repeated, however, have been the solicitations from a number of respectable people to the author to continue and extend the work, that, yielding to them, and farther urged by his fondness for the subject, he has resumed his labours, and added this Supplement; the rather, as the work having been regularly closed, this addition would not subject the original encouragers to the inconvenience he apprehended.

Mr. Grose was at first in doubt whether the Supplement should consist of one or two volumes, but has been determined by the opinion of the public and his friends to extend it to two volumes, of which this is the first: the second will be published with all convenient speed; and the author promises the purchasers that the plates shall be executed in a manner at least equal to the best in the former volumes. That this promise will be literally fulfilled, if we are to judge from the volume before us, there remains not the least doubt.

The author has prefixed several addenda to the preface of the Antiquities; among others, an ancient code of military laws, and an account of Druidical monuments.

The subjects in this Supplement are chiefly selected from counties omitted in the body of the work, or slightly touched upon.

Among those in Hampshire, we find the following account of King John's House, at Wainford.

"This venerable ruin, which has so long remained unnoticed by the curious, stands in the garden of the Earl of Clanricard, at Wainford, on the high road from London to Gosport. It is known by the title of King John's House, an appellation common to many ancient structures in which that King had no concern; King John and the Devil being the founders, to whom the vulgar impute most of the ancient buildings, mounds, or intrenchments, for which they cannot assign any other constructor; with this distinction, that to the king are given most of the mansions, castles, and other buildings, whilst the Devil is supposed to have amused himself chiefly in earthen works; such as his Ditch at Newmarker, Punch-bowl at Hind-head, with divers others too numerous to mention.

"In the map of Hampshire engraved by Norden, about the year 1610, this building is marked as a ruin; and in some writings of a more ancient date, belonging to the Clanricard family, it is conveyed with the manor and present mansion by the denomination of the Old House.

"What it originally was, can only be conjectured. Two ancient inscriptions on the parish church, the first on the north the second on the south side, within the porch, seem to afford some grounds to suppose it the ancient church built by Wilfric Bishop of York, between the years 679, when he took refuge among the South Saxons, and 685, when he returned to his see.

The inscription on the north is as follows:

"Adæ hic de Portu, solis benedicat ab ortu,
Gens croce signata, per quem sic sum renovata.

"May all Christian people, even from the rising of the sun,
Bless Adam de Port, by whom I was thus renovated."

On the south side.

" *Fratres orate,
Prece vestra sanctificate,
Templi Factores,
Seniores et Juniores,
Wilfric fundavit,
Bonus Adam sic renovavit.*

" Brethren, both young and old, pray ; and, with your prayers, hallow the builders of this church, which Wilfric founded, and good Adam thus renovated."

" The whole of this conjecture rests on the word *renovavit*, which is not always confined to repairing or rebuilding the identical edifice, but is often used to express a different building, appropriated to the same purposes to which the former was devoted.

" This ruin measures on the outside 80 feet, from east to west, and 54 from north to south ; its walls are four feet thick, and constructed of flint set in grout-work. It is divided into two unequal rooms : the largest or easternmost, 46 feet by 48, has two windows on the north, and two on the south, as also two doors on the north and south walls, near the western extremity, and another in the west side, leading to the lesser room. At about 18 feet from the east and west walls, and ten from the north and south, stand four columns, which with four half columns, let into the east and west walls, once probably supported a vaulted roof. These columns, which are of two different sorts, shaft and capital included, measure nearly twenty-five feet, or eight diameters ; they are of stone, as compact and durable as marble ; their bases octagonal ; most of the arches of the doors and windows are circular.

" When this building was first taken notice of, it was used as a barn, and covered with a modern roof. This has been since taken off, and it now forms a very striking ornament to the garden."

This volume also contains three views of Malmesbury Abbey, Wiltshire ; and nine views in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, exclusive of the frontispiece, which is a curious drawing of Castle Cornet, in Guernsey, in the state it was before 1672, when the powder magazine being set on fire by lightning, the great tower or keep, with many houses and other handsome buildings, were blown up and demolished ; of which dreadful catastrophe the following is said to be an authentic and accurate account.

" On Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, on the 29th of December 1672, the night being very stormy and tempestuous, and the wind blowing hard at S. S. W. to which aspect the door of the magazine exactly fronted, the thunderbolt or clap which accompanied

this dreadful calamity, was heard to ~~me~~ circling (or as it were serpentinizing) over the platform, from the south-west. In an instant of time, not only the whole magazine was blown into the air, but also all the houses and lodgings of the castle ; particularly some fair and beautiful buildings that had just been erected, at great expence, under the care and direction of lord viscount Hatton, the then governor, who was at that time within the buildings of the castle.

" By this accident the lady dowager Hatton was killed by the fall of the ceiling of her chamber, which fell in four pieces, and killed her on the spot. The right honourable the lady Hatton, the governor's wife, and daughter of the earl of Thanet, was likewise destroyed in the following manner. — Her ladyship being greatly terrified at the thunder and lightning, insisted upon being removed from the chamber she was in to the nursery. She and her woman, in a few minutes after, fell a sacrifice, by one corner of the nursery-room falling in upon them.

" In the same room was also killed a dry-nurse, who was found dead, with my lord's second daughter in her arms, holding a small silver cup in her hands which she usually played with, which was all crumpled and bruised ; yet the young lady did not receive the least hurt. This nurse had likewise one of her hands fixed upon the cradle, in which lay my lord's youngest daughter, and the cradle almost filled with rubbish, yet the child received no sort of prejudice. Besides these, one ensign Covert, mr. William Prole, my lord's steward, and several other persons, were destroyed by the same accident.

" Having given this account of those who perished, I shall briefly mention some of those who were most miraculously preserved in this extraordinary disaster.

" First, the governor, who at that time had his apartment in a convenient house which his lordship had built about two years before. This house stood N. by E. from the magazine, and very near it. His lordship ~~the~~ the time it blew up was fast in sleep, and was carried away by the explosion, in his bed, upon the battlements of a wall just adjoining to his house, and was not awaked but by a shower of hail that fell upon his face, and made him sensible where he was. This, no doubt, must appear very extraordinary, but is averred to be fact. A most miraculous preservation indeed, nothing being left standing of the house but the door-case.

" From the battlements he was conveyed by two blacks, (who, among other servants, attended him to the guard-room of the castle under the deepest affliction) to know what was become of his lady, offering 1000 l. to whoever

whoever should bring her alive to him; but no news could be learnt of her ladyship's fate till day-light, when she was found crushed to death in the manner before related.

"Under his lordship's apartment was a chamber belonging to the lieutenant of his company, who, by the violence of the shock, was carried out of his room, and tumbled into an entry on the ground-floor, but received no hurt.

"At the upper buildings of the castle were several apartments, and people in them all, particularly his lordship's sisters, upon whom a beam fell, or rather glanced, in such a manner, that though they were both together when it fell in, they could not afterwards get at each other; yet neither of them received any sensible hurt; nor did any other in those apartments receive any harm, though several of the rooms fell in wherein many of them were in bed, and some of the floors were in heaps of rubbish about them."

We shall conclude this account with Prynne's poetical view of Gowray, or Mont Orgueil Castle, in Jersey, not on account of its poetry, but as it affords a general idea of its appearance, and the book is scarce.

"Mont Orgueil Castle is a lofty pile,
Within the eastern parts of Jersey Isle,
Seated upon a rock, full large and high,
Close to the sea-shore, next to Norman's-lee,
Near to a sandy bay, where boats doe ride
Within a peere, safe both from wind and tide:
Three parts thereof the flowing seas surround,
The south (north-westwards) is firme rocky
ground.

A proud high mount it hath, a rampier long,
Foure gates, foure posternes, bulwarkes, towers,
ces, strong;

All built with stone, on which there mounted lie

Fifteen cast pieces of artillery,
With sondry murdering chambers, planted so,
As best may fence itself, and hurt a foe.
A guard of soldiers strong (till warre
Begins to thunder) in it lodged are,
Who watch and ward it skily night and day,
For which the king allows them monthly pay:
The governor, if present, here doth lie;
If absent, his lieutenant-deputy.

The Efficacy of a Sinking Fund of One Million per Annum, considered. By Sir Francis Blake. 8vo. 1s. Debrett.

THE Baronet objects to the Minister's plan, that it is weak and inefficient, unless we can suppose a continued peace during the time required to pay off the national debt, as five years war will swallow up all the provisions of the twenty years peace.

Whoever finds fault with the plan of another, should propose a better himself. Sir Francis accordingly informs us, that two ways occur to him to increase the surplus suffici-

A man of warre the keys doth keepe, and
locke

The gates each night at this high-towering
The cattle's ample, airy, beathy, and
The prospect pleasant, both by sea and land,
Two boisterous foes sometimes assault with
losse

The fortresse, which their progresse seemes to
The raging waves below, which ever dash
Themselves in pieces, whiles with it they
clash."

~~~~~

Mr. Grose has also just published the two first numbers of a work, intitled, "Military Antiquities respecting a History of the English Army, from the Conquest to the present Time:" in which he proposes giving an historical and chronological detail of the different constituent parts of the English army during that period, with the various changes they have undergone. These he proposes treating under the following heads:

An account of the Anglo Saxon army before the battle of Hastings. The general outlines of the feudal system which respects military service. The constitutional force of the kingdom after the Norman Invasion, with the regulations relative thereto:

Administration of justice, and the various manners of trying military delinquents:

Artillery; the ancient machines; the invention of gun-powder, cannons and mortars, with their improvements:

Fortification; the ancient manner of attack and defence of towns, with the alterations and improvements since the invention of gun-powder, &c.

The whole to be comprised in twenty-six numbers, each containing three plates, and four sheets of letter press. The price 3s. each number.

From Mr. Grose's well-known patience and application, his *penchant* for the subject, and his practical experience for many years in divers branches of it, we doubt not of his completing the undertaking in a manner that will do him credit, as well as merit the attention of the public.

ently. The first is, "that all men should determine forthwith to be honest and true to the state; in which case I have no doubt but the present taxes would be sufficiently productive. The other is" — Stop, gentle Reader — Sir Francis, on farther consideration, begs leave to be excused from naming it; "for fear of bringing all the devils in the kingdom about his ears at once."

The History of Wales, in Nine Books, with an Appendix. By the Rev. William Warrington. 4to, 11. 1s. London, J. Johnson. 1786.

[ Concluded from page \*160. ]

**T**HE sixth book contains the History of Wales, from the death of Gryffyd ap Cynan to the accession of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth. Upon the death of the former, his eldest son Owen, surnamed Gwynedh, under the newly-adopted title of prince, succeeded as sovereign of North Wales.

A series of prosperity had of late attended the Welsh princes, which might in some measure be attributed to the embarrassed situation of Stephen, king of England, who, engaged in supporting a doubtful title, had neither inclination nor leisure to attend to affairs in which he was not immediately concerned, and which were carried on in so remote a part of the island. He therefore concluded a peace with the Welsh, and allowed them to retain the territories they had lately recovered, free from homage or tribute.

Our author observes, that the annals of Wales are disfigured for some years by dreadful scenes of savage manners; parents, children, and brothers engaging in unnatural contests, which generally proved fatal to the parties concerned, and nearly involved the State in the same ruin. The following is a striking instance of it.

“ Annarawd, the son of Gryffyd ap Rhys, had married the daughter of Cadwallader, the brother of Owen, prince of North Wales.—A violent dispute having arisen between the father and the son-in-law, they decided the contest by single combat. In this encounter, the latter prince was slain. Owen was so incensed at this action of his brother, that he invaded his territories, set fire to his castle of Aherystwyth, laid waste the country, and obliged him to fly to Ireland; where soon engaging in his service some chieftains, and a large body of forces, he landed at Abermenai in Caernarvonshire. Owen opposed this invasion with a powerful army, but, before any action had taken place, a peace was concluded between the brothers; which so incensed the Irish that they detained Cadwallader as a security till they had received their stipulated pay, who, to recover his liberty, gave them 2000 head of cattle. As soon as the Prince of Wales heard that his brother was at liberty, he suddenly attacked the Irish, slew great numbers of them, and recovered the cattle which had been given by Cadwallader, with

the prisoners and other spoils they had taken in the country.”

Another cruel measure characterises the barbarous manners of the Welsh about this period. Their princes too frequently adopted the custom of Asiatic sovereigns, of exterminating the younger branches of their family. “ Cadwallon, the brother of Owen, having been assassinated, left a son of the name of Cynetha, the undoubted heir to his territories. To render his nephew incapable of asserting his rights, Owen had the barbarity not only to put out his eyes, but, refining on a savage and detestable policy, caused him to be castrated, that no heirs in future might lay claim to his territories, or retaliate the injuries he had received. An action, says Mr. Warrington, so atrocious, as not even to be extenuated by the rudeness of the times, and which throws a deep shade over the character of a prince, in other respects a friend to his country, and of an amiable and gallant spirit.”

In the year 1157, Henry king of England, by the wise measure of having a fleet on the coast of Wales, a second time reduced the Welsh nation to a dependance on the crown of England. The long and gallant resistance however which this people made for freedom, against a power so very unequal, must excite our admiration and wonder; nor is it less surprising, that a nation like the English, so much farther advanced in political wisdom, should not have been able to terminate the contest sooner.

To Owen Gwynedh, after a reign of 32 years, succeeded his son David. “ During this period, Madoc, another son of the late prince, seeing the contention which agitated the fiery spirits of his brothers, with a courage equal to theirs, but far more liberally directed, gave himself up to the danger and uncertainty of seas hitherto unexplored\*. He is said to have embarked with a few ships. Sailing west, and leaving Ireland to the north, he traversed the ocean till he arrived by accident upon the coast of America. Pleased with his appearance, he left there a great part of his people, and returning for a fresh supply, was joined by many adventurers, both men and women; who, encouraged by a flattering description of that country, and sick of the disorders

\* This discovery rests on no better foundation than what may be gathered from the Poems of Meredyd ap Rhys, who flourished in 1473, of Gutwin Owen, in 1480, and Cynfrig ap Gronw, near the same period. These bards preceded the Expedition of Columbus; and relate or allude to that of Madoc, as an event well known, and universally received to have happened 300 years before.—See Jones's Musical Relics of the Welsh Bards, p. 19.

which reigned in their own, were desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America.

An instance of savage barbarity was about this time perpetrated on some of Henry's vassals in South Wales. William de Bruce, lord of Brecknock, invited to an entertainment, at the castle of Abergavenny, Seisyllt ap Dyfnwal, Geoffry his son, and other chiefs of distinction. In the midst of their festivity, to give some colour to the baseness of his design, he told the Welsh chieftains, that in future they should not travel armed, either with their swords or bows, and required them to take an oath for the due performance of this. So imperious a command was by a high-spirited nobility universally rejected: when, on a signal being made, a number of armed soldiers rushed into the hall, and massacred the Welsh lords. Not satisfied with this, Bruce, attended by his ruffians, proceeded to the house of Seisyllt, and murdered his infant son, in the presence of his mother.

"Scenes such as these," Mr. Warrington remarks, "are so expressive of horror, that they disgust the eye of humanity, and it is with pleasure we turn to the more agreeable prospects which are opening to our view, of justice and order, of freedom and national importance."

The seventh book contains the history from the accession of Llewelyn ap Iorworth, to the death of David ap Llewelyn. During this period, we behold the Welsh exposed to all the vicissitudes of fortune, in their manly struggles for liberty: by exerting their united strength, sometimes raised to the highest pinnacle of prosperity; at others, in an instant fallen into disunion and dependance. Llewelyn ap Iorworth possessed not only many of the qualities which constitute the warrior and the great prince, but in private life was just, tender, and amiable. His defects (for in characters the most eminent for their virtue, the shades of human infirmity will appear) may be considered as the vices of the times he lived in, more justly than his own. A few acts of ferocity, too frequent a violation of treaties, and a want of firmness on some occasions in his conduct, may injure his fame in some degree, but cannot deprive him of the title of *Llewelyn the great*, conferred on him by the gratitude of his country, for a long life employed in its defence.

The eighth book contains the narrative from the accession of Owen and Llewelyn, the sons of Gryffydd ap Llewelyn, who some years before had been killed by attempting to escape out of the Tower of London, to the death of Llewelyn, the last prince of Wales.

Owen had shared in the captivity of his father, but was afterwards taken into favour, and highly caressed at the English Court, from whence, on the death of David Llewelyn, he withdrew, and fortunately effected his escape into Wales.

At this time, our author observes, the Welsh had neither opportunity nor spirit either to carry on commerce or cultivate their lands, and in consequence were perishing by famine. "The harp of the churchmen," to use the words of an old writer, "were changed into sorrow and lamentations, their high and ancient renown was faded."

In this situation the two princes thought proper to conclude a peace with the English king, on the severe conditions, of yielding up for ever all the country from the frontier of Cheshire to the water of Conway; and that all the Barons of Wales were to do homage and service to the kings of England for ever.

For some years after this, the Welsh nation remained dispirited and inactive. With their freedom they lost every trace of their national character, till Owen, the eldest of the reigning princes, not brooking a partner in the throne, engaged his younger brother in hostilities against Llewelyn; when after a sharp engagement, their army being routed, and themselves taken prisoners, that prince remained in sole possession of his mutilated kingdom.

The eyes of the Welsh nobility were at length opened; a series of injuries awakened them to a sense of their lost condition. They resorted to their prince, and in the most solemn manner, with an affecting tho' manly spirit, they declared, that they would rather die in the field in defence of their natural rights, than any longer remain subject to so cruel and oppressive an enemy. Llewelyn seconded their ardour. They all determined to rescue their country, or bravely perish amidst the ruins of its freedom.

Actuated by this principle, they immediately commenced hostilities; and from that period exerted themselves with unremitting ardour, tho' with various success, to recover their liberty. At one time, by one of those turns in human affairs which neither sagacity can foresee, nor power prevent, Llewelyn in a fortunate moment, by his own spirit and judgment, obtained what many of his ancestors had negotiated and fought for in vain. At length, however, the genius of Llewelyn, weighed in the balance with that of Edward, sunk in the scale. Trusting the safety of Wales to the chance of war, and relying on its natural situation, the strength of which had so often baffled the armies of England; he neglected to furnish with the necessary stock

Rock of provisions, an important post to which he and his people might be forced to retire. Thus situated, he had no alternative but to implore the mercy of the English king. A peace was concluded, on humiliating terms for the Welsh.

For some time, the History of Wales affords no incidents worthy of notice; the spirit of the people was broken by the rigour of a foreign government. They regretted the freedom they had lost; but, too weak to recover it, they remained silent and dejected.

At length roused by repeated acts of oppression, a general insurrection took place in 1281; which Edward immediately marched to suppress, and advanced as far as Conway, near which place he encamped at the foot of Snowdon mountains, and made preparations to pass the Menai. Here, however, he met with a severe check, the Welsh rushing down in great multitudes from the mountains, on a party of English and some Gascon lords, who had passed over at low water to reconnoitre their works. Fifteen knights, thirty-two esquires, and one thousand common soldiers were slain, or perished in the water.

Elated by this success, the Welsh urged Llewelyn to act with intrepidity, and assault the English in their turn. This he thought unsafe to do without farther reinforcements; to obtain which he determined to go into South Wales, and accordingly marched with a body of forces to the aid of his friends in that country.

As soon as the king heard of this movement, he sent orders to Oliver de Dinham to pass over the Severn to Carmarthen, to support his generals in that country.

Llewelyn proceeded with his forces to the Cantrev of Buelli, where by agreement he was to hold a conference with some lords of that district. Having therefore posted his army on the top of a mountain near the water of Wy, he placed a body of troops at a bridge which commanded the passage over that river. Thus secured, as he thought, from any sudden attack, he proceeded unarmed, and attended only by his esquire, into the valley where the conference was to be held. In a moment after his departure the bridge was attacked, and defended with such spirit, that the English were unable to make any impression, till a detachment having with difficulty forded the river, the Welsh, assaulted in the front and rear, were driven from their post.

The prince, who was waiting in a small grove, being informed by his esquire that he heard a great outcry at the bridge, eagerly enquired if his people were in possession of it; and being told they were, he very calmly replied, "He then would not stir

from thence, tho' the whole power of England was on the other side of the river." This confidence, not improperly placed, lasted only for a moment; the grove being in an instant surrounded. Llewelyn then endeavoured as secretly as he could to make good his retreat, and join his troops on the mountain. In this attempt he was discovered, and closely pursued by one of the enemy, who, not knowing his quality, plunged his spear into the body of the prince, unarmed and incapable of defence. The English then proceeded to dislodge the enemy from their post, which they gallantly defended, till overpowered by numbers they were obliged to give way, leaving two thousand men, a third of their number, dead on the field.

"Thus" says Mr. Warrington, "fell Llewelyn ap Gryffyd, after a reign of thirty-six years. Instead of reciting his virtues, highly marked in the conduct of his life, or regretting his rival's ambition, it is our wish to draw a veil over the melancholy scene. Gratitude could pay no tribute to his memory so expressive, as the tears which his country shed upon the tomb of their fallen prince. An elegy composed by a bard who lived in his Court, in wild yet pathetic notes, and with a seemingly prophetic spirit, finely expresses their sorrow and despair.

"The voice of lamentation is heard in every place, as heretofore in Camlan. The copious tears stream down every cheek, for Cambria's defence, Cambria's munificent lord is fallen.—Oh Llewelyn! the loss of thee is the loss of all. At the thought of thee horror chills my blood, exhausts my spirits, and consumes my flesh.—Behold how the course of nature is changed! how the trees of the forest rush furiously against each other! See how the ocean deluges the earth! how the sun deviates from its course! how the planets start from their orbits!—Say, ye thoughtless mortals, do not these things portend the dissolution of nature?—And let it be dissolved—Let a speedy end be put to the incurable anguish of our spirits since; now there's no place to which we miserable men may flee, no spot where we can securely dwell, no friendly counsel, no safe retreat, no way to escape our unhappy doom."

The last book of this History, which contains the history from the accession of David ap Gryffyd to the entire conquest of Wales, presents the affecting spectacle of a brave and generous prince, after every effort to preserve the freedom of his country, falling in the conflict, and finding an honourable grave in its ruins. This important event took place during the reign of Edward the first, who meanly sacrificed the gallant David to his interest. As being a baron of the realm, he was pro-

ceded against as a subject of England, and by his peers condemned, as a traitor to the king who had made him a knight.

The author has added a short history of the bards; a race of men who possessed, for many ages, so great an influence over the genius of the Welsh, inspiring them with hospitable manners, and with the sentiments of freedom and glory. This our limits will not permit us to give an account of; we can only, as a specimen of their poetry, give the following translation of an elegy written by Llywarchen, a British bard of the sixth century, on the death of Cyndyllan, prince of Powis.

"Come forth and see, ye Cambrian dames,  
 "Fair Pengwern's royal roofs in flames!  
 The foe the fatal dart hath flung,  
 " (The foe that speaks a barbarous tongue)  
 "And pierc'd Cyndyllan's princely head,  
 "And stretch'd your champion with the dead:  
 "His heart, which late with martial fire  
 "Bade his lov'd country's foes expire,  
 " (Such fire as wastes the forest hill)  
 "Now like the winter's ice is chill.  
 "O'er the pale corse, with boding cries,  
 "Sad Argoed's cruel eagle flies;  
 "He flies exulting o'er the plain,  
 "And scents the blood of heroes slain.  
 "Dire bird! this night my frighted ear  
 "Thy loud, ill-omen'd voice shall hear:  
 "I know thy cry, that screams for food,  
 "And thirsts to drink Cyndyllan's blood.  
 "No more the mansion of delight,  
 "Cyndyllan's hall is dark to-night;  
 "Nor more the midnight hour prolongs  
 "With fires, and lamps, and festive songs.  
 "Its trembling bards afflicted shun  
 "The hall, bereav'd of Cyndrwyn's son.  
 "Its joyous visitants are fled,  
 "Its hospitable fires are dead:  
 "No longer rang'd on either hand  
 "Its dormitory, couches stand:

Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson.

[Continued from page 173.]

OUR last Critique ended with this sentence—"We have already had occasion to point out some of Dr. Johnson's strange ideas on sea affairs."—Here we stopped, and now thus resume the subject.—In Boswell, p. 151, the Doctor says, "No man will be a sailor who has contrivance enough to get himself into a gaol, for being in a ship is being in a gaol with the chance of being drowned."—In the name of all that is capricious, what is this!!! A most notorious fact denied (for there are thousands of voluntary sailors), and the basest principles set up as superior wisdom! Such foolery is enough to make one sick.—You should not have recorded these silly rants, Mr. Boswell; yet

"But all above, around, below,  
 "Dread fights, dire sounds, and shrieks of  
 "woe.

"Awhile I'll weep Cyndyllan slain,  
 "And pour the weak desponding strain:  
 "Awhile I'll sooth my troubled breast,  
 "Then in eternal silence rest."—

After reprobating the massacre of the bards, whom the conqueror sacrificed thro' a policy as atrocious as it was illiberal, our author concludes his work with the following remark. "The emotions which so interesting a spectacle, as that of an ancient and gallant nation falling the victims of private ambition, might at the time have excited, have at this period lost their poignancy and force. A new train of ideas arises, when we see that the change is beneficial to the vanquished: when we see a wild and precarious liberty succeeded by freedom, secured by equal and fixed laws: when we see manners hostile and barbarous, and a spirit of rapine and cruelty, softened down into the arts of peace, and the milder habits of civilized life: when we see this remnant of ancient Britons uniting in interest and mingling in friendship with the English, and enjoying the same constitutional liberties, the purity of which, we trust, will continue uncorrupted as long as this empire shall be numbered among the nations of the earth."

The perusal of this volume has afforded us much pleasure.

Mr. Warrington, who has upon the whole acquitted himself with no inconsiderable degree of merit, appears throughout, the warm friend of liberty, and fully equal to the task he has undertaken. If the nature of the subject prevented his displaying very great abilities, he has at least established a claim considerably beyond mediocrity.

in your 303d page you must repeat it:—

"The man in a gaol, said he (i. e. the Doctor), has more room, better food, and commonly better company, and is in safety."—In this sentence every thing is as fallacious as the motive of safety is base.—The Doctor in another page of Boswell ridicules the supposition that the labourer is encouraged to submit to his fate by the idea that he is serving the Public. Be that as it may, both the labourer and the sailor are stimulated by the thought that they are providing an independence for their families and themselves; and it is well known how much the desire of beating an enemy, and supporting the honour of his own ship, inspires the meanest sailor of

of the Royal Navy. These are feelings of which the rascal who abandons his family, bilks his creditors, cuts himself off from the duties of society, and sculks in a gaol for fear of being drowned, is utterly incapable. Mr. Boswell ought not to have given the Doctor's reveries as his serious thoughts. The Doctor knew that the sailor served his country, and that the fellow in gaol was a rotten member, a drawback and burthen on the public.

In page 153, we find our travellers lodged very meanly in the house of one who appears to have been a hero in heart, though low in rank and fortune. He was going to emigrate to America, unable to live under the oppression of his Laird. The Doctor wished that M<sup>r</sup>Queen, the landlord, were Laird, and the Laird to go to America. "M<sup>r</sup>Queen very generously answered, he should be sorry for it; for the Laird could not shift for himself in America as he could."—Yet in this noble-hearted fellow's house were our travellers afraid of having their throats cut in the night for their money; *for the landlord was about to leave the country!*—Poor M<sup>r</sup>Queen walked some miles with them next morning, by way of friendly convoy.—We had almost omitted Mr. Boswell's account of his falling asleep at this poor brave fellow's house:—"I fancied myself bit by innumerable vermin under the clothes; and that a spider was travelling from the wainscot towards my mouth. At last I fell into insensibility."

In page 161, the reader is amused with a quarrel between our learned travellers. The evening grew dusky, and "we spoke none," says Mr. Boswell; who, to get the inn prepared for the Doctor's reception, rode on before. The Doctor, who "was advancing in dreary silence, called me back," says Mr. B. "with a tremendous shout, and was really in a passion with me for leaving him. I told him my intentions, but he was not satisfied, and said, Do you know I should as soon have thought of picking a pocket as doing so.—*Boswell.* I am diverted with you, Sir.—*Johnson.* Sir, I could never be diverted with incivility. Doing such a thing makes one lose confidence in him who has done it; as one cannot tell what he may do next.—His extraordinary warmth confounded me."—This we have cited the rather, because, trivial as it may seem, it throws great light on the Doctor's character. Mr. Boswell in common good-manners ought certainly to have told him where he was going; but we cannot commend the Doctor's taking *the slip off* so highly amiss. It betrays dreadful apprehensions and jealousies, and something peevishly childish, for children do not

like to be left in the dark. And Mr. Boswell's incivility, arising from the most civil intentions, deserved, at the worst, no such punishment as the Doctor's wrath had decreed—never to speak to him more after they had returned to Edinburgh.—But let us also view the fair side of this quarrel in its happy termination. Dr. Johnson, on being told that a friend had taken offence at a harsh expression of his, had some days before made this excellent remark—"What is to come of society, if a friendship of twenty years standing is to be broken off for such a cause?" As Bacon says, adds Mr. Boswell,

"Who then to frail mortality shall trust,  
But limns the water, or but writes in dust."

Mr. B. on the morning after the Doctor's anger, reminded him of this sentiment; and the reader of generous feeling must be highly pleased when he finds the good Doctor thus confessing his over-heat:—"He owned," says Mr. B. "he had spoken to me in passion; that he would not have done what he threatened; and that if he had, he would have been ten times worse than I; that forming intimacies would indeed be "limning the water," were they liable to such sudden dissolution."—This excellent remark ought to be deeply impressed on the memory of every man who has professed friendship.

We now come to the visit to Sir Alexander Macdonald—It is no uncommon thing in England to see the hereditary possessors of the most ancient lordships forsaking with their families their mansions and parks, and taking up their residence in little boxes and obscure retreats. Some are woefully compelled to this step by their former prodigalities; and others are inclined to it from their mere penuriousness and poverty of spirit. Sir Alexander and his lady they found "in a house built by a tenant;" one we suppose the tenant had built for himself; "the family mansion having been burnt in Sir Donald Macdonald's time. Instead of finding the head of the Macdonalds surrounded with his clan and a festive entertainment, we had a small company, and cannot boast of our cheer." Our travellers were of opinion that he ought to live in a very different style, and the head of the clan thought otherwise. They *wisely* endeavoured to persuade him to throw off his native disposition and fixed ideas in a moment, and adopt theirs. But this was washing the blackamoor; and sure we are, all the misers of the kingdom will commend the chieftain. This freedom of Mr. Boswell's has, we find, made some little dust, and raised the chieftain's anger; we therefore here suppress some remarks of our own, as we desire to widen no breach among gentlemen

on a subject so distant from the concerns of literature; and proceed to observe, that the epitaph inserted by Mr. Boswell on Sir James Macdonald by the first Lord Lytton, does his lordship's literary talents no credit. It is tedious common-place, destitute of any thing peculiarly characteristic, that requisite required by Dr. Johnson in his ingenious critique on that species of composition.

We pass over Mr. Boswell's tales of the second-sight. They were merely *hear-say*, and no snow-hall ever gathered like that dreaming gossip. The escape of the Pretender, alias Prince Charles-Edward, is the next passage of note; but as that has been already cited in our Magazine and other publications, we also pass it over; only observing that, as Mr. Boswell truly says, it does great honour to the humanity, fidelity, and generosity of the Highlanders. Nor can we resist the temptation to guess what Dr. Johnson would have said on the Prince's escape, had he been as much prejudiced against him as against the Whigs; we think we hear him saying, "Why, Sir, many a thief has made as extraordinary an escape from more retributions perils, and has experienced as much fidelity from the rest of the gang."

A Highland gentleman had assured our traveller that Prince Charles was in London in 1759, and that there was then a plan in agitation for restoring his family. Dr. Johnson could scarcely credit this story, and said, "There could be no probable plan at that time. Such an attempt could not have succeeded, unless the King of Prussia had stopped the army in Germany; for both the army and the fleet would, even without orders, have fought for the King, to whom they had engaged themselves."

Weak, indeed! To mention no more, one would think the Doctor had never heard of the defection of Churchill and the army in England, and of the Irish at the Boyne, from their sworn allegiance to Prince Charles's grandfather, and of their cordially joining a foreigner, the Prince of Orange.

The following observations on the cheerfulness of old men are excellent. "I expressed some surprise, says Mr. Boswell, at Cadogan's recommending good-humour, as if it were quite in our own power to attain it.—*Johnson*. "Why, Sir, a man grows better-humoured as he grows older. He improves by experience. When young, he thinks himself of great consequence, and every thing of importance. As he advances, in the world he learns to think himself of no conse-

quence, and little things of little importance; and so he becomes more patient, and better pleased. All good-humour and complaisance are acquired. Naturally a child seizes directly what it sees, and thinks of pleasing itself only. By degrees, it is taught to please others, and to prefer others; and that this will ultimately produce the greatest happiness. If a man is not convinced of that, he never will practise it. Common language speaks the truth as to this: we say, a person is well bred."

The above subject, we find afterwards resumed: "In the argument on Tuesday night, about natural goodness, Dr. Johnson denied that any child was better than another, but by difference of instruction; though, in consequence of greater attention being paid to instruction by one child than another, and of a variety of imperceptible causes, such as instruction being counteracted by servants, a notion was conceived, that of two children, equally well educated, one was naturally much worse than another. He owned, this morning, that one might have a greater aptitude to learn than another, and that we inherit dispositions from our parents. "I inherited, said he, a vile melancholy from my father, which has made me mad all my life, at least not sober."—Lady M<sup>rs</sup> Leod wondered he should tell this.—"Madam, said I, he knows that with that madness he is superior to other men."

It is a well known fact, that Hume's system of scepticism is founded on that part of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, where innate ideas are denied; where it is asserted that the mind is a mere *tabula rasa*, and that every impression arises from outward accident. And here, with all his zeal against Hume's philosophy, we find Dr. Johnson most cordially supporting it, though certainly without attending to the consequences drawn by Hume, that Truth and Virtue, Falsehood and Vice are merely artificial, and not the same in different ages and countries. Not to enter into metaphysics on innate ideas, no fact, we believe, is more certain than that, interwoven with their most primary perceptions, there are different dispositions in children, which all the powers of education and company will never overcome. Courage and cowardice, compassion and heart-hardness, avarice and generosity, in a word, baseness and magnanimity of temper, are as deeply rooted in children of the same parents, as their different degrees of intellectual capacity; and are under the power of education in the same manner. Good dispositions and

To combat these notions is the design of Dr. Beattie's Essay on the Immutability of Truth; a good and easy subject, had it been handled with more logic and less declamation.

good intellects may be cultivated and set in motion, and bad ones may be gilded and disguised by it. Nay, vicious habits may even be subdued by conviction and resolution: but that rare occurrence only proves the radical difference of the powers and dispositions with which we are born. In many parts of his *Ramblers* and other writings, the Doctor clearly ascertains the difference here contended for, though in the above citation, through the medium of Mr. B. "he denied that any child was better than another, but by difference of instruction;"—which we humbly conceive to be no better than saying, there is no difference between copper and gold, except the different stamp of the mint. The close of the quotation contains a confession which throws light on the Doctor's character, as the conclusion and following passage do on that of Mr. Buswell:

"I was elated," says he, "by the thought of having been able to entice such a man to this remote part of the world. A ludicrous yet just image presented itself to my mind, which I expressed to the company. I compared myself to a dog who has got hold of a large piece of meat, and runs away with it to a corner, where he may devour it in peace, without any fear of others taking it from him. 'In London, Reynolds, Beauclerk, and all of them, are contending who shall enjoy Dr. Johnson's conversation. We are feasting upon it, undisturbed, at Donvegan.'"

Take also the following striking characteristics of the Doctor's treatment of his obsequious friend and companion: "To hear the grave Dr. Samuel Johnson, that majestic teacher of moral and religious wisdom, while sitting solemn in an arm-chair, in the isle of Sky, talk *ex cathedra* of his keeping a seraglio, and acknowledge that the supposition had often been in his thoughts, struck me so forcibly with ludicrous contrast, that I could not but laugh immoderately. He was too proud to submit, even for a moment, to be the object of ridicule, and instantly retaliated with such keen sarcastic wit, and such a variety of degrading images, of every one of which I was the object, that, though I can bear such attacks as well as most men, I yet found myself so much the sport of all the company, that I would gladly expunge from my mind every trace of this severe retort."

The following anecdote of Garrick, and Johnson's estimate of his abilities as a critic and judge of fine writing, are curious. "Having talked of the strictness with which witnesses are examined in courts of justice, Dr. Johnson told us, that Garrick, though accustomed to face multitudes, when produced as

a witness in Westminster-hall, was so disconcerted by a new mode of public appearance, that he could not understand what was asked. It was a cause where an actor claimed a *free benefit*; that is to say, a benefit without paying the expence of the house; but the meaning of the term was disputed. Garrick was asked, "Sir, have you a free benefit?"—"Yes."—"Upon what terms have you it?"—"Upon—the terms—a free benefit." He was dismissed as one from whom no information could be obtained.—Dr. Johnson is often too hard on our friend Mr. Garrick. When I asked him, why he did not mention him in the preface to his Shakespeare, he said, "Garrick has been liberally paid for any thing he has done for Shakespeare. If I should praise him, I should much more praise the nation who paid him. He has not made Shakespeare better known. He cannot illustrate Shakespeare. So I have reasons enough against mentioning him, were reasons necessary. There should be reasons for it."

The above anecdote reminds us of Mr. Garrick's behaviour when he was examined on the trial of B——tti, who had stabbed a Russian in the Haymarket. Our Roscius declared on oath that he never heard or knew that *stabbing* was an *Italian* vice. The censure on Garrick's literary abilities and taste is severe indeed: "*He cannot illustrate Shakespeare.*"—However strange this may seem to the mob, who remember Garrick's astonishing powers of acting, we believe that those who have conversed with him, and knew the *turn* of his taste, and extent of his critical acumen, and who recollect many of the poor neglected dramas which he brought on the stage, will very cordially agree with the Doctor's censure.

The following is highly characteristic of Mr. Buswell's seamanship: "It was very dark indeed, and there was a heavy and incessant rain. The sparks of the burning peat flew so much about, that I dreaded the vessel might take fire. Then, as Col was a sportsman, and had had powder on board, I figured that we might be blown up. Simpson and he both appeared a little frightened, which made me more so; and the perpetual talking, or rather shooting, which was carried on in Erse, alarmed me still more. A man is always suspicious of what is saying in an unknown tongue; and if fear be his passion at the time, he grows more afraid. Our vessel often lay so much on one side, that I trembled lest she should be overset; and indeed they told me afterwards, that they had run her sometimes to within an inch of the water, so anxious were they to make what haste they could before the night should be worse. I now saw what I never saw before,

a pro-

a prodigious sea, with immense billows coming upon a vessel, so as that it seemed hardly possible in escape. There was something grandly horrible in the sight. I am glad I have seen it once. Amidst all these terrifying circumstances, I endeavoured to compose my mind. It was not easy to do it; for all the stories that I had heard of the dangerous sailing among the Hebrides, which is proverbial, came full upon my recollection. When I thought of those who were dearest to me, and would suffer severely, should I be lost, I upbraided myself, as not having sufficient cause for putting myself in such danger. Piety afforded me comfort; yet I was disturbed by the objections that have been made against a particular providence."

Hardly a week passes but the Gravesend boats "run within an inch of the water," and have the billows dashing over their decks. Indeed we cannot help considering the dangers above expressed, and the fearful apprehensions acknowledged, as a cockney's account of his first voyage to Woolwich or Gravesend. On the first perusal of the above, we were impatient to see how Dr. Johnson, whose ideas on the horrid situation of one on ship-board we have already cited, behaved in this dreadful scene, so grandly horrible; and we were pleased to find that *good luck* (for to say Providence on the occasion, would hardly be decent) befriended him. He "had all this time," says Mr. B. "been quiet and unconcerned. He had lain down on one of the beds, and having got free from sickness, was satisfied. The truth is, he knew nothing all this while of the danger we were in; but, fearless and unconcerned, might

have said, in the words which he has chosen for the motto to his *Rambler*,

*Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.*

After the above description of a tempest at sea, written under lively and most serious feelings, we are presented with the following, which, at the close of a sad tale of *hair-breadth 'scapes*, is certainly somewhat ludicrous, and will affect the risible muscles of those who are masters in the art of mental imagery, as much perhaps as the whole of the sad tale, particularly the danger apprehended from Col's powder-horn, will affect the true *salt-water* sailor. "I now went down," says Mr. B. "with Coll and Mr. Simpson, to visit him (the Doctor). He was lying in philosophic tranquility, with a greyhound of Col's at his back, keeping him warm. Col is quite the *Juvenis qui gaudet canibus*. He had when we left Taliskeri two greyhounds, two terriers, a pointer, and a large Newfoundland water-dog. He lost one of his terriers by the road, but had still five dogs with him. I was very ill, and very desirous to get on shore."

The posture of the Doctor and his canine companion, and the interesting catalogue of Col's dogs, are truly Homeric; though, perhaps, a little in the spirit of Cotton's celebrated translation of Virgil.

The next thing remarkable we meet in our journey through Mr. B's volume represents the Doctor in a very rude and disagreeable light. We find him treating a learned and venerable clergyman of seventy-seven years in the most waspish and capricious manner. But of this afterwards.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. I. & II. 8vo. 12s. Boards. 1785. Cadell.

[Continued from page 168.]

An Essay on the Ascent of Vapour. By Dr. Eason. Read 19th November, 1782.

HIS paper might with equal propriety have been called an Essay on the Descent of Rain; but the Doctor is a better philosopher than he is a writer. He sets out with telling us that "there are few phenomena in nature, which have puzzled philosophers more, than the ascent of vapour: and the different theories laid down by Doctors Halley and Desaguliers have been rejected, while another, not less liable to objections, has been almost universally received.

This theory, which I shall presently mention, was at first invented by a French gentleman, Monsieur le Roi, and afterwards revived by Lord Kaim, and Doctor Hugh

Hamilton. It is this—That the air dissolves water, as water does saline substances: the solution being perfect, the air will become transparent."

Having made his objections to this theory, our author proceeds to raise, with the assistance of electricity, one of his own, which is at least ingenious, and is indeed as probable as any of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine which have been raised on the same subject—"By making some observations on the falling of rain, says he, we shall have other proofs, that the electric matter is the great cause by which vapour is supported in the atmosphere. Here I must observe a fact, well known to all present, that bodies electrified, by the same electric power (no matter whether positive

or

or negative) repel each other; and, when electrified by the different powers, that is, the one plus and the other minus, attract each other: on coming into contact, an equilibrium is restored, and neither of them will shew any signs of electricity.

"From this it follows: If two clouds are electrified by the same power, they will repel each other, and the vapour be suspended in both; but when one is positive and the other negative, they will attract each other, and restore an equilibrium. The electric power by which the vapour was suspended, being now destroyed by the mutual action of the clouds on each other, the particles of water will have an opportunity of running together into each other, and, as they augment in size, will gain a greater degree of gravity, descending in small rain, or a heavy shower, according to circumstances.

"A cloud, highly electrified, passing over a high building or mountain, may be attracted by, and be deprived of its electricity, without or with a violent explosion of thunder. If the cloud is electrified plus, the fire will descend from the cloud to the mountain; but if it be electrified minus, the fire will ascend from the mountain to the cloud. In both cases, the effect is the same, and generally, heavy rain immediately, or soon after, follows: this is well known to the inhabitants of, and travellers among mountains.

"From this we can easily account, why thunder-showers are often partial, falling near, or among mountains, and the rain in such quantities, as to occasion rivers to be overflowed; whilst, at the distance of a few miles, the ground continues parched up with drought, and the roads covered with dust.

"It often happens, that one clap of thunder is not sufficient to produce rain from a cloud, nor even a second: in short, the claps must be repeated, till an equilibrium is restored, and then the rain must, of consequence, fall. Sometimes we may have violent thunder and lightning without rain, and the black appearance of the heavens may be changed to a clear transparent sky, especially in warm weather. To account for this, it must be remembered, as I lately said, that one or more claps of thunder are not always sufficient to produce rain from the clouds: so, if an equilibrium be not restored, little or no rain will fall, and in a short time the electric matter, passing from the earth to the

clouds, or the superabundant quantity in the air, will electrify those black clouds, by which means the particles of vapour will be expanded, raised higher, and the air become clear. Clouds may be melted away, even when we are looking at them, by another cause, that is, by the heat of the sun. We know, that transparent bodies are not heated by the sun, but opaque ones are: the clouds being opaque bodies, are warmed by the rays of the sun shining on them, and any additional quantity of heat will rarify the vapour, and occasion its expanding in the air, which will soon become transparent. When vapour is made to expand more than it would otherwise do, a certain quantity of absolute heat is necessary to keep it in the form of vapour; therefore, when the receiver of an air-pump is exhausting, it appears muddy, and a number of drops are found within it: the moisture contained in the air, in the form of vapour, being made to occupy a greater space than what is natural to it, and receiving no addition of heat, a part of it is condensed.\*

"If, therefore, the air is suddenly rarified, a few drops of rain will descend, as may often be observed in the summer season."

The Doctor concludes his paper "with a short summary of the whole.

"1. That heat is the great cause by which water is converted into vapour, which is condensed by cold.

"2. That electricity renders vapour specifically lighter, and adds to its absolute heat, repelling its particles; which particles would be condensed by cold: and that electricity is the great agent by which vapour ascends to the upper regions.

"3. That when the electric power by which vapour is suspended in the atmosphere, is destroyed, a heavy mist, small rain, or thunder-showers, will be the consequence. Had the advocates for the doctrine of solution, made heat and electricity the solvents, their theory would have been less exceptionable."

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On the Comparative Merit of the Ancients and Moderns with respect to the Imitative Arts. By Mr. Thomas Kerstrow. Read Feb. 19, 1783.

Modesty has ever been the companion of true courage: that Mr K. is a man of spirit, thus to lift his voice among a host of learned Doctors, must be confessed.

"This short essay, he says, is intended to point out the excellencies of the ancients in the imi-

* "On this principle, we can readily account for the mist, which appears on discharging an air-gun: the condensed air in the chamber of the barrel, on being set free, will expand suddenly, occupying a larger space, and no additional heat being acquired, the vapours must necessarily be condensed in the form of mist."

Evapor. Mac.

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tative arts; yet, at the same time, to allow the moderns their due share of fame, in having not only made some improvements, but inventions, of which the ancients were entirely ignorant.

"That the ancients bear the palm from the moderns in sculpture, will not be contested: their religion sanctified and encouraged that branch of science. Gods, Demigods, and heroes, all conspired to bring it into the highest repute: and their images were often deposited in buildings of the most exquisite taste, to commemorate particular occurrences. The rage for highly ornamented edifices, perhaps, never rose to a greater height than amongst the Romans. These sons of fortune acquired so much wealth, and, by plundering distant climes, had so collected the riches of whole kingdoms into one city, that there was no way left to dissipate such immense sums, but by engaging in the most expensive works of art. Each ambitious conqueror, desirous to transmit his own actions and those of his ancestors to posterity, called in to his aid the sculptor and the architect, whose utmost skill was exerted to blazon their achievements in the solidity of stone and marble.

"This shews, in some measure, why sculpture outstripped her sister art; for the specimens of ancient painting are much inferior to modern productions. They are deficient in colouring, chiaro-obscuro, and keeping. Several of the *Glosses** tell us, there were but four colours or pigments in use amongst the ancient artists, viz. black, white, yellow, and red. Now, it is impossible to produce from these colours only, the variety of tints necessary to equal even a tolerable colourist of the moderns. Although this evinces nothing against the *abilities* of the ancients, we may fairly conclude, that the rich and luxuriant descriptions handed down to us, are inflated with hyperbole, sufficient to make us doubt the veracity of some of their authors. Unfortunately for these warm advocates, the discoveries of Herculaneum have spitefully contradicted their assertions, and furnished us with means to draw our own conclusions. It is very possible they might admire, and be surprised at a sight of, what appeared to them the ultimatum of perfection."

"Chiaro scuro, or the art of distributing the lights and shadows in a picture advances grossly, as well for the repose and satisfaction of the eye, as for the effect of the whole together, seems to be a modern invention."

* Pliny, Cicero.

† *Fresnoy*, a French artist well known for his Latin poem de Arte Graphica.

"That part of the art termed *keeping*, the ancients seem to have been but little acquainted with, and without a due management of this, every picture would be filled with confusion. Instead of a proper subordination, each group or figure would seem to contend for precedence. This want of order destroys all dignity, and prevents the artist from forming an agreeable whole.

"Any attempts in antique landscape with which we are acquainted, are executed wretchedly. In that part of the art, the superiority of the moderns is manifest.

"We have the authority of *Fresnoy*† to say, that Michael Angelo surpassed not only all the moderns, but the ancients in architecture: he quotes the St. Peter's at Rome, the Palazzo Farnese, and the St. John's at Florence, as proofs of his opinion."

"Enching, engraving, mezzotinto, and aquatinta are all of modern invention, and of great utility. They deliver down to us accurate copies from the works of eminent men at a small expence; and diffuse abroad the bright flame of science, so that even those, who are far distant from the centre of the arts, may rouse their souls to action, and enlighten that spark of genius, which might hitherto have lain dormant."

Having spoken of these and some other plain truths, the author very prudently makes his retreat under cover of the Society's candour.

"From the candour of this learned society, the writer of this essay claims protection, and hopes, an attempt to investigate truth will not be deemed audacity."

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'On the Impropriety of allowing a Bounty to encourage the Exportation of Corn, &c. By Joseph Wimpey. Read Feb. 26, 1783.

This paper was written in consequence of one read priorly on *Economical Registers*:—it is not confined to the exportation of corn, but extends to the oceanic subject—free ports. The writer's arguments, however, are too long (though by no means loose) for our insertion; nevertheless, they are such as merit an impartial perusal by every landed and commercial man in the kingdom.—Suffice it for us to say, Mr. Wimpey maintains, that allowing a bounty on the exportation of corn, is "*execrable management*:"—and that as to throwing open the ports; "nothing could sooner reduce this country to the deepest poverty and distress."

On the Natural History of the Cow, so far as it relates to its giving Milk, particularly for the Use of Man. By C. White, Esq. F. R. S. &c. Read March 12, 1783.

All that this little essay attempts to convey is, that the cow "having a larger and more capacious udder, and longer and thicker teats than the largest animal we know;"—also, having "four teats, whilst all other animals of the same nature have but two;"—also, because she "yields the milk freely to the hand, whilst most animals refuse it, except their young, or some adopted animal be allowed to partake;"—"was, by the omniscient Author of nature, intended to give milk, particularly for the use of man."

On the Natural History and Origin of Magnesian Earth, particularly as connected with those of Sea Salt, and of Nitre; with Observations on some of the Chemical Properties of that Earth, which have been, hitherto, either unknown, or undetermined. By Thomas Henry, F. R. S. &c.

This is a masterly dissertation on magnesian earth, which this excellent Philosopher has pursued to the lowermost depths of chemistry;—nay, followed to the lowest abyss of ocean's self!

The main subject of this paper, how important soever it may be to the professionalist and the philosopher, is, in a manner, uninteresting to readers in general; nevertheless it must not be passed over in silence. It would be difficult perhaps to produce a more striking instance of the power and utility of the imagination, (so well defended in a former paper) than is to be found in the paper before us. It is by means of this intellectual eye, that men of genius are enabled to trace, perhaps from the smallest causes, effects of the utmost magnitude. Thus our ingenious author, in tracing the origin of magnesian earth, strikes out a rational theory to account for the undecaying saltiness of the sea.

"Philosophers, he says, have been much puzzled to account for the original saltiness of the sea. Some have imagined it must have been furnished by rivers which, flowing from the land, conveyed with them such quantities of salt, from accumulations of that mineral formed within the bowels of the earth, as to communicate, and continually supply saltiness to the sea; while others have attributed its impregnation to rocks of salt, situated at the bottom of the ocean. To both these opinions objections have been made; and the learned bishop of Landaff* has chosen to adopt another,

viz. that the sea was originally created salt. In support of this theory, and in objection to the others, especially to that which asserts the origin and supply from the land, it has been advanced, that a great part of the finny inhabitants of the ocean cannot exist in fresh water, and therefore it is not to be supposed, that they should ever have been placed in a situation unsuited for their support. It might also have been added, that there is as much difficulty in accounting for the origin of the salt which the rivers are supposed to wash down, as for its formation in the sea. But might not the great Creator, by whose Fiat all things were produced, accommodate the first inhabitants of the sea to their temporary situation; and gradually produce such changes in their constitutions, as to make the saltiness of the water necessary for their support? Changes equally great, appear to have taken place in the human habit. The duration of life, in particular, was protracted, in the earlier ages, to a length convenient for the speedy population of the world; and when that end was accomplished to a certain degree, Providence assigned limits to the existence of mankind, at the utmost of which we seldom arrive, and beyond which we never pass.

"Notwithstanding what I have here advanced, I must confess myself inclined to join in the opinion, that the sea was originally created salt. But all saline substances with which we are acquainted, are subject to gradual decay, decomposition, or volatilization, in long process of time, and when exposed to the action of air, moisture and heat. Nature has established an universal system of alternate destruction and reconstitution in her works; and is continually carrying on processes in her grand laboratory, which art is unable to imitate. Animals and vegetables perish and decay; and, when corrupted, contribute to the support or accommodation of each other; and many mineral substances, though more permanent than those which constitute the other kingdoms, are liable to considerable changes, are frequently decomposed, and forced to enter into new combinations. It is not therefore to be supposed, that the same individual salt has been contained by the ocean from the creation to the present time. We know that the waters are continually evaporating into the atmosphere, forming clouds, descending again in rain, replenishing the earth, and, after forming rivers, returning to the sea. Sea salt rises, by a moderate heat, with the vapour of water, and is often carried by storms to considerable distances. By these

* Watson's Chemical Essay, Vol. II.

and other means, it is probable, there must be a continual waste of salt, which nature must have some mode to supply.

"The ocean is replete with animals and plants. The destruction and corruption of these must furnish much matter fitted for the formation of saline substances, much earth, much of the principle of inflammability, and of air; and if water were not a part of their composition, the sea would plentifully supply that elementary ingredient. By the putrefaction of similar substances, mixed with calcareous earth, moistened with water, and exposed to the gradual action of the air, Nitre is formed. May not the same substances, under different circumstances, covered by the depth of the ocean, and separated thereby from immediate communication with the air, produce sea-salt? It has lately been discovered, by an ingenious chemist *, that though Nitre is produced by the above substances, with the access of air, yet if they be so placed that the air may be excluded, and the situation perhaps not too moist, Sulphur, and not Nitre, is the result. So that the three mineral acids should

seem to have a similar origin; and it is not without good grounds, that they are said to be modifications of each other."

Such are the contents of the first volume of these entertaining Memoirs, which, being the joint production of various writers, and each paper having been already spoken to separately, will not admit of many general observations: however, as a collection, it has some features pretty strongly marked:—there is an evident prolixity—a want of closeness—in many of the papers;—quotations and notes of immoderate length too, frequently give additional looseness to the page—and languor to the argument; whilst an inordinate display of the learned languages convinces us, that even the Manchester Society is not altogether weaned from that idolatry which has, age after age, been the bane of *true* philosophy. Nevertheless, we are fully authorized by the volume before us to say, that facts—the *only* foundation of modern philosophy—are held in due veneration by some of the most respectable Members of this truly respectable Society.

Discourses on Prophecy, read in the Chapel of Lincoln's-Inn, at the Lecture founded by the Right Reverend William Warburton, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By East Apthorp, D. D. Rector of St. Mary-le Bow. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Rivington, London, 1786.

THESE Volumes contain a series of lectures which present a forcible and connected argument in favor of the truth and certainty of revealed religion, drawn from the accomplishment of a variety of predictions respecting Christianity. In treating this interesting subject, the author has proved himself fully adequate to so important an undertaking, and has displayed so much learning, profound erudition, and uncommonly extensive reading, in the investigation of it, as to render it difficult to determine whether he is most conspicuous as an historian, a critic, a philosopher, or a Christian divine. But though we are happy in paying this just tribute to Dr. Apthorp's unquestionable merits, we cannot help lamenting that he has ventured, we think, rather rashly on a dangerous coast, which has proved fatal to the most experienced and able mariners, on which even the immortal *Newton* himself narrowly escaped shipwreck. The Revelation of St. John, however "congenial the book itself may be to the ancient prophecies, however worthy the majesty of inspiration, however entitled to profound re-

neration and careful study," will, to those at least who are not as great adepts as the Doctor "in symbolic language," we doubt, prove, in many instances, "a stumbling block."

This work is divided into twelve lectures on the following subjects. 1. History of Prophecy. 2. Canons of Interpretation. 3. Prophecies on the Birth of Christ. 4. Chronological Characters of the Messiah. 5. Theological Characters of the same. 6. The Chain of Prophecies relating to him. 7, 8, and 9. Prophecies of the Death of Christ, and of his Kingdom. 10. Character of Antichrist. 11. The mystic Tyre; and 12. Prophecies of the Origin and Progress of the Reformation. These several subjects the author has treated fully and with great perspicuity, and supported and proved (where proof was possible) what he has asserted by a vast variety of illustrations and eminent authorities.

"Although prophecy," he observes, "hath illumined all ages in a just degree, there are four eminent periods in which it was imparted with signal lustre; namely, in the age of Moses:—in that of David:—during

* M. Enugroux. Vide *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences* pour l'année 1780. The Sulphur produced under the above circumstances, was found amidst the ruins of an old house which had been built in a very filthy place, contained in a mass of earth and in part crystallized; and constituting, in several of the large portions of the earth, a third of the whole mass. the

the Babylonian and Persian empires;—and in the evangelic age, or first century of the christian church. The last and greatest of the christian prophets was the writer of the Revelation, after whose death, it is reasonable to think that this excellent gift entirely ceased: the few notices we have of it afterwards, being little more than the lively impression which so great a miracle made on the minds of men, till the memory, or report of it, gradually died away, like the faint murmurs of the distant thunder, or the heaving of the ocean when the storm subsides."

Having in the first lecture stated the general idea of inspiration, and given a short history of prophecy; he, in the following words, recapitulates the subject of this discourse.

"Predictions of the highest import transcend the date of the most ancient writings, and are coeval with the world itself. others are cotemporary with the patriarchs and with the law: many, most determinate and circumstantial, occur in the Psalms: another, and the largest class, are from 2000 to 3000 years prior to Christianity; which is itself prophetic of its own history to the end of time. These prophecies, taken collectively, respect not only future facts, but future ideas and doctrines: they describe the events and opinions of distant ages: and they all terminate in the founder of a religion of universal extent and eternal sanctions. If the descriptions, notes, and characters of a predicted and prophetic Saviour are fulfilled in the AUTHOR AND FINISHER OF OUR FAITH; we will exclaim with reasonable confidence and honest rapture, *We have found HIM, of whom Moses in the Law, and the Prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph*: and thus finding him, we will ever pay him our grateful homage and adoration, **THOU ART THE SON OF GOD, THOU ART THE KING OF ISRAEL.**"

In the second lecture Dr. Apthorp proceeds to establish the most useful canons of interpretation; especially that which addresses itself to the sincere and unbiassed *common sense* of a wise and virtuous man, resulting from the natural and obvious coincidence of predictions with events; exemplified in the harmony between the religious prophecies and the life of Jesus Christ: to these he has annexed literary observations on the mystic and double sense, on prophetic actions, and the symbolic language.

In the third lecture the virgin-birth and sublime attributes of our Redeemer are illustrated, to shew the greatness and sanctity of his person and character, both human and divine.

In the fourth and fifth, the Doctor shews that the divine author and doctrine of the

christian religion were announced to the prophet Daniel in the reign of Cyrus, with an exact specification of the very time of Christ's ministry, and the year of his passion, with his signal judgment on the Jewish nation after 40 years, "*when he sent forth his armies, destroyed those murderers, and burned their city.*" He has likewise shewn, that the several characters of redemption these distinctly revealed are inapplicable to any civil or secular events, and a proper demonstration that the religion of Christ being divinely predicted was divinely revealed.

In the sixth lecture the whole chain of prophecies respecting the promised Saviour is clearly stated, with sufficient examples to prove the certain conclusion drawn from that admirable combination of separate proofs, resulting from predictions of the whole history of the Messiah, and of the most refined doctrines of his religion. "The coincidence of the historic with the theologic characters," our author observes, "doubles the effect of a demonstration which is perfect in each. The historic events, unconnected with the religious truths, alone ascertain the inspiration that foretold them. But the internal constitution of the new religion thus inseparably blended with its history, times, and fortunes, gives such an accumulated evidence, as to overcome the most pertinacious scepticism, so long as it retains an ingenuous sense and love of truth."

In the seventh discourse, after giving an analysis of the book of Isaiah from the 40th to the 66th chapter, and a particular illustration of the three last verses of the 52d and twelve first of the 53d chapter, the author proceeds to demonstrate the truth of christianity from this prophecy, and the expiation of sin by the death and sacrifice of Christ.

In the eighth and ninth lecture, the agreement of prophecy and history is shewn in a general view of the adverse and prosperous fortune of the christian church, persecuted both by the pagan and antichristian powers, yet victorious, progressive, universal. In the tenth, the author of our faith is contrasted with that hostile power which hath so long exerted its malevolence in opposition to the philanthropy of Christ, till the mischief ended in the usurped dominion of antichrist. The temporal splendour of the church, and the decline of learning, our author considers as the primary causes of the corruption of christianity. He next traces the origin and progress of the papal supremacy, brings instances of its excesses, and goes on to describe the marking characters of antichrist, viz. insolence of power, idolatry, persecution, papal supremacy, mercenary superstition, the doctrine of merit, and military and ecclesiastical fraternities, in oppo-

opposition to the characters of the Reformation, whose genuine effects are virtue, liberty, and peace. In the eleventh lecture these characters, which are mystically described by the Jewish prophets under the emblems of idolatrous and tyrannic kingdoms, particularly that of the commercial state of ancient Tyre, are shewn to coincide with the secularity and mercenary spirit of the antichristian church, and with the enormous ambition of its visible head. The prophecy of Ezekiel is explained and applied by the author to the city of Rome, which he foretels (how truly we will not presume to determine) "will be absorbed into a lake of fire, and sink into the sea."

The twelfth and last lecture points out the remedies of the corruptions of idolatry, creature worship, and other superstitions which prevail in the church of Rome, as well as those which the reformed church labours under, viz. unbelief, heresy, and relaxed morals, together with the means of advancing the promised purity and felicity of the christian church. In this discourse the author has attempted to explain the prophecy in the tenth chapter of the Revelation of St. John: how far he has succeeded, our readers shall judge for themselves.

"The system of the seven trumpets," says the Doctor, "under which we now live, includes the military revolutions of paganism, and the ecclesiastical fortunes of antichrist in the east and west. The chief events are the irruptions of the Barbarians, and the fall of the western empire; the incursions of the Saracens; the destruction of the Greek empire; and the reformation of the church in the sixteenth century.

"The REFORMATION accomplished by Luther is figured by a mighty angel descending from Heaven, or divinely commissioned: clothed with a cloud, the symbol of the divine protection: with a rainbow on his head, making offers of reconciliation to the corrupted church: his face was as it were the sun, diffusing the light of the gospel: and his feet as pillars of fire, intimating that his followers should suffer persecution, yet be preserved from the rage of their enemies. He is styled a mighty angel, not so much on account of the undaunted spirit of Luther, as of the great revolution effected by his means. He has in his hand a little open book, the original gospel: open, as containing no new Revelation: little, as applying only such parts and doctrines of the scriptures, as refused the prevailing superstitions. He set his right foot upon the sea,

the emblem of war, and his left foot on the earth, the symbol of peace; intimating that the Reformation should experience the vicissitudes of both, but chiefly of the former. He cried with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth: the gospel was openly, resolutely, and efficaciously preached and published.

"And when he cried seven thunders uttered their voices. As Heaven signifies the station of the Supreme visible Power, which is the political Heaven, so thunder is the voice and proclamation of that authority and power, and of its will and laws, implying the obedience of the subjects, and at last overcoming all opposition.* Thunders are the symbols of the supreme powers who established the Reformation in their respective dominions. Seven is a number of perfection, and according to the great Interpreter † whom I follow, it denotes the seven states of Europe who established the Reformation by law:—1. The Germanic Body, in which, by the treaty of Smalcald, the Protestant princes formed a distinct republic.—2. The Swiss Cantons, 1531.—3. Sweden, 1533.—4. Denmark and Norway.—5. England and Ireland, 1547.—6. Scotland, 1550.—7. The Netherlands, 1577. These governments received and established the Reformation within sixty years after Luther's first preaching against indulgences. All other countries where the Reformation made some progress, but without being established by authority, are described by other symbols. But the foregoing seven uttered *τας εαυτων φωνας*, their own authoritative voices, to settle true religion by LAW, each in their own dominions.

"And when the seven thunders had uttered their voices, I was about to write. The posture and action of the prophet is symbolical of the raised expectation of good men, that when the Reformation was established in the principal kingdoms and states of Europe, the fall of antichrist would soon follow, and introduce the glorious union of truth and peace on earth. But a voice from heaven commands him to seal up those things which the seven thunders have uttered, and write them not; to intimate, that the first reformers would be mistaken in their zeal, and disappointed in their expectation; that the new reform would not soon be followed by the fall of popery, and the conversion of unbelief; but that, by the divine permission, the free course and progress of the reformed religion should be checked by the power of temporal princes not in the number of the seven thunders. Such was

* Lancaster Sym. Dict. p. 123.

† Mr. Daubuz, p. 463.

Charles V. young, aspiring, selfish, and aiming by the influence of the papal system to make himself absolute in Germany. Such was his son, Philip II. a tyrannical bigot, who made it his principal object to establish popery and the inquisition throughout his vast dominions. In Poland and the hereditary countries of the House of Austria, the supreme powers by persecution and ill policy prevented the establishment of the Reformation. France was the theatre of the most violent opposition to it, during the inglorious reigns of Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. and Louis XIV. half unpeopled his kingdom by his great armies, and by the expulsion of his best subjects the Protestants:—So that, according to this prophecy, the happy state of the church was not then to be effected by the civil power, but by some other means in some future time.

“The angel in the vision, *lifting up his right hand, swears by him that liveth for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the earth, and the sea,* (by the very formulary protesting against the demon-worship of the apostate church) that the time for the pure and happy state of the reformed church should not be as yet, *οτι χρόνος ουκ εστι ετι.* But that in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound*, the mystery of God should be finished†, should be brought to its PERFECTION. The mystery of God is his counsel or secret design, of which Christ is the counsellor and executor; a counsel which begins in the present conversion and happiness of man on earth, will terminate in diffusing that felicity over all the world, and compleat it in a state of immortality.

“It is evident, continues our author, from the scope and tenor of the Apocalyptic visions, that the seven trumpets include all that period of history denoted by the seventh seal‡, which commencing with Constantine’s establishment of christianity, extends to the great tabernacle, when *the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ*§. As the events of the first five trumpets are all past, and the events of the seventh trumpet are all future; the reformed church, commencing with the second epoch|| of the sixth trumpet, is co-extended to its whole duration. This æra continues from Luther to the church’s last conflict with antichrist, the prelude to her perfect state on earth. We of the present age, actually living under the sixth trumpet, are

coeval with the eastern and western antichrist; are witnesses to the declining state of antichristianism; and are so connected with the protestant reformation, as to be deeply interested both in its present imperfections, and in its gradual advancement, which is to occupy the long period till *the mystery of God shall be finished* in the perfection of his church. Although the counsel of God will not be defeated, either by the indulgence or malignity of man; yet it is evident from reason, as well as the terms of this prophecy, that this improving state is to be effected by the instrumentality of men, in a course of measures and events not generally supernatural, though never excluding the divine direction and superintendence. That therefore it is not only the high privilege, but the indispensable duty of all who enjoy the blessings of the reformed religion, to promote its progress and advancement in these and succeeding times.”

In the remaining part of this discourse, the Doctor, after shewing that the true felicity of the church of Christ consists in holiness and peace, instead of those chimerical ideas of complete felicity which originally arose from a too literal interpretation of the prophecies, mentions the following circumstances as favourable to the advancement of christianity: viz. the decline of popery, and the improvement of civilization. The power of the popes, he says, is every day diminishing: from being heads of the christian world, they are become supplicants to princes of their own communion.” He considers the present peaceable state of the world in many respects auspicious to the great ends and objects of christianity; the civilization and conversion of rude and barbarous nations; the bringing back the relaxed and corrupt manners and principles of the protestant reformation to the purity and simplicity of the gospel, and in consequence of both, diminishing the influence of popery, and augmenting the general happiness of mankind; and then proceeds to point out the most likely means to produce to desirable an end. Among these agriculture holds a distinguished pre-eminence.

“Agriculture,” says Dr. Apthorp, “is perhaps the only art which government must patronize, if they would have their people emerge from barbarism. In the rude but fertile regions of the uncultivated earth, societies for promoting agriculture, with rewards and immunities to the most skilful and successful labourers, would much forward

* Or rather, “when he shall have sounded,” *οταν μωλλη σωλπαιζειν*

† *τελεισθη.* *Lectio Velestiana, τελειοθησεται, consummabitur.* Vulgate.

‡ C. viii. v. 1.—6.

§ C. xi. v. 15.

|| The first epoch of the sixth trumpet is the Turkish empire, 1453.

the national industry, civilization, plenty and populousness. Mankind are by nature indolent and voluptuous, and would be sunk in laziness and sensuality, did not the difficulty of subsistence call forth their virtues and their exertions. The natural mean of civilization is industry, united with instruction, which is the industry of the mind. Thus agriculture and the gospel are the two great instruments of Divine Providence to check the voluptuousness, and exercise the virtues of man."

We shall conclude our remarks of these excellent discourses, in which the author has laboured so successfully to establish the truth of the christian religion on the solid grounds of reason, deduced from the most forcible prophetic evidence, with his beautifully expressive character of the christian religion.

"When I consider christianity," says he, "as an institute of happiness, I do not mean christianity as it is now practised

in the world: I do not mean the popish christianity, which is either a profligate hypocrisy, or a gloomy superstition, which would exterminate the passions by a slow and dreadful suicide. I exclude from my ideas of the gospel, that antinomian fanaticism which makes religion to consist in inexplicable theories; much less has the libertinism of the vulgar protestants, and the customs of the present age, any pretensions to the name and honours of true christianity. By this august name, I mean that religion which is described and exemplified in the New Testament; a religion of personal, domestic, and public virtue; in which the passions are not extirpated but governed; in which God is adored thro' Jesus Christ, with love, admiration, fear, and gratitude; by which society is continually improved and meliorated; while the individual is daily renewed and prepared, both by the blessings and adversities of the present life, for the endless felicity of the future."

Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim. By the Rev. William Hamilton, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College Dublin. 8vo. 4s. Robinsons. 1786.

(Concluded from Page 261).

MR. Hamilton thinks the description he has given of the external character of the Giant's Causeway pillars, will serve abundantly to discriminate the columnar basalties from any other fossil of a different species, at present known. But as it does not always appear in its prismatical form, he proceeds to enumerate the properties by which it may be distinguished when disposed in more rude and irregular masses.

"The basalties is a black, ponderous, close-grained stone; which does not effervesce in any of the mineral acids.

"Its specific gravity is to that of water nearly as 2.90. to 1.00 and to that of the finest marble as 2.90 to 2.70.

"Though its texture be compact, it is not absolutely homogeneous; for if ground to a smooth surface, its bright jet-black polish is disfigured by several small pores.

"It strikes fire imperfectly with a steel.

"When exposed to a moderate heat it assumes a reddish colour, and loses about one-fiftieth part of its weight.

"In a more intense heat it readily melts, and is, as the chymists express it, fusible per se.

"With the assistance of an alkali flux it may be vitrified, and forms an opaque glass of a black or bluish colour.

"Its principal component parts are iron in a metallic state combined with siliceous and argillaceous earths."

From the experiments of Sir Torbern Bergman it appears, that

Basalties 100 parts	
Contains Siliceous earth	50 parts
Argillaceous do.	15
Calcareous do. -	8
Magnesia -	20
Iron - .	25
	<hr/>
	100

After giving this analysis of the basalties, Mr. Hamilton proceeds to explain its most remarkable properties from the known elements of which it is composed. Thus from the metallic state of its iron element he infers à priori that the columns of the Giant's Causeway are natural magnets, whose lower extremity is their north pole; and after offering some reasonable conjectures concerning the regular form and arrangement of the pillars, mentions some of the principal variations in point of magnitude, articulation, arrangement and texture of the different species of basalties. He next enumerates the fossils generally attendant on it, consisting of extensive layers of red sandstone; veins of iron ore; steatites, generally of a greenish soapy appearance; zeolyte, of a bright and purest white colour, of different weights from a grain to a pound, affecting a crystallization, in which the fibres radiate from one center; pepperion stone, a friable matrix of indurated clay and iron, studded with morsels of zeolyte and other substances; and lastly pumice-stone.

In the next letter the author considers the arguments adduced in favour of the volcanic theory.

theory. The formation of these pillars of basalt has been attributed, Mr. Hamilton thinks with great appearance of probability, to the agency of subterranean fire. The arguments in favour of this opinion are derived from the nature and properties of the stone itself, which is supposed to be nothing else than lava; and its varieties owing to accidental circumstances, attending its course, or the manner of its cooling.—In support of this it is affirmed that it agrees accurately with the lava in its elementary principles, in its grain, and the species of foreign bodies

The iron of the basalt is found in a metallic state capable of acting on the magnetic needle, which is also true of the iron in the compact lava.

The basalt is fusible per se, the common property of lava and most volcanic substances.

The basalt is a foreign substance superinduced, or the original limestone of the country in a state of insensibility capable of allowing the flints to penetrate considerably within its lower surface. The lava is a similar extraneous mass overspreading the adjacent soil, and found in like manner, with flints and other hard metals in its substance. From their agreeing thus already in a number of circumstances, it is reasonably presumed that they are one and the same species of substance.

This opinion is strongly confirmed by the evidence derived from the nature and property of the attendant fossils.

Those extensive beds of red ochre accompanying the basalt, are supposed to be an iron ore reduced to this state of a calx by heat; a phenomenon which is observed to take place more or less in the present living volcanoes, and is therefore a presumptive argument of the action of fire in the neighbourhood of basalt.

Crystals of schorl, which appear in great plenty among many kinds of our basalt, are likewise found in great abundance among the Italian lavas, in circumstances so exactly corresponding, as to afford a probable argument in the present instance.

Pumice-stone, which obviously bears the character of a cinder in its exterior appearance, is found on the shore of the island of Raghery, and may be considered as an unequivocal test of the action of fire.

To these external arguments others are added from the exterior character of the countries containing the basalt, and from the consideration of those elements which may be esteemed the food of volcanoes being found in its neighbourhood.

Against these specious arguments in defence of the volcanic theory; many objections have

been started. It is said that, this theory rashly attributes some of the most regular and beautiful phenomena to the most tumultuary and irregular causes, ascribing exquisite arrangements, which almost emulate the laboured works of design, to the blind fury of a volcano.

To this it is answered, that though during the eruption every thing be in a state of tumult and disorder, yet when the fury of the flames, which have been struggling for a passage, has abated, every thing returns to its natural rest, and these various melted substances subside and cool with a degree of regularity capable of producing all the beauty and symmetry of the Giant's Causeway.

“A second objection,” says our author, “arises from hence, that the currents of lava which have issued from *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* within the memory of man, have never been known to exhibit this regularity of arrangement. It is therefore said that experience abundantly proves the fallacy of the volcanic hypothesis.

“In reply to this we are told, that it is not in the erupted torrents of these volcanoes we are to look for the phenomena of crystallization, but in the interior parts of the mountains themselves, and under the surface of the earth, where the metallic particles of the lava have not been dephlogisticated by the access of fresh air, and where perfect rest and the most gradual diminution of temperature have permitted the parts of the melted mass to exert their proper laws of arrangement, so as to assume the form of columnar lava: that we must wait until those volcanic mountains which at present burn with so much fury, shall have completed the period of their existence; until the immense vaults which now lie within their bowels, no longer able to support the incumbent weight, shall fall in and disclose to view the wonders of the subterranean world; and then we may expect to behold all the varieties of crystallization, such as must needs take place in those vast laboratories of nature; then we may hope to see banks and causeways of basalt, and all the bold and uncommon beauties which the abrupt promontories of *Antium* now exhibit.”

After stating and replying to several other objections advanced against this theory, Mr. Hamilton remarks, that in reasonings concerning natural phenomena the standard of truth is extremely vague and uncertain; that climate bears a more powerful influence than can be well imagined; so that an opinion universally adopted by the inhabitants of one country, shall be universally reprobated by those of a neighbouring kingdom.

“Thus the Neapolitans, accustomed from
* Z. 2 their

their infancy to the wild scenes of horror and desolation which abound in a soil ravaged by volcanic fire, and to see as it were a new world suddenly raised on the ruins of their country; have their warm imaginations filled with the gigantic idea of this powerful principle, which to them appears adequate to produce every thing that is great and stupendous in nature. How different the sensations and opinions which prevail in the native of our temperate island! He beholds nature pursue her calm and steady course with an uniformity almost uninterrupted: he views the same objects unchanged for a long series of years; the same rivers to water his grounds, the same mountains supply food for his flocks; the same varied line of coast continues thro' many successive ages to bound his country, and to set the waves of the ocean at defiance; hence he naturally proceeds to extend his ideas of regularity and stability over the whole world, and stands utterly uninfluenced by those arguments of change in the earth, which to the inhabitants of a warm climate appear absolutely decisive."

After observing, that the prevailing opinions even of philosophers are too often founded on general analogies; that it requires a vigorous mind and clear understanding to avoid being misled by the specious argu-

ments and dangerous conclusions derived from such deceitful sources, tending to multiply false opinions and subverting the true principles of religion and morality; the author in his last letter attacks with great spirit and sound reasoning those sceptics who, building their opinions on things they do not rightly understand, rather than truths which come clearly within their comprehensions, unavoidably run into gross mistakes, who rejecting all consideration of final causes, and despising those simple and obvious analogies which lead to useful truths, have chosen rather to pursue others, which neither they nor the rest of mankind are in any respect suited to investigate; who, blind to the most striking proofs in the formation of the world, and infinite goodness in its moral government, set their faces against both natural and revealed religion. "If this be wisdom," says Mr. Hamilton, "if these be the vaunted fruits of freedom of thought, we have good cause to rejoice that we are not free; that we still retain our dependence on a wise and bountiful Providence; and have not yet fallen into that universal anarchy of opinion, where each individual labours to enthrone and to adore every wild phantom of his own wandering imagination, just as folly or caprice may chance to direct his choice."

Bozzy and Piozzi; or, the British Biographers, a Town Eclogue. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. Kearsley, 1786.

THE indefatigable *Peter*, ever on the watch for some subject on which to exercise his happy talent for satire, has in these eclogues amply avenged Dr. Johnson on his biographers, by displaying the most remarkable anecdotes in a truly ridiculous light. "On the death of Dr. Johnson," the author tells us in the argument, "a number of people, ambitious of being distinguished from the mute part of their species, set about relating and printing stories and *bons mots* of the celebrated moralist. Amongst the most zealous, though not the most enlightened, appeared Mr. Boswell and Madame Piozzi, the Hero and Heroine of our eclogues. To prove their biographical abilities, they appeal to Sir John Hawkins for his decision on their respective merits, by quotations from their printed anecdotes of the doctor." The eclogue begins with a humorous burlesque description of the supposed feelings of the heathen deities, occasioned by the death of the doctor:

"———when the doctor died,
Apollo whimper'd, and the Muses cried:
Minerva sighing for her fav'rite son,
Pronounc'd with lengthen'd face the world
undone:

Jove wip'd his eyes in red, and told his wife,
He ne'er made Johnson's equal in his life;

And that 'twould be a long time first, if ever,
His art could form a fellow *half so clever*:
Venus, of all the little Loves the dam,
With all the Graces, sobb'd for brother Sam."

After describing the Johnson-mania, as he calls it, which has raged through all the realm, he introduces the Hero and Heroine of the piece before the tribunal of Sir John Hawkins, whom he gives a rub *en passant*.

"Like school-boys, lo! before a two-arm'd
chair
That held the knight, wise judging, stood the
pair;

Or like two ponies on the sporting ground,
Prepar'd to gallop when the drum should
sound,

The couple rang'd—for vict'ry both as keen,
As for a tott'ring bishoprick a dean;
Or patriot Burke for giving glorious bastings
To that intolerable fellow Hastings.

"Alternately, in anecdotes, go on;

"But first, begin you, madam," cried Sir John:
The thankful dame low curtsied to the chair,
And thus, for vict'ry panting, read the fair."

MADAME PIOZZI.

"Sam Johnson was of Michael Johnson born,
Whose shop of books did Litchfield town adorn;
Wrong-

Wrong-headed, stubborn as a halter'd ram;
In short, the model of our hero Sam:
Inclin'd to madness too—for when his shop
Fell down for want of cash to buy a prop;
For fear the thieves might steal the vanish'd
store,

He duly went each night and lock'd the door."

Bozzy.

"Whilst Johnson was in Edinburgh, my wife,
To please his palate, studied for her life:
With ev'ry rarity she fill'd her house,
And gave the doctor, for his dinner, grouse."

MADAME PIOZZI.

"I ask'd him if he knock'd Tom Osborn down;
As such a tale was current thro' the town—
Says I, "Do tell me, doctor, what he fell?"
Why, dearest lady, there is nought to tell:
I ponder'd on the prop'riest mode to treat him—
The dog was impudent, and so I beat him!
Tom, like a fool, proclaim'd his fancied wrongs;
Others that I belabour'd held their tongues."

Bozzy.

"Lo! when we landed on the isle of Mull,
The meagrim got into the doctor's skull:
With such bad humours he began to fill,
I thought he would not go to Icolmkill:
But lo! those meagrim (wonderful to utter!)
Were banish'd all by tea and bread and
butter!"

In this manner they continue to entertain
the knight, till his patience being quite ex-
hausted, he exclaims,

SIR JOHN.

"For God's sake, stay each anecdotic scrap;
Let me draw breath, and take a trifling nap:
With one half hour's refreshing slumber blest,
And heav'n's assistance, I may hear the rest."

The knight's nap, however, was disturbed
by dreams.

"For lo! in dreams the surly Rambler rose,
And wildly staring, seem'd a man of woes.
Wake, Hawkins, (growl'd the doctor with a
frown)

And knock that fellow and that woman
down—

Bid them with Johnson's life proceed no fur-
ther—

Enough already they have dealt in murder;
Say, to their tales that little truth belongs—
If same they mean me—bid them bold their
tongues."

The doctor goes on to give his opinion of
Bozzy and some advice to the lady, and con-
cludes his speech with,

"Tell Peter Pindar, should you chance to meet
him,
I like his genius—should be glad to greet him,"

Yet let him know, crown'd heads are sacred
things,
And bid him reverence more the best of kings;
Still on his Pegasus continue jogging,
And give that Boswell's back another flog-
ging."

Sir John being awakened, the candidates
are informed,

"—— that enabled by the nap,
He now could meet more biographic scrap."

They accordingly proceed with fresh cou-
rage, and a number of anecdotes are inimi-
tably told, till at length, Bozzy, speaking
rather irreverently of Mr. Wilkes, the lady
takes offence and an altercation commences,
which is kept up with great spirit at least.

MADAME PIOZZI.

"Who told of Mrs. Montague the lie—
So palpable a falsehood—Bozzy, fie!"

Bozzy.

"Who, mad'ning with anecdotic itch,
Declar'd that Johnson call'd his mother
b—tch?"

MADAME PIOZZI.

"Who, from Macdonald's rage to save his
snout,
Cut twenty lines of defamation out?"

In this stile they go on, dooming alter-
nately each other's works to the pastry-cook
and trunk-maker, till at last Boswell ex-
claims,

"The praise of COURTENAY my book's
• fame secures,
Now, who the devil, madam, praises you's?"

MADAME PIOZZI.

"Thousands, you blockhead—no one now
can doubt it;
For not a soul in London is without it.
So! Courtenay's praises save you—ah! that
squire
Deals, let me tell you, more in smoke than
fire."

Bozzy.

"Zounds! he has praised me in the sweetest
line"——

MADAME PIOZZI.

"Ay! ay! the verse and subject equal shine.
Few are the mouths that COURTENAY'S wit
rehearse—
Mere cork in politics, and lead in verse."

Having railed themselves almost out of
breath, Sir John takes the opportunity thus to
address them;

"For shame! for shame! for heaven's sake
pray be quiet,
Not Billingsgate exhibits such a riot.
*Z z z

Behold

Behold, for Scandal you have made a feast,
And turn'd your *idol* JOHNSON to a *beast*.
Tis plain that tales of *ghosts* arearrant *lies*,
Or instantaneously would Johnson rise,
Make you both eat your paragraphs for evil,
And, for your treatment of him, *play the*
devil

Of those your anecdotes—may I be churl,
If I can tell you which of them is worst."

He then recommends to the lady to attend

to the duties of a wife, in preference to writing, and concludes with these lines:

"For thee, James Boswell, may the hand of fate

Arrest thy goose quill, and confine thy prate;
Or be in solitude to live thy luck,

A chattering magpie on the *Isle of Muck*.
Thus spoke the judge, then leaping from the
chair,

He left in consternation lost the *PAIR*.

Traacts on Subjects of National Importance. I. On the Advantages of Manufactures, Commerce, and great Towns, to the Population and Prosperity of a Country. II. Difficulties attended to a proposed Assessment of the Land Tax. And another Subject of Taxation proposed, not liable to the same Objection. By the Rev John MacFarlan, D. D. F. R. S. Scotland, and Author of the Inquiries concerning the Poor. 8vo. 1s 6d. Murray, 1836

THE magnitude of the national debt, the exhausted state of our resources, and that universal anxiety with which the finances of the government are contemplated, render the subjects of these *Tracts* peculiarly interesting. The author combats a variety of commonly received opinions on the several topics mentioned in the title page with great address. We think some of his arguments go a good way to prove, that great towns, commerce, and manufactures, are not only the necessary consequence of a certain degree of prosperity, but contribute actually to produce it. The positions which he attempts to establish in the first part of his performance are, that the prodigious wealth which pours into London, does not produce profligacy of manner; that its enormous size does not render it unhealthy; and that the annual supply of six thousand people, which it is said to require, is not, as some have supposed, an actual loss of so many lives to the community. His reasoning on these various points is clear and ingenious, and, though not every where alike satisfactory, is always sound and plausible. The only incident to the enormity of the metropolis he, however, allows to be a certain defect, but considers them unavoidable, and at the same time doubts whether they are so great national evils as is commonly apprehended.

The subject of taxation is nearly related to these speculations. They complicate a thing

at least on the impolicy of the present system, which creates an inviolable distinction between the landed and mercantile interest, by heaping duties on the latter, exclusively of the former. He thinks much might be found of melioration in this absurd system, and shows the inseparable connection which must inevitably, and always, subsist between commerce and agriculture. He, therefore, proposes a tax on all money engaged in loan, and that the lender, not the borrower, shall pay it, and the profits may expect to reap from this species of taxation well able to bear a duty.

Supposing it somewhat extraordinary that this description of property has not hitherto been taxed, he thus accounts for the fact. "Dr. Blackstone, says he, justly observes, that moveables were formerly sold at and much less considerable thing than they are at this day. In ancient times it was not lawful to take interest as a tax, therefore, could not be laid on what did not exist. Even after interest was obtained, the quantity of money in the kingdom was very inconsiderable until the reign of Henry VII. Since that time a mighty change has gradually taken place. By the introduction of manufactures, and the increase of trade, prodigious sums of money have flowed into the country, so that the moveable stock now in the kingdom may be reckoned equal, perhaps superior, in value, to the landed property."

The Beauties of Mr Siddons; or a Review of her Performance of the Characters of Belvidera, Zaira, Isabella, Margaret of Anjou, Jane Shore, and Lady Randolph, in Letters from a Lady of Distinction to her Friend in the Country. 8vo. 2s. Strahan.

THIS female Critic has shewn a good taste and proper discrimination on the principally striking passages in the above plays; and though she is the professed and warm admirer and panegyrist of Mrs. Siddons, she does not lavish praises on her in that dis-

gustful manner which has been too often done lately. To possess a considerable degree of merit in any line is the privilege of few—Mrs Siddons is one of the happy number; but absolute *perfection* is not the lot of mortality.

An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMPSON.

CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMPSON, was by birth a Yorkshire-man, and, as he has himself told us, a native of Hull *. He received his education under Dr. Cox, at Hampstead †, and at an early age, in the year 1754, went to the East Indies as (what is usually called) a Guinea Pig ‡. In this his first voyage he was a spectator of an accident, which we shall relate in his own words. “ Miss H. “ a young lady of beauty, virtue and good “ sense, going to Bombay, and betrothed by “ her parents in England to a gentleman of “ the Council in India, too eagerly beholding “ one of these creatures (i. e. sharks) out of “ her cabin window, fell overboard and was “ drowned: though all immediate assistance “ was given, yet every endeavour was in “ vain to save this amiable lady, who perished “ in an unnatural element, though serene “ and calm. The fright must certainly have “ killed her from the horror of the monster; “ for it was not the fifth part of a minute “ before she was taken up ||. An author of considerable reputation taking notice of this accident, supposes it to have been owing to the same desperate impulse which Montaigne mentions to have felt when he found himself upon the top of some hideous precipice in his mountainous neighbourhood, impelling him to leap down §, and which Shakespeare calls *toys of desperation*. In July 1754, he was at Madras, and in August at Vizagapatam. From thence he went to Calcutta, where he staid until the month of November, and then proceeded to the island of Ceylon, at which place he arrived in January 1755 ¶. In the next month he was at Tellicherry, from whence he writes to a correspondent, that he had made many enquiries after the unhappy shipwreck of his uncle Commodore Bagwell. “ I find,”

says he, “ his memory lamented, and respected, “ in every part of India I have travelled “ through, which has been some advantage “ to me, a young voyager. He bears a very “ singular character for a seaman, being never heard to swear an oath; a circumstance “ not rarely met with, and much to be lamented. The Banyan who transacted his “ affairs told me, he rowed from Inglesi down the Ganges in sight of his fleet, after “ his victory over Angria; but tempestuous “ weather coming on, obliged him to return, “ which was the last sight of that valuable “ victorious squadron of seven sail. In the “ *Resolution* he had immense wealth of the “ Portuguese, who were removing their families and effects from Goa, on account of “ an insurrection among the slaves: this appears by the letters Mr. Bagwell wrote “ from Malabar; for no soul survived with “ him to tell the tale. From the many services he did the East India Company in a “ servitude of thirty-six years, and at last after “ a memorable victory ended his life in that “ service, one would imagine they would pay “ a charitable attention to his kindred; but “ alas! *” In the month of May he arrived at St Helena, and, during his stay there, involved himself in the hazard of a duel, and an actual arrest and confinement on board his ship, on account of a pasquinade written to oblige a lady of the island at the expence of a rival ††. He finished his voyage in August, and in November we find him on board the *Sterling Castle* in the Downs, having, as he expresses himself, quitted penury and commerce for arms and glory, after remaining only one week on shore. By the prolegomena to his Letters it appears that he was pressed into the service.

* I am the man (the Nasso off my time),
Born on the *Humber*—fam’d for infectious rhyme.

THE COURTEZAN.

See also Dedication to Marvell’s Works.

† Captain Thompson, mentioning his school-master, says, that an unhappy marriage one of his amiable daughters made (unknown to the father) with Mr. Penn, a youth under his care, incensed that family to ruin his school. The young gentleman was sent to Philadelphia, and never more permitted to see a wife he dearly loved—a lady with every virtue and accomplishment. These misfortunes brought Dr. Cox to Hampstead about the year 1749. He afterwards moved to Kensington, where he died in the year 1757. *Sailor’s Letters*, vol. I. 136.

‡ Prolegomena to the *Sailor’s Letters*, p. vii.

|| *Sailor’s Letters*, vol. I. 3.

§ *Armstrong’s Works*, vol. II. 232.

¶ *Sailor’s Letters*, vol. I. 103.

* *Sailor’s Letters*, vol. I. 109.

†† *Ibid.* 126.

Next pressed on board a man of war ;
Where I (unknown at any college)
Studied seven years, and got no knowledge.

In June 1756 his ship was ordered to the continent of North America with money and troops, and he arrived the next month at New York, where his stay was very short; yet he experienced a most disagreeable circumstance there, though the motive for the violence is not very clearly explained, "When about three leagues from the ship, the boat's crew (consisting of ten men) rose on me, bound me hand and foot, and run the boat on shore, where I might have perished, had not two returned and unbound me, which two I brought to the ship again. They confessed they had attempted to throw me over-board (which I never perceived); but something always prevented. Had they perpetrated their villainy, I should have died by the mouths of ten thousand sharks, as I was at that time fishing on a bank where nothing could be more numerous *." From New-York he went to Antigua, then to Barbadoes, and afterwards to Tobago. In June 1757, he sailed from St. Kitts for England, having, as he informs us, after nine months cruising, received about three pounds for his share of three prizes. On his return to England, he passed his examination, and on the 26th of November received his commission as Lieutenant of the Jason. He was immediately employed in further service; and on the 19th of December, arrived at Emplen with Brudenell's regiment to reinforce the garrison there. On his return home he quitted the Jason, where he had not one hope of the golden fleece, for the Dorsetshire, Captain Dennis; and in December 1758 was at Lisbon. He had a share in the victory obtained by Sir Edward Hawke over Mons. Conflans, in November 1759, and arrived at Plymouth in December, after a cruise of eight months.

* Sailor's Letters, vol. II. p. 13.

† During his residence here, Mr. Churchill surprising him one morning with the window open, repeated,

Here lives a half-pay Poet, run to rust,
And all his willows weeping in the dust.
In a Dedication to John Hall, Esq. of *Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee*, he says,
When Churchill liv'd with you I walk'd,
As other Bards might do, and talk'd
Of common themes and common things,
Of common Ministers and Kings;
Ribbands, Petitions, Wilkes, and Burke,
The Bill of Rights—the Men of York.—
But when he shot from this bright star,
And left poor me and sweet Miss * * * ;
Then, then I lost both him and you,
Forsook my Muse, forsook my Kew;
To Scotland fled, to serve the State,
And liv'd among the Clan I hate.

He afterwards sailed with the same Commander in the *Bellona*, and was present at the capture of the *Courageux* in August 1761. This is supposed to have been the period of his naval character during that war, as in the next month we find him commenced author. His first publication was *The Meretriciad*, a poem, celebrating the then most remarkable women of the town. Merely to mention the title of this licentious performance, which however met with success, is as much as it deserves. It seems to have been the means of introducing him to the acquaintance of Mr. Churchill, with whom he boasts on many occasions to have lived in terms of intimacy. In 1762 he retired to a small house in Kew-Lane † and cultivated his pen, which in 1764 produced a poem called *The Soldier*, 4to. He then resided some time in Scotland, which he has described with that virulence which the examples of some eminent persons of that period had rendered fashionable, and which cannot be sufficiently censured. At this time he meditated a work of considerable importance, for which he circulated proposals. This was intended to be printed in folio, and to be entitled, "Maritime Observations, collected from the years 1753 to 1763 inclusive, in a number of voyages and cruises in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America." In a dedication some years afterwards to the Honourable Augustus Hervey, esq. he says, "how unpardonable would it be in me to forget that encouragement and protection which I met with from you when I designed publishing a set of charts for the use of the navy and navigation in general; a work which might have been of universal utility to his Majesty's subjects, had it not been opposed and suppressed through the spirit of party, in spite of your generous intentions of introducing it to the world for a public good."

In 1765, he produced *The Courtisan*, a Poem, 4to. and this in the next year was followed by *The Demirep*, 4to. another poem of the same species, and possessing as much merit as could with propriety be ascribed to any of his preceding performances. At the end of this last poem he announced his intention of publishing three works, which, it is believed, never appeared; these were, *Woman*, a Poem; *The Devil in London*, a Satire; and *The History of the most remarkable Ghosts that have appeared from the Creation to this Time*.

In this year he was more laudably employed in soliciting Parliament for an increase of half-pay for the Lieutenants of the Navy, an application which was attended with success. On the 16th of April his first dramatic performance, called *The Hobby-Horse*, was exhibited at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Bensley.

The succeeding year, 1767, he published "Sailor's Letters, written to his select Friends in England during his Voyages and Travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the year 1754 to 1759," 2 vols. 12mo.

In 1769, he produced a laughable account of the Jubilee at Stratford upon Avon, under the title of *Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee*, 4to. and about the same time collected his most licentious performances into two volumes, which he called *The Court of Cupid*. The next year he published *The Works of John Oldham*, in 3 vols. dedicated, from Pordibourne, County Down, in Ireland, to the late Earl of Bristol. On the 7th of April 1772, by the interest of Mr. Garrick, he was appointed a Captain; and on the 9th of November 1773, brought forwards at Drury Lane Theatre *The Fan Quaker*, a Comedy altered from Shadwell, which, by the aid of excellent acting, obtained some applause.

In February 1776, *The Syrens*, a Masque, by him, was acted at Covent-Garden; and in August, *St. Helena; or, The Island of Love*, a Farce, at Richmond.

From the time of his leaving Scotland in the year 1776, he seems to have devoted himself entirely to literary avocations, and produced with great celerity numberless pieces, which it is impossible to enumerate, and would, from their quantity and general insignificance, if practicable, not repay the pains they would cost to obtain. Many of them are to be found in *The St. James's Chronicle*, *Whitball Evening-Post*, *London Packet*, and *The Westminster Magazine*; and indeed it would be difficult to name a periodical work at this time to which he was not in some degree a contributor.

In 1777, he became editor of Paul Whitehead's Works, in 4to. and in the same year, of Andrew Marvell's Works, in 3 vols. 4to. Neither of these undertakings were executed in such a manner as to afford room to commend the editor, nor add any thing to the reputation of the authors. In October, he

produced an alteration of the catastrophe of *The Beggar's Opera*, at Covent-Garden, which has since been laid aside; and in 1778, became editor of a collection of poems, called *The Muses Mirror*. In this Miscellany, and in *The Foundling Hospital for Wit*, many of his fugitive pieces are preserved. Soon after the death of Mr. Garrick, a scheme was proposed for uniting him and Mr. Langford with Mr. Lacy in the management of that gentleman's share of Drury Lane Theatre; but this plan being opposed by the present Managers, was rendered abortive.

He had for several years experienced the inconveniencies of a contracted income; and had with some difficulty, notwithstanding all his exertions and industry, preserved himself from feeling the pressures of poverty. Fortune at length noticed him. He was appointed Commander of the Hyena, and in the course of a cruize took a French East-Indiaman, which placed him in a state of affluence, and enabled him to repay obligations to many persons who had before assisted him. This, we are informed, he did with great liberality and alacrity. He also received a reward as the messenger of the news of an important victory; but soon after was subjected to the enquiry of a Court-martial for quitting his station, from which charge he was humbly acquitted. In 1785, he was named Commander of the Grampus, and soon after sailed for the coast of Africa, from which station he had returned only in 1784, and where he died 17th of January, 1786.

The following character which has since appeared in print, is evidently the production of a friend, and we hope it is such as every one acquainted with Captain Thompson will recognize. "He was an officer of very distinguished eminence, and a gentleman extensively known in the polite and literary world. His dispositions were happy and amiable; his acquirements very far beyond mediocrity; his virtues transcendent and firm. He had courage without pride; and was fond of liberty without licentiousness. His ambition taught him to court danger; his resolution to surmount it; and his officers and crew, convinced of his knowledge, and admiring his generosity, were impatient to flatter his attention by the most unequivocal marks of their submission and zeal. From his zeal and attachment to the commercial interests of his country, in saving two valuable convys from the enemy, he was twice tried and acquitted, with those plaudits of renown which are the certain indications of the highest merit. The elevation of his sentiments placed him out for admiration in every situation of life. While he was generous as a master, he was still more so as a friend. His heart, alive to the most virtuous sensibilities, indulged itself in actions the most brilliant. To his friend he was ever ready to sacrifice

crifice his fortune and his ease. It was not slightly that he formed his opinions; and he did not easily abandon them. A mind so cultivated as his could not be insensible to gallantry; and it is fit that the brave should be rewarded with the smiles of beauty. He had a talent for poetry, and was not insensible to the elegance of the fine arts. He even wrote verses with some degree of success, and not unfrequently discovered those natural graces which escape the pens and the penetration of more artificial writers. What is surprising,

his judgment was solid, and yet his imagination was warm. He formed his purpose with plilegm, and put it in execution with ardour. He was perfectly free from mystery. Nature intended his actions to be the emblems of honesty; and even all his knowledge of the world could not seduce him into corruption. At the age of forty years * he ceased to be every thing that is honourable, and left it to his relations and friends to weep over his memory with an unavailing sorrow and regret.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

H. O. U. S. E OF L O R D S.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

ON account of the Lord Chancellor's illness, adjourned till

MAY 1.

The Earl of Mansfield sat as Speaker.

MAY 2.

In consequence of the Lords having been summoned for this day, about sixty noble Peers attended, when a warrant was read, appointing Earl Bathurst Speaker *pro tempore* (during the illness of the Lord Chancellor). His Lordship accordingly took his seat as Speaker, but without any of those habiliments that heretofore used to distinguish that high office.

The bill for appointing Commissioners of Land Tax, and several other bills were read a first time.

The House then adjourned, and continued in waiting for Mr. Dundas's bill to amend and explain two acts of the 13th and 24th of his present Majesty, relative to the Court of Directors of the India Company appointing a Governor General and Council of the two Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

Mr. Dundas, accompanied by Lord Mulgrave, Sir Geo. Yonge, &c. brought up the bill, which was read a first time.

Lord Sydney, after informing the House of the necessity of passing the said bill, immediately moved, that it might be read a second and third time, &c.

The same was accordingly done, when it passed without opposition, and was immediately returned to the Commons.

MAY 3.

The royal assent was given by commission to a bill to obviate doubts relative to the electing a Governor General of Bengal; the Shrewsbury poor bill; the Sandwich small debts bill; the Westbury poor bill; the Dumbarton road bill; the Chester road bill; the Bristol road bill; the Beverly road bill; the Chatteris Ferry road bill; the Sheffield vicarage bill; Bishop's charity bill, and six inclosure bills. The Lords Commissioners

who sat in their robes were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Bathurst (as Speaker) and Lord Sydney.

The Marquis of Lansdown then stated, that as he had on a former debate been severely animadverted upon, concerning a paper, which contained a plan for the permanent establishment of the civil list, he moved that a minute in the Treasury to that purpose be now produced.

Lord Stormont hoped the noble Marquis and their Lordships would be satisfied from this, and other circumstances, that the paper he had formerly spoken from had existence. His Lordship then went into a long detail of political altercation on matters chiefly relative to official etiquette. This brought up the

Marquis of Lansdown, who put the noble Viscount in mind of his long speech, and asserted that it was not to the purpose. Had the noble Viscount, he said, mentioned at that time a paper which had been presented to the House of Commons, their Lordships might have understood what it meant. But when Mr. Gilbert's plan had been so frequently mentioned in the course of the debate, it was impossible he could be understood, as no official paper he knew of bore any such title.

The Duke of Portland stated, that no other plan for the establishment of the civil list was to be found than what the noble Viscount had alluded to, when the care of public affairs devolved to him and his friends. He owned that official inaccuracies were unavoidable in the state of things which they found on their accession to power. His Grace also stated several particulars which had been alluded to in the preceding parts of this conversation.

The Marquis of Lansdown, with the greatest acknowledgements to the noble Duke for his candour, only begged leave to observe, that the signing the paper in question was a matter of ceremony, on the eve of his resignation, and not intended to authenticate that document officially.

The question being then put, it was carried unanimously, and the House adjourned.

* This is certainly a mistake. It is not likely that he could have been appointed a Lieutenant at so early an age as eleven years. The Editor supposes him to have been near fifty at least.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 25.

THE House being met pursuant to their adjournment, Mr. Dempster presented a petition from the merchants at Dundee against the bill for altering the bounty on the whale fishery, which was ordered to lie on the table; he then moved to have all the papers presented to the House relative to the fishery printed.

Alderman Sawbridge presented a petition from the debtors in the King's Bench, stating the wretched situation they are in, and praying relief; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day for receiving the report of the bill for investing certain sums in the hands of Commissioners, towards the discharge of the national debt; which he moved to have postponed until Monday next, as he understood several gentlemen had material alterations to propose.

Mr. Jenkinson postponed the consideration of the Newfoundland bill till Friday for similar reasons.

Ballotted for a Committee on the Seaford Election.

Ordered out a new writ for Bosliney, in the room of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq. appointed Receiver-General of the Customs.

APRIL 26.

Mr. Brook, lately elected Member for the borough of Newtown in the room of Sir Thomas Davenport, took the oaths and his seat.—Also

The Hon. T. Thynne took the oaths and his seat for Weobly.

Sir Godfrey Webster, and Henry Flood, Esq. the two petitioners, were declared elected for Seaford; Sir Peter Parker and Sir John Henderson not chusing to contend the matter: the first mentioned gentlemen accordingly this day took their seats.

Major Scott moved for leave to bring up a petition from Warren Hastings, Esq. praying to be heard by himself against the matter of the charges now exhibited to the House against him, and also for a copy of those charges. This petition, Major Scott observed, would have been presented at an earlier period, but that the first series of the charges were not laid before the House until the 4th inst. to which succeeded a second series on the 12th; yet the whole, it was understood, were not yet completed. Under these circumstances it was impossible to have laid in an earlier claim to the privilege of reply on the part of Mr. Hastings; a privilege which he now demanded on the strongest pleas of equity. In addition to these there was another circumstance which should impel the House to a compliance—As these charges had been already printed and circulated through the country, the be-

nignity of the House was called on not to refuse Mr. Hastings permission to reply.

The petition was then brought up, and read at the table.

Major Scott then moved, that Mr. Hastings should be heard at the bar of the House, and that he should be allowed a copy of the charges.

Sir Grey Cooper said he had no objection to the first part of the petition; it was certainly proper that Mr. Hastings should be heard in his own defence; but it did not equally meet his ideas of propriety, that a copy should be given of charges which lay on the table as yet in a crude state, and liable to numberless variations in the different stages of the business. He then recited several precedents in support of this opinion.

Mr. Burke concurred in the propriety of hearing Mr. Hastings in his defence at whatever time and in whatever manner it was brought forward. But he could not also agree that he should be supplied with a copy of charges partly unarranged and totally untruthful. He had himself discovered many parts which would require alteration. This, however, whilst it formed a strong objection to the present demand, had arisen solely from the necessity which had been imposed on him by the House. It had been his original intention first to have examined evidence, and to have drawn his charges from the facts which should then appear. But that mode had been exactly reversed; he had been compelled to bring forward his charges prematurely, and he was now to look to that oral evidence which should have been their basis, not only to substantiate the facts alleged, but also to supply the chasms which had been occasioned by this transposition, and by the refusal of many very material documents. To obviate the consequences of such deficiency, it had been deemed necessary to lay the charges in such a manner as to comprehend whatever supplementary facts should hereafter appear from the evidence. The charges being for those reasons incomplete, he could not think that Mr. Hastings, on any principle of essential justice, was entitled to a copy of them in their present state. If the House, however, was disposed to grant a copy as a matter of favour, that was totally a matter of distinct consideration. For his part, as Mr. Hastings's reply could not be considered as his defence, and as that reply may possibly throw new lights on the question, he had no very great objection to the compliance of the House on the occasion.

Mr. Fox professed himself of a very different opinion with his Right Hon. Friend, and thought it highly improper that a copy of the charges should be granted. This

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was, he observed, a case in which the House should be particularly adherent to the precedents which occurred, and most observant of the regular order of their proceedings. Every principle of equity, without doubt, demanded that the person accused should be made acquainted with the nature and extent of the charges exhibited against him; but it by no means followed that these charges should be produced until they were finally and articulately arranged. Every precedent he had heard on the occasion militated strongly against the procedure; and until one was adduced which gave it sanction, he should certainly persevere in his opposition to the demand.

Mr. Pitt said, that on a subject so new, it should not appear strange if few precedents could be found; and the difficulty of the research was increased, when it was considered that the charges were brought by a Member of that House against a person who was not so. This, however, he apprehended, was an immaterial difference, and as such he hoped it would be viewed by the House. If this distinction was overlooked, the case of Mr. Seymour in the year 1510 then became a precedent exactly in point. On the impeachment of that gentleman, a copy of the original charges had been granted him, to which he was likewise permitted to reply; and the conclusive proceedings were founded on a comparison of both. Nor was this the only precedent which occurred. In 1620 Sir John Benning was also allowed a copy of the heads of the charges against him, before evidence had been adduced to substantiate them. In these cases the charges repeating only the crime of peculation, were easily answered; but in the present instance the necessity was greater, as the charges were more voluminous and complicated.

He then adverted, in strong terms, to the importance of the charges on the table. From the situation of the persons accused, and the nature of the charges brought against them, the honour of that House was materially concerned, and would be injured by an hasty or erroneous decision; a condign punishment or a signal and unequivocal deliverance was indispensably necessary.

What defence or what exculpation Mr. Hallings might be able to adduce, he knew not; but as he hoped and trusted that he would be able to clear himself from the guilt imputed to him, he was consequently desirous of giving him the earliest opportunity. On the subject of the charges on the table, he thought it necessary to remark, that they were in many parts overloaded with extraneous matter; in others filled with circumstances totally irrelevant; that they were frequently obscure, and sometimes unintelligible. However therefore he wished for a speedy and serious investigation,

he thought it previously necessary that these charges should be disencumbered and explained.

Mr. Fox declared himself ready to abide by the precedents which the Right Hon. Gentleman had quoted, on being read they appeared to be really in point. He animadverted on the assertion that the charges contained much of irrelevant and extraneous matter. This he totally denied. That they were copious and diffuse he would readily allow, but could not admit that they were burthened by any extension which was not justified by the circumstances of the case, and the necessity of supplying the fullest information on the subject. He concluded with desiring that the precedents might be read.

A long conversation then took place on the relation which those precedents bore to the case now pending.

Mr. Burke in the course of his remarks took occasion to vindicate the charges he had made, and the manner in which they were given to the House.

Mr. Pitt said, that if the Right Hon. Gentleman would reduce his particular charges to certain issuable points, and bring them into a narrow compass, he apprehended it might be attended with great convenience.

Mr. Fox contended, that the Right Hon. Gentleman upon the Treasury Bench attempted to impose a task on his Right Hon. Friend, which by no means he thought it incumbent upon him to undertake. He argued with great force and ability, that there was abundant matter contained in the charges for that House to form an opinion, *aye or no*, whether there was sufficient reason to ground an impeachment against Mr. Hallings.

Mr. Fox, in pointing out the several manœuvres which appeared to him to have been made on the other side of the House to stifle the enquiry, worked himself up to a pitch of extraordinary warmth.

Mr. Pitt retorted, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had given a truly striking specimen of the moderation and temper with which the charges against Mr. Hallings would be conducted. If his arguments had not been made the vehicle of his malice; if the Right Hon. Gentleman's insinuations had been less boisterous and indecent, they perhaps would have been attended to by the House with equal respect. Without endeavouring to copy the example, he should still continue of opinion, that there were many parts of the charges that would not require evidence, because they were not sufficiently grounded against Mr. Hallings, although they seemed to be urged in aggravation of his offence. Others, he was again free to acknowledge, tended strongly to criminate that gentleman. For his own part, he had

no wish to stifle the enquiry. If he had any particular wish, it was that Mr. Hastings might be able to assert his innocence, because he had much rather a man should be innocent than guilty; but he defied the dark insinuations of the Hon. Gentleman, that there was any intention on his part to stifle the business, or to preclude it from a fair and candid hearing.

Mr. Burke recommended to the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he spoke next time upon moderation, to recollect the following couplet of Arbuthnot:

Then roar'd the prophet of a Northern Nation,
Scorch'd with a flaming speech on Moderation.

After Mr. Burke had successfully turned the laugh of the House upon Mr. Pitt, for his attack on Mr. Fox's moderation, he resumed himself, and asserted, that any idea of his having aggravated the crimes of Mr. Hastings, was a most unjust insinuation. It was necessary, for his own honour, and the honour of that House, that the charges should be brought home. He was determined to proceed step by step; if he was stripped of one argument, he would closely follow up another, until he had fairly brought the matter to an issue, unless the House, in its great judgment, should cut him short; there indeed he must bow obedience. If an arm was lopped, still he would assail the enemy; if a leg was taken off; nay, if both were amputated, still, like Widdington, he would fight upon his stumps. In short, nothing less than political death, by the direct orders of the House, should prevent him from going regularly on in the pursuit of his object, to repair the injury sustained in the honour and humanity of his country.

Mr. Martin wished that Mr. Hastings might be brought to condign punishment if guilty, and if innocent acquitted. The Hon. Member earnestly hoped that the Hon. Mover in this business would receive every assistance in the power of the House to give him. This would encourage the Hon. Member to proceed against another criminal of high rank and great authority in that House. [*The House felt the allusion to Lord North, and there was a continued call of hear! hear! accompanied with laughter, &c.*] The noble culprit had frequently challenged his accusers, who were formerly pretty numerous on the other side of the House, to bring forward their charges, and they had frequently pledged themselves so to do, but since the late Coalition their tone was altered.

Lord North rose to urge what he had so frequently done in that House with respect to the allusion which had been so strongly made to him by the last Hon. Gentleman. He had frequently courted an enquiry; he wished it to be fair and full; and he was

ready to meet it whenever it might take place. He had nothing to fear from the enquiry; all he deprecated was, that he might not be continually harrassed with a repetition of the same charge upon every question, merely to effect temporary purposes. Of this he was confident, that the enquiry was not kept off by any favour, by power, or by the authority of that House. In the mean time he relied upon the candour of that House, that he should not be continually attacked in the like unbecoming manner.

Mr. Martin apologized: after which Major Scott's motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Burke then presented other two charges relating to a libel written by Mr. Hastings against the Court of Directors—and the final abandonment of Shaw Allum, on concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas.—These, with other two, which were in great forwardness, he intended should complete the whole.

Mr. Burke next reminded the House, that the present was the day appointed for going into a Committee, and hearing evidence on this business. He had to lament, he said, that from the decayed constitutions which gentlemen in general brought from the East-Indies, he was, for the present, deprived of the assistance of some very material evidence. He read a letter from Cnl. Gardner, apologizing for non-attendance on account of indisposition, and enclosing a certificate from his physician to that purpose. He said, that on this account he should be compelled to change the order of the witnesses who were to be examined; that those who were most infirm should be first attended to: amongst them, he said, was Sir Robert Barker, who now attended as an evidence. He therefore wished that the House would resolve itself into a Committee, and for that purpose moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

The Master of the Rolls (Sir Lloyd Kenyon) contended, that as the House had consented to hear Mr. Hastings on the subject of the charges now before them, it would be unfair to make any addition to those charges, or to call in any supplementary evidence until Mr. Hastings should have been heard.

Mr. Burke replied, that as no limited time had been assigned, in which the person accused was to make his reply, it would be in the power of Mr. Hastings to give in his answer also to whatever additions may be made by the parole evidence to the charges already before them. It would, in his opinion, be even more advantageous to the party accused, as the more complete the charges were made, the less addition would be necessary to his defence.

This difference of opinion produced a long and desultory conversation. The
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speakers

speakers on the part of Administration, against the calling in of evidence, were Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, the Attorney-General, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Bearcroft; on the part of Opposition, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. Hardinge.

A division ensued on the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair, in which the numbers were,

Ayes	80
Noes	139

Majority against the motion 59

On the return of the Members from the division, the Speaker started a doubt whether in point of order Mr. Hastings should be heard before the Committee of the whole House, to which the papers had been referred, or before the House, who had given him the permission to speak.

It was after some time determined that Mr. Hastings should be heard at the bar of the House on Monday next, and that the evidences should be examined on Tuesday.

APRIL 27.

As soon as the private business of the day was over, the House adjourned.

APRIL 28.

Mr. Pringle took the oaths and his seat for Selkirk.

Sir George Warren took his seat for Lancaster.

Received and read a petition from Helston against the tax on hawkers and pedlars. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burke presented two other charges against Mr. Hastings. Referred to the former Committee.

Mr. Dempster presented a petition from the American loyalists, stating in strong terms their reduced situation, and the inadequacy of the relief they had found.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Newfoundland Bill, Sir George Yonge in the chair,

Lord Beauchamp moved, that the proposed bounties should extend also to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, by the insertion of their names in the clause. This was agreed to.

QUEBEC PETITION.

Mr. Powys entered into the history of the different laws that existed in the province of Quebec since the year 1763, when it first came into our hands. Having made some very good remarks on the bill in 1774, he proceeded to the heads of the petition, which amounted in number to thirteen; to every article of which he said a few words, to point out the necessity of indulging them; as the whole amounted only to the request of a participation of the British laws, such as an optional jury, the independency of the judges, the trial by jury, the permanency of the Habeas Corpus Act, together with an earnest request that the retention and dis-

mission of the officers in civil departments, &c. may not, as they do at present, depend on the will of the Governor-General, but on his Majesty alone: it was also the wish of the inhabitants to have an Assembly, with many other points on which he dwelt with much clearness and perspicuity. After this he moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the last Canadian Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to make every thing as easy to the inhabitants of that country as possible, and to extend the influence of the British constitution as far as prudence would dictate; but he had petitions in his hand, he said, counter to that presented by the Hon. Gentleman. It was a subject of much complication, on which it was not easy to decide—the mixture of language, religion, and opinion, rendered it peculiarly so. Sir Guy Carleton was to set out shortly for that country, who had it in orders to report the situation of affairs, to enable Ministers to compose a proper system for the government of that country, which promised to be a flourishing one.

Mr. Fox was much surprised, that after twenty-two years, we should be so ignorant of the affairs of that quarter, as not to be able to do something to satisfy the minds of the people, whose petition had laid on the table for two years.

Mr. Courtenay insisted, that the Governor of that province should not be invested with that extraordinary power he had hitherto enjoyed—as Chief Justice Livius was dismissed in 1774 for doing his duty. This

Alderman Watton denied.

Mr. Courtenay confirmed it from the minutes of the Committee and the order of his Majesty.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Pye, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brickdale, and others delivered their opinions on the subject. Many compliments on both sides were paid to the integrity and professional merit of Sir Guy Carleton.

After which the House divided,

For the motion	21
Against it	68

Majority 47

MAY 1.

Lord Surrey presented a petition from Mr. Christian and several of the Electors of the city of Carlisle, complaining of the undue election of Mr. Lowther. The petition was read, and ordered to be taken into consideration the 18th instant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he should on Friday next bring forward a subject, respecting which he had a few days before the late recess signified his intention of offering some motion shortly. What he meant was, to put some particular sorts of wines under the management and regulation of the Excise.

Mr. Dundas stated, that a doubt had arisen in India, as to the construction of the clauses of two distinct Acts of Parliament of the 13th and 24th of the present King, in respect to the removal of a covenanted servant of the Company from one settlement to another. This doubt had, Mr. Dundas said, he understood been entertained at Calcutta, when a noble Lord lately arrived there from Madras, to take upon him the office of Governor-General, and therefore it was proper to bring in a Bill to explain it: with this view he moved for leave to bring in a Bill; and he gave notice, that his intention was to bring in the Bill this day, and to get it passed through all its different stages the same day, unless some particular objections were made against it.

The Speaker, in consequence of the resolution of the House, called Mr. Hastings to the bar, who, having been informed of the purpose for which he was admitted there, observed, that he was not accustomed to public speaking, and therefore begged the House would indulge him with the hearing of what he had drawn up in his defence. His memory was not remarkably tenacious, and as the refutation or contradiction of the charges brought against him required frequent references to certain documents and papers necessary to be produced, he flattered himself that the House would easily conceive the propriety of his requisition. This having been readily assented to, Mr. Hastings proceeded to read his defence. He began by remarking, that the grounds of the imputations were ill-founded, aspersive, and malicious; that the various publications of the times contained the most unwarrantable observations on his conduct, and that the press daily teemed with the most gross libels upon every part of his administration in India; that the most extraordinary of all was, the pamphlet lately published, in which the charges of delinquency were not only copiously displayed, but the name of the accuser himself (Mr. Burke) printed in the title-page, by which it would appear that it had not only his sanction and authority, but that the accuser had officiously condescended to become the publisher; that these charges had been the result of much deliberation; and that, during a period of five years, his enemies had exerted their abilities in order to specify the different grounds of accusation. That he only resolved on Monday last, with the permission of the Hon. House, to enter himself upon his defence; and that he now appeared prepared to meet his accusers, in as few days almost as the years in which his enemies had been engaged in bringing forward the matters which tended to criminate and asperse him.—That he was obliged to

reply to charges containing nothing specific; and that they might be called historical narratives, with voluminous commentaries.—That he had been in India from a school-boy; and that during a period of thirty-six years servitude, he had always the happiness to maintain a good and respectable character.—That by the evil machinations of a few individuals, men of notoriety, he now appeared in an unfortunate situation; but that he chose to come forward on the occasion, and meet his fate, rather than be subjected to the continual threats of a Parliamentary prosecution.—That with regard to the indulgence now granted, it was a matter of indifference whether it proceeded from the humanity or the justice of the House; he considered himself as equally indebted to them.—That he had acted according to the emergencies of the times; and that he had been frequently reduced to such extremities, as to defy the sanction of any precedent.—That no man had been in more perilous situations, and that in those disasters he was entirely left to the resources of his own mind.—That he had resigned his government in India amidst the regret of his fellow-subjects.—That he had repeatedly received the thanks of his employers, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company; and as he had the satisfaction of discharging the trust reposed in him with such unanimous approbation, he believed, that no other power on earth had a right to call his conduct in question. Mr. Hastings was interrupted by

Mr. Rulle, who, upon Mr. Hastings having withdrawn, begged to know whether his defence might not be received without being read, and afterwards printed; but being informed that the House had already resolved to hear the defence,

Mr. Hastings was called in, and went on with his defence for about two hours; when appearing to be much fatigued, he was relieved by Mr. Markham*, and afterwards successively by the two Clerks. The House continued hearing the defence till near eleven o'clock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then observed, that as he had been informed the remainder of the defence would take up a considerable time, he would move that the proceeding should be adjourned till next day.

Mr. Burke immediately rose, and declared his entire satisfaction with the minute manner in which the defence was couched. He was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Hastings should have full scope, and every possible indulgence allowed him. But he was in great hopes that the whole would have been one day's business, and therefore

* Son of the Archbishop of York, formerly Resident at Benares, and who narrowly escaped with his life at the time of the insurrection there.

he should be much better pleased that the defence might be then finished; however, he trusted it would not by any means be suffered to extend beyond to-morrow.

The Speaker then put the question, and the further hearing of Mr. Hastings' defence was adjourned.

MAY 2.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the bill for explaining doubts in an Act passed in the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as related to the appointment of a Governor-General, &c. at Fort William, in the province of Bengal, be read a second time; which after a short debate was agreed to.

The bill was afterwards committed, reported, engrossed, read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords. In a short time afterwards it was sent back from the Lords, who had agreed to it without any amendment.

Mr. Hastings being placed at the bar, renewed his defence to the remaining charges, in which he denied positively being the author of the Mahratta war; but claimed all the merit to himself in making the Mahratta peace, which had now lasted three years. He charged Nundocomar with being a Prince of the greatest treachery, and of such infamy of character, as to be a rogue even where it was his interest to be honest. He charged Mr. Burke, the author of the charges against him, with having made partial extracts from his own letters, for the purpose of criminating him, and of omitting material passages, which would have redounded to his honour.

He concluded with thanking the House for the indulgence they had shewn, and expressed a wish, that he might be permitted to lay upon the table the minutes and papers from which he had read his defence.

The Speaker asked the Hon. Gentleman, whether he had any thing further to say? and being answered in the negative, he was ordered to withdraw.

Major Scott moved, that Mr. Hastings be permitted to deliver in to the House, the minutes and papers from which he had read answers to the matters contained in the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Alderman Le Melarier seconded the motion.

Mr. Burke desired to second the motion likewise.

The question was put, and agreed to unanimously.

The Speaker then ordered Mr. Hastings in, who being placed at the bar, was informed that the House had complied with his request, as moved for by an honourable Member; therefore the Clerk would come down to the bar, and receive the papers from him; on which Mr. Lee went to the bar, and Mr. Hastings delivered him a large bundle of papers.

Major Scott next moved, that a sufficient number of copies of the said papers be printed for the use of the Members.

Sir Joseph Mawbey and Alderman Townsend both seconded it.

Mr. Burke said he approved of the motion; on which the question was put, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Burke then desired the order of the day to be read, for going into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Warren Hastings, Esq. and

The Speaker having left the chair, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on Mr. Hastings's business, the Hon. Mr. St. John in the chair.

Mr. Burke rose, and acquainted the Committee, that, with their permission, he would instantly proceed to the calling witnesses—which being granted, he called in

Sir Robert Barker, who was examined relative to the disposition of the Rohilla Chiefs, and the Rajah Dowlah. The chief points turned upon the pacific dispositions of these princes.

The examination of Sir Robert Barker was directed chiefly towards the motives that occasioned the Rohilla war, and continued uninterrupted until

Mr. Burke demanded to know, whether the witness was not one of the subscribing witnesses to the peace concluded between the Vizier Sujah Dowlah and the Rohillas, by which it was stipulated that the Rohillas should pay to the Vizier a certain sum?—Answer, Yes. Whether he did not consider the Company bound by such subscription to guarantee that peace?—To this question Mr. Nichols objected. The witness withdrew. Mr. Nichols alledged, that as he sat in that House as a *Judge*, he considered the question not only irrelevant but unfair, inasmuch as it went to matter of opinion instead of matter of fact; for that reason, he considered it to be his duty to resist the question.

Mr. Burke contended, that many circumstances connected with an enquiry like the present, must, of necessity, be explained by the opinions of the witnesses; for instance, suppose a General was asked his opinion as to the mode of attack—of defence, &c. &c.

The Attorney and Solicitor General both insisted that matters of opinion did not square with the form which the law prescribed upon the solemn proceedings of an important trial.

Mr. Burke reminded the learned Gentlemen, that the present proceeding did not partake of the nature of a trial; that was reserved for the House of Lords: it was only an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Hastings, whereon to ground an impeachment; therefore, not only the present, but any similar, questions were perfectly relevant. The House coincided with Mr. Burke. The witnesses

witness was again called to the bar, and answered the question in the negative. To attempt to enter into a detail of an examination that forms only one branch of a very voluminous charge against Mr. Hastings, would neither be entertaining to our readers, or by any means convey information tending to give a just idea of the conduct of that Gentleman. At ten o'clock Sir Robert Barker's examination was finished, and the House, upon the motion of Mr. Burke, agreed to report progress, and proceed upon the examination of the other witnesses the next day.

MAY 3.

The order of the day being read to consider further of the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq. the Speaker left the chair, and the House went into a Committee, Mr. St. John in the chair.

Mr. Francis then moved, that Col. Champion be called to the bar. He proceeded to examine him relative to the conduct of the expedition against the Rohillas. A debate of a considerable length arose on the manner of examining Col. Champion.

Mr. Pitt objected to the question, whether the Rohilla war was not conducted with circumstances of great cruelty and oppression. He said it was a leading question; and besides, it was of no importance in his opinion, unless it could be established that Mr. Hastings was accessory to it. That ought to be the first question. It was of no consequence to the present enquiry how the Rohilla war was conducted, unless it could be brought home to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke protested against checking the examination of evidence in the present stage of the business. The House were now sitting as an Inquest, first to enquire what was done, and then to bring it home to the person accused. If he was not permitted to bring his evidence in that manner, it would be impossible for him to substantiate many of his charges: for instance, he might call one witness to prove that the country of the Rohillas was depopulated, but the same witness might not be able to say that Mr. Hastings was accessory to it, and therefore the right honourable Gentleman's argument was absurd.

Mr. Francis said, his object was to come at the truth, and he was indifferent in what manner it was done. He certainly did not wish either to put leading questions to the witnesses, or to take up the time of the House unnecessarily.

Mr. Pitt wished the proceedings to be shortened as much as possible, but did not intend to throw any obstacle in the way of bringing forward the evidence. He objected however to the shape in which the question was put, which ought to have been, in what manner was the Rohilla war conducted?

Mr. Francis and Mr. Burke acquiesced in

this, and after a short conversation between the Attorney-General, Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Pitt; Col. Champion was again called to the bar, and underwent a long examination relative to the Rohilla war.

The House then went into the examination of Major Marfac, formerly surveyor of the Province of Oude; after which they adjourned.

MAY 4.

Gen. Acland on his own, as well as his friends account, wished to acquaint the House with a transaction that he hoped they would not think beneath their attention. In the return that he made of gentlemen in the county of Cambridge, in his opinion, qualified to fill the land-tax commission, the names of many had been artfully altered by the addition, omission, or change of the letters in their names, through sinister views, which he did not doubt might be the case in other lists, in consequence of which he wished that the perpetrator or perpetrators might be called to proper account, which in all probability might put a stop to the practice in future.

Mr. Marham spoke to the authenticity of the complaint, and the necessity of immediately taking it into consideration; which was instantly complied with, in the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

The order of the day being read for the House going into the consideration of the bill for vesting certain sums in Commissioners at the end of every quarter, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt,

Mr. Sheridan rose, and in a speech of considerable length, wholly directed to alleged authorities and calculations, the validity of which he called on the Minister to contradict, proposed, that the further consideration of this bill should be deferred on the grounds he had to offer, which, in his opinion, were so tenable, that if he was obliged to yield, it would not be through the want of arguments, which they amply furnished. As to the subject of the bill, which went to the reduction of the national debt, as it was an object so truly desirable, and in which he heartily joined, he should not at present say any thing on that head—it was a consummation devoutly to be wished; he would therefore confine his observations to the report of the Select Committee, the subject of the day, a subject of such importance, that he trusted their attention would be directed to it in the course of the debate. The honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) when he brought forward this bill, observed, that it drew the eyes of all Europe; he therefore wished, that the Committee might have stated the accounts in such a manner, as to remove every cause of suspicion on this article, and to convince them that we were not afraid to meet the situation of our affairs, however distressingly they might have been painted. This would have saved many opinions since got abroad, by

by no means advantageous to this matter, on which he proceeded to make many remarks, giving it as his opinion, that the opinions of a noble Earl (Stanhope) on this subject, in a late publication, were in so many points conformable to his own, that he could wish to see them adopted. He lamented on this occasion the absence of that noble Lord, who had in this instance exhibited a degree of plain-dealing where it was essentially necessary, and on a subject where of all others self-deception must be the most fatal. He then adverted to the Select Committee, on whom he did not intend to cast the least reflection, but only to observe, that the choice of them in his idea did not depend on that candour and liberality that should operate on the occasion, as they were apparently connected with the honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) in many points, indeed in many more than he objected to on a similar occasion, in the person of his honourable friend Mr. Fox. The statement of the accounts plainly shewed that this assertion did not flow from random, but the maturest deliberation, as it was plain that they gave up their opinion to one that they esteemed superior, evincing in many points, on which he animadverted with much candour, pointing out the propriety of investigating certain calculations and facts, which they might have done, as they had it in their power to call for papers, that would at once have satisfied and informed, which he insisted they did not, and which he reprobated as a desertion of their own judgment, which he complimented, if they chose to have exercised it—save one, who broke through the decorum (Mr. Call). After this he condemned the partial mode (in his opinion) of comparative and illusive calculation, that could only tend to mislead the judgment, and divert the attention to glitter and show, without the least solidity. To favour the Minister's idea of a surplus, they had every where in their statements of the receipts taken that which was contingent as infallible, and that which was merely probable for an absolute certainty; and had thus made it appear in all their calculations that they thought it was your only SURPLUS-MAKER. It was true, a short time might prove the inefficacy, and point out the futility of the whole beyond the force of argument, but short as that time might be, it was not prudent to wait for its confirmation, as objects might present themselves to-day, that could not be attained to-morrow.

After stating, that in the article of customs alone, the deficiency was no less than 100,000*l.* in the quarterly account ending April 5, 1786, he proceeded to shew, that the glove and horse tax, though reckoned together at 150,000*l.* scarcely produced 35,000*l.* yet to supply these deficiencies, nothing better had been suggested than a tax on the trash in perfume shops, by giving parliamentary sanc-

tion to *rouge*, and legalizing *pomatum*. The only proper tax, in his opinion, was the article of hair-powder, which had been originally suggested by a noble Lord, who had certainly contributed his share towards the tax by suggesting the idea. [Here a loud laugh took place at the expence of Lord Surrey's head, which has been long unconscious of any external embellishment.]

After commenting at great length on these statements, he adverted to the absurdity of placing the receipts of the present year against the expenditure of 1791. — We were acting at present, he said, a part the most imprudent; we were grasping with too eager a hand the blossoms of our prosperity, and spoiling the hope of future harvests. For this purpose he moved, that the Committee should be deferred to this day se'nnight.

Mr. Grenville said he was happy to have at length an opportunity of hearing objections so long promised, and so early threatened. He had, he confessed, his apprehensions, as a good citizen, that some serious error, which had been overlooked by the Committee, might be found in the report. He was, however, totally released from his fears by what he had now heard.

He then observed how trifling the cavils were, which had been the objects of such long and ingenious research, when so little could he find objectionable in the estimates of a revenue of 15 millions. The idea had been imputed to the Committee of having taken the averages where they were favourable to their purpose, and of taking in their stead where they were unfavourable to the produce of the current year. This objection had been particularly urged to the statement of the produce of the land and malt. These had been stated together at 2,600,000*l.* But how would the triumph of the objectors decline, when it was seen in the last quarterly account, that instead of 2,600,000*l.* the sum for which they had been given, they were found to produce no less than 2,850,000*l.* ? If gentlemen thought proper to insist on trifling inaccuracies, here was, in his opinion, a full and complete answer to their objections; and when the Committee were accused of having exaggerated the different branches of receipt, the reply was conclusive—that in one single article of receipt their estimate had fallen short of the reality by no less than 250,000*l.*

He asserted the propriety of drawing aids from a lottery. Until some method could be devised of suppressing the spirit of gambling, it may as well be exercised with profit to the State as to individuals; and we may as well pretend to reject the profits drawn to the State from wine and beer, because temporary mischiefs occurred from the intoxication which they occasioned.

Mr. Beaufoy said, that as a member of the Committee, and therefore an accused

man, he hoped the House would indulge him for a short time. He dwelt much on the advantages which had resulted from the suppression of smuggling; but contended that much was yet to be done. He instanced several frauds which now existed, particularly in the importation of rum. By the present mode of ascertaining their contents, eight gallons were now subtracted from the real number in each puncheon; this defalcation of 5s. per gallon on 20,000 puncheons imported, amounted to no less than 40,000l. per ann. all which might easily, in his opinion, be saved, by diminishing the number of useless officers, and at the same time encreasing the salaries and the alacrity of the remainder.

The question was then put on Mr. Sheridan's motion, which, after the gallery was cleared, was negatived without a division.

MAY 5.

Mr. Burke brought up an additional charge against Mr. Hastings, containing no new matter, but referring to the former charge against him relative to the Rohillas. The only Prince of that unhappy race who had escaped, by treaty, the general extermination, cultivated, with 5000 subjects, a small extent of territory, under circumstances of greater discouragement and oppression than any man ever did before. There could, Mr. Burke said, be no objection to his charge except in point of time, and he should have exhibited it before, but that it was not fully made out till yesterday.

Major Scott declared himself dissatisfied with the period of adducing the charge, but laid he should give no direct opposition to the receiving it.

On this the charge was laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee to consider of it.

Mr. Pitt now moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Wine Trade; which being agreed to, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Gilbert took it.

Mr. Pitt then said, that he had this day a measure to propose, which had on a former occasion been agitated with much warmth, and given up to the popular clamour. At present he made no doubt but it would be received with more moderation. He believed whatever might be the political differences in that House, and however various opinions might be on the state of the finances, all would unite in the necessity of improving the revenue by every advisable measure. And indeed this disposition should be most prevalent amongst those who did not think so favourably as he did of the situation of this country. For whoever considered the decrease of duty on wines, owing in some degree to smuggling, and in others to adulteration, within the late years, must be convinced of the necessity of applying some remedy to the defalcation that appeared.

EUROP. MAG.

ed. On an average of eight years, beginning in 1737, the importation of wine was at 19,000 tons. On an average of the eight following years, it was reduced to 12,000; and on the average of the last four years it amounted only to 10,000 tons. Supposing, then, that the consumption of wine was not greater than at the period first alluded to, the increase to the revenue, by the measures he had to propose, would form a difference of 360,000l. But notwithstanding the importance of the object, he would not recommend the improvement in the revenue at the expence of any portion of our freedom or constitution, if the alterations to be made could be thought subject to any imputations of that nature. The objections to Sir Robert Walpole's plan were, that it would increase the power of the Crown by the additional number of officers to be created, and injure the public liberty, by making every man's house liable to be searched by excisemen. In the plan proposed those objections would be done away, as the regulations would require no greater addition of officers than 260, whose salaries would not amount to more than 12,000l. The influence of the excise would also be confined to persons dealing in wine, either by wholesale or retail, and not be extended to private individuals. In respect also to the number of those, which was very small, who sold wine without having a spirit licence at the same time, there could be no inconvenience in that quarter. There might indeed be some difficulty in arranging the article of bottles, but he thought such regulations might be devised as would obviate the difficulty. He would not trouble the Committee with any further explanation in the present stage, as wishing to afford them the most ample opportunity for discussion hereafter. Mr. Pitt then moved the following resolution—"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the present duty on wines should now cease and determine."

Mr. Dempster declined giving any decided opposition to the bill in the present stage, but expressed himself at the same time extremely apprehensive of the bad consequence of an extension of the Excise. The Cyder bill, he observed, was no more objectionable in its principle than the present, and yet it was found necessary to be repealed. In his opinion, an addition of 260 Excise officers was no small increase to the influence of the Crown, and the certain expence of 12,000l. was by no means a light or trivial object. He did not know what might be the advantage of the bill, but he thought no depression of our revenue should induce us to surrender any portion of our liberties, and of the constitution.

Mr. Fox declined opposing the motion at that time, but put in his claim to a very decided one in the future stages, if it should

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appear

appear that the tendency of the bill was injurious to our liberties: a subject on which much had been said, and on which he was desirous to hear more before a decision was formed. The pressure of taxes in this country, of which he acknowledged the necessity, and of the increase of which he was also apprehensive, made it very much an object in order to induce the people to acquiesce in the burthens they now sustained, that, in articles of revenue, the House should comply in a great measure with their sentiments, and sometimes with their prejudices; for which reason, he observed, it would be impolitic to have recourse to such odious and unpopular measures. The time, however, to decide, was when the bill appeared, and the people had it in their power to compare its advantages and inconveniences. He was apprehensive the objections on a constitutional head would be the strongest. As to the expence which the increase of officers might create, the decision of that would depend on examining whether by the measure as much would be paid as would render other taxes to a greater amount unnecessary.

Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Rose, and the Attorney-General spoke, after which the resolution passed, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Mr. Jenkinson then entered very fully into the subject of the Southern Whale Fishery, which he said was worthy of encouragement, and deserving the bounty applied for. The late bounty being no more than 6l. 17s. per cent. in the whole of the cargo, could have no very salutary operation. The idea of a bounty on tonnage he much disapproved, as it was a support to indolence, instead of being an incitement to exertion. The following was the manner in which he recommended the bounties to be given: to the three first vessels that brought home the greatest quantity of oil, after sailing beyond the 26th of S. L. 500l. each. To three bringing the second greatest quantity, 400l. each. To the three bringing the third ditto, 300l. To the three bringing the fourth ditto, 200l. and to the three bringing the fifth ditto, 100l. each. He also proposed giving to the first vessel that arrived 700l. to the second, third, fourth, and fifth, 600l. 500l. 400l. and 300l. respectively. The benefits of these bounties he proposed extending to Americans, after being settled there for a certain period, and further suggested various regulations for preventing frauds.

These resolutions having been proposed, the House then resumed, and adjourned.

[To be continued.]

P O E T R Y.

L A P A R T E N Z A

By Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

THE book's * imperfect you declare,
And Piozzi has not given her share.
What's to be done? Some wits in vogue
Wou'd quickly bid an epilogue,
Compos'd of whim and mirth and satire,
Without one drop of true good-nature;
But trust me, 'tis corrupted to thee,
To make to merry with the *last*,
When in that fatal word we find
Each toe to gaiety combin'd.
Since parting then on Arno's shore,
We part: perhaps to meet no more;
Thou first I to soothe whose feeling heart
The Mule bestow'd her lenient art,
Accept her counsel, quit this coast,
With only one short lustrum lost,
Nor longer let the tuneful strain
On foreign ears be pour'd in vain;
The wreaths which on thy brow shou'd live,
Britannia's hand alone can give.

Meanwhile for Bertie Fate prepares
A mingled wreath of joys and cares,

When politics and party rage
Shall strive such talents to engage,
And call him to controul the great,
And fix the nicely-balanc'd state;
'Till charming Anna's gentler mind,
For storms of faction ne'er design'd,
Shall think with pleasure on the times
When Arno listen'd to his rhymes;
And reckon among Heav'n's best mercies,
Our Piozzi's voice and Parsons' verses.

Thou too, who oft hast strung the lyre
To liveliest notes of gay desire,
No longer seek these scorching flames,
Or trifle with Italian dames;
But haste to Britain's chaster isle,
Receive some fair-one's virgin smile,
Accept her vows, reward her truth,
And guard from ills her artless youth;
Keep her from knowledge of the crimes
Which taint the sweets of warmer climes;
But let her weaker bloom disclose
The blushes of a hot-house rose,
Whose leaves no insect ever haunted,
Whose perfume but to one is granted;

* The Florence Miscellany: a Volume composed of the Poems of Mrs. Piozzi, Mr. Greathead, Mr. Merry, Mr. Parsons, and some foreigners; amongst others, the Duke de Nivernois.

Pleas'd with her partner to retire,
And cheer the safe domestic fire;
There Anna's bright example tell,
And let her learn to live as well.

While I, who, half amphibious grown,
Now scarce call any place my own,
Will learn to view, with eye serene,
Life's empty plot and shifting scene;
And trusting still to Heav'n's high care,
Fix my firm habitation there.
'Twas thus the Grecian sage of old,
As by Herodotus we're told,
Accus'd by them who sat above
As wanting in his country's love;
" 'Tis that," he cry'd, "which most I prize,"
And pointed upward to the skies.

AN EPISTLE

To the Rev S. LUSHINGTON, A. M.
Vicar of North Castle, Northumberland.

Lupus est homo homini, non homo. Quam qualis sit non novit. PLAUT. in ASIN.

LIFE is a mirror, where with ease we find
The wild pursuits, the follies of mankind;
The vague beginnings and the fruitless ends
Of foolish compacts, and of faithless friends;
The proffer'd good with honied kindness hung,
Whose words, unask'd, move the beguiling tongue;
Whose meaning's double, quick at cunning's call,
With deep design, fraught with infectious gall:
The unsuspecting, with an open breast,
Hears and concludes, adopts it for the best;
The glaring phantom hugs with folded arm,
Nor dreads the mischief couch'd within the charm,
'Till sage Experience cool attentive legs,
And proves the lure base Cunning's noisome dregs.

The forward friend who struts in ev'ry place
With hat in hand and smiles upon his face,
With cringing bow and with a beckoning nod
Attracts your glance, and pesters you abroad,
Laughs o'er your table with a front at ease,
Devours your viands, strives your wife to please;
With daily offers, and deceptive smiles,
For several years th' unwary soul beguiles:
A favour's wanted, and this friend is tr'd;
The question's heard, and with a frown deny'd;
Abash'd, concludes his former friendship's cool,
But ne'er suspects himself an honest fool.

Where most is proffer'd, least is always meant;
A constant rule, Suspect the man's intent:
Where words and smiles are all that friendship gives,
On promises what cringing courtesies lives?

'Tis but the name, to serve some hateful end,
Assum'd and hackney'd, to deceive a friend.
A friend! a name in times of old rever'd,
A name in modern times but seldom heard:
No danger then could stem the genial tide,
No favour now, but what's with gain ally'd.
Amongst the wealthy wou'd you friendship see?

Amongst the wealthy 'tis not deem'd to be;
The thirst of folly and the rage of game
Each soft affection and each passion claim;
The stupid husband and the giddy wife
Live one continu'd round of thoughtless life;
Contempt ensues; false to each other's bed,
Curse the vile hour their parents made them wed;

Disease and want attack with double force,
And the scene changes, in hopes of a divorce.

Is there no character, you sighing say,
That dare behold the open face of day,
Amongst the wealthy, or the humble poor,
To view with pleasure in a thoughtful hour?
Yes, there are many, e'en amongst the great,
With growing pleasure you may contemplate,

Whose gentle virtues glow with social blaze,
To shame the habits of these modern days.

But leaving wealth and pageantry to those
Who happiness from such pursuits propose,
A fair example, and a worthier mark
For approbation, sing the *Man of Mark*.
O for the strength of Pope's immortal lyre,
The varied turns of Dryden's living fire,
Then might he rank, nor one deplore the loss,
A just companion with the *Man of Ross*!

Where Tyne majestic rolls his silver tide,
And branching plane-trees deck his sloping side,

Stands a small village, with few vices stor'd,
Yet peace and plenty grace the humble hoard.
Here, whilom liv'd, devoted to his plan
Of toilsome industry, this good old man,
Who thro' the space of sixty rolling years,
Unwarp'd by follies, nor depress'd by tears,
Pursu'd with pleasure what he once begun,
From the up-rising to the setting sun.
No toils enfeebled, and no bounds confin'd
Th' unwearied efforts of his noble mind;
Calm and serene, he liv'd with open door,
The needy serv'd, reliev'd the clamorous poor:

Born to no portion, like the sons of wealth,
Save, first of blessings, peace and constant health!

No neighbour envy'd what industry won,
No eye beheld but wish'd his labour done;
No weeping widow mourn'd in labiles dark,
But kiss'd her child, and bless'd the *Man of Mark*.

When full of years, and wearied of this life,
Around his bed stood no bewailing wife;
No guild, relation, on the parent call,
But many a friend grief's real tears let fall;
Few cheeks were dry, when toll'd his passing bell,
Few breasts but sigh'd, when heard the solemn knell.

Yet in his death, and in his dying pray'r,
The woe-worn orphan was his latest care;
A fund he left, sway'd by the noblest rule,
To teach the orphan in a public school,
To learn each duty of the moral creed,
To clothe the naked, and the poor to feed;
And order'd yearly, on a certain day,
His trustees should his last bequests obey,
And give to all who could in justice claim
The boasted honour of his humble name;
Thus his behest whilst fall the truckling rains,
Whilst trees spring up, and rivers grace the plains,

Whilst morning dawns, night spreads her
curtains dark:

So liv'd, so dy'd, the good old *Man of War!*
A rare example, and deserving praise,
That shames the customs of our wanton
days!

Read what's below, give honor where you
can,

The one's a knight, the other an honest man.

Sir Thomas lives, the last of all his line,
Whose ancestors in Honor's annals shine;
The last but worst, a shameful falling-off,
The orphan's terror, and the widow's scoff.
To fly the sorrows of a wedded life,
He hates the grating mention of a wife,
Yet keeps his whores, stern truth maintains
the tale.

And sets his offspring up to public sale;
On turtles fattens, to indulge the sense,
Loves the dear gout, but hates the vast ex-
pence:

What fool would squander, whilst on earth
he lives,

To purchase only what another gives!
A farthing sav'd, close keeps the iron chest,
Nor seeds nor warms the beggar's panting
breast:

This hoarding maxim bars his creaking door,
Where a gaunt mastiff growls away the poor.
By sad neglect, what his forefathers gave
To seeds of charity, the poor to save
From want, from hunger, when the northern
blast

His icy fetters o'er this clime has cast;
With rav'nous clutches the poor pittance
keeps,

And 'midst the howling tempest soundly
sleeps;

Bids the poor widow, to increase her fare,
Like the camelion, feed on putrid air.

How wide the difference, how distinct the
mind,

'Twixt those two beings of the human kind!
One liv'd by labor, and he liv'd for all;
The other lives, yet deaf to hunger's call.

A dupes to cunning, and a slave to fear,

A wretch he's with twelve thousand pounds
a year:

Despis'd he lives, unmoan'd, unwept he'll die,
Tho' sculptur'd busts shew where his re-
liquies lie.

Here many a fool shall pass the silent place,
And hiss contempt for such well-earn'd dis-
grace;

A hateful slur upon a noted name,
By thousands damn'd to everlasting shame.

On life's broad stage where'er our foot-
steps tend,
Some few we praise, but most we reprehend:
Give worth its due, let virtue not complain,
Whilst pallid Avarice clanks her iron chain.

VICTOR.

On the PLEASURES of POETRY.

By WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

LET the dull wretch, upon whose natal
hour

Nor Muse nor Grace bestow'd one genial
ray,

Blame all pursuits but those of wealth and
power,

And damn to scorn the Bard's sublimest
lay:

Yet there are joys to vulgar souls unknown,
Unfelt by those who view them with dis-
dain—

Joys by the sacred Muse reserv'd alone
For them the favorites of her blissful reign.

Not that their brows with laurel wreaths are
bound,

And listening crouds their choral plaudits
raise;

Not that proud Fame's wide-echoing trump
shall sound,

To spread from pole to pole their death-
less praise;

But that of Heaven belov'd, and Fancy blest,
All Nature to their eye appears more bright;

'Her every charm with rapture fills their
breast,

And not a glance eludes their piercing
sight.

Their eye's "fine phrenzy" marks her ample
reign,

Entranc'd they bend before each awful
form;

The dark-brow'd forest, and the boundless
main,

The cloud-capt mountain, and the whelm-
ing storm.

For them more beautiful smiles the vernal
day,

And brighter tints adorn the rural bowers;

'Tis theirs to rove thro' scenes for ever gay,
And cull Imagination's fairest flowers.

Chants the lone thrush at the close of day,

Or shines the dew-drop on the morning
rose,

Or breathes the woodbine on their noontide
way,

No common transport in their bosom
glows.

Where

Where'er they stray beneath propitious skies,
Soft music trills, ethereal forms appear;
Visions withheld but from poetic eyes,
And sounds that only greet the purged ear*.

Shall then the rigid critic's wrinkled brow,
Shall simp'ring Folly's vain contemptuous
sneer,

Bid us no more our ardent hopes avow,
And damp the rising glow with chilling
fear?

Not so, my friends—while these gay scenes
ye rove,

Where youthful MILTON nurs'd his grow-
ing flame,

Where GRAY in Fancy's loom his raptures
wove,

Pursue the track that leads to living fame.

As when to Glory's seats the Prophet flew,
To his lov'd friend the mantle he resign'd,
JOHNSON, blest shade! shall his on PLOZZI
view,

His nervous sense with female softness
join'd.

Thy cypress wreath, Melpomene, to gain
GREATHEAD shall scorn thro' meaner
walks to stray;

And MERRY pour his ever-varying strain,
Crown'd by each Muse, the serious and
the gay.

I too, allur'd by love of lofty rhyme,
Lest the white cliff where Britain's farges
roar;

And much I hop'd from this inspiring clime,
ARNO's rich vale and TIBUR's classic
shore.

Haply, I said, the Muse may there be found
By inc. Vain thought! To Genius close
allied,

For him with equal force she breathes around
* EARTHAM's chill seat and LAVANT's
scanty tide.

PROLOGUE

To the ROMAN FATHER.

Spoken by WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq. at
his Private Theatre in Dover, April 18,
1786.

Written on the Occasion by Mr. PRATT,
Author of Emma Corbet, Sympathy, &c.

PROLOGUES to Plays, like prefaces to
books,

At public banquets act the part of cooks;

* The heav'nly tune which none can hear
Of human mold with gross impurged ear.

† Eartham in Sussex, the seat of Mr. Hayley, author of several celebrated modern poems, though beautified by his taste, is naturally exposed and barren.—The Lavant is a stream that flows under the walls of Chichester, and is so very insignificant, that its channel is sometimes entirely dry; yet the masterly compositions of Collins, who lived in that neighbourhood, have made it vie with the most distinguished rivers of antiquity.

‡ Alluding to the representation of the Siege of Damascus, in which play Mr. Fector performed *Phocylas*.

Or take the waiter's place—an office harder,
To recommend the literary larder,
Where ready dress'd of every sort and kind,
They show the motley hodge-podge of the
mind;

Here half-starv'd, meagre, and unwholesome
food,

There intellectual dainties fresh and good.
For those who chuse the standing dish and
big,

Ox is the *epic poem*; grunting pig
The whim'ring *elegy*, whose vexing whine
Serves many a growling auditor to dine;

For lamb, that tasteless thing 'twixt milk
and grass,

The vapid *pastoral* may fairly pass;
For those who are to satire more inclin'd,
The pickled stings of *epigrams* you find;
Bitters, distill'd from hyssop, rue, and nettles,
The acid stomach of the critic settles;
Dozens of larks as birth-day *odes* appear,
That soar awhile to usher in the year,
Then in the furrow sink forgotten things,
And scarce remember'd that they e'er had
wings;—

Small birds are novels, wild geese old
romances,

And every guest may take the dish he fancies.

Such is the large repast—yet cynics say,
None are allow'd to taste but those who *pay*;
That mind and body are both fed for *hire*,
And only interest lights the Muse's fire;
That man, a niggard mercenary elf,
Ne'er gives a dinner but to *please himself*.
This I deny for mov'd by nobler ends,
I see with joy my table fill'd with friends;
And far from sordid views, once more de-
clare,

A cordial welcome to my *homely fare*;
Each hospitable wish inspires my breast,
And my heart throbs to each invited guest.

Some five moons past, your favour to
attain,

‡ Arm'd cap-a-pie I fought the warlike
plain;

For your diversion I a lover sigh'd—
For you I mov'd an hero, bled, and dy'd.
“Can none remember?—Yes, I know all
must,”—

When cover'd o'er with honourable dust,
I lately bore the life-consuming dart,
And felt the poison'd arrow at my heart.
For you this night *I rise again*, and come,
Fill'd with the genius of immortal Rome;

MILTON'S ARCADES.

Once more, in slight array my troops I
bring,
And make my general muster for the spring;
My little corps are drawn up in review,
And if my sons must fall, *they fall for you.*
Yet soft—methinks I hear you justly deem
This boasted conduct *selfish* in extreme;
Our aim is pleasure, if that aim succeed,
Our *self-love* must be gratified *indeed!*
The highest interest is still to share
Each pleasure with the generous and fair.
This is our plea, and grateful the delight,
That thus divides th' amusements of the
night.

EPILOGUE
To the ROMAN FATHER.
Spoken by WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq.
AND
Written by PETER PINDAR, Esq.

(Enter in a fright.)

LADIES and Gentlemen—it is no *fire!*
“Good God! what is’t?”—you in-
stantly require;
I’m really in a most confounded fright,
Believe me—there’s no EPILOGUE to-night.
“No *Epilogue*?” I hear you wond’ring say,
“None?”—“Then, you cry, the devil take
“the *play*.
“What? must we dismal part, and seek our
“beds
“With nought but shrieks and murders in
“our heads;
“Go home without of *mirth* one single grain
“To exorcise the horrors from our brain?”
Even so—yet would I lose those fav’rite ears,
Could my poor talents smile away your tears
With some smart touches in the comic strain,
That charming sunshine after showers of
rain;
To climb Parnassus could I hoast the skill,
I’d bring *such* treasures from the sacred hill!
Yet now I think again [*studying*], immortal
verse [*ironically*]
At *this* time is most lamentably scarce!
Engag’d the life of Johnson to compose,
The Muses all are busy writing *prose*,
Collecting every anecdote they can
Of that oracular, that wond’rous man,
Whom Cheltenham, with disappointment
hot,
Unfairly call’d a letter’d *Hottentot*.

I thought of entertaining you with news,
But lo! the world hath nothing to *amuse*:
The dogs that like a Vestris danc’d a jig,
That Solomon of brutes the learned *pig*,
The wonder of each Cockney and his dame,
No longer fill the hundred mouths of Fame;
Like plays and operas they have had their
run,
And idle London gapes for other fun.

You see then, Ladies, I have nought to
say,
Yet I less’d with confidence enough to pray

For what no spot on earth can match our
isle—
’Tis needless now to tell you—’tis *your smile*.

S O N N E T
To Mrs. SMITH, on reading her Sonnets
lately published.

NOT the sweet bird, who thro’ the nights
of May
Tells the sad story of her hapless love
To the touch’d heart, such tender things can
say,
Or with such plaintive eloquence can
move!

Base were those groveling minds, those breasts
of stone,
Who taught *thee* grief nor time nor hope
can heal;
Hours may they know unpitied and alone;
When *their own* woes shall make the
wretches feel.

Oh! could or same or friendship aught
impart
To cure the cruel wounds thy peace has
known
For others sorrows, still thy tender heart
Should softly melt;—but never for thine
own!
Till pitying all—and ev’n thy foes forgiven,
Thy candid spirit—leaves its native heaven.
D.

Chichester, May 8, 1786.

EPITAPH on Dr. JOHNSON.
By SOAME JENYNS, Esq.

HERE lies poor Johnson! Reader, have
a care,
Tread lightly, lest you rouse a sleeping Bear.
Religious. moral. generous. and humane
He was, but self-sufficient, rude and vain;
Ill-bred and overbearing in dispute,
A scholar and a christian, yet a brute.
Wou’d you know all his wisdom and his
folly,
His actions, sayings, mirth and melancholy,
Boswell and Thrale, retailers of his wit,
Will tell you how he wrote, and talk’d, and
cough’d and spit.

S P R I N G.

’TIS the Linnet’s early note
Marks the glad return of spring;
’Tis the odours mild that float
On every Zephyr’s balmy wing;
’Tis the morning’s silvery dew;
’Tis the violet’s azure bell;
’Tis the snow-drop’s virgin hue;
The yellow primrose fragrant smell;
’Tis the harmless lamikin’s bleat;
’Tis the bud on every spray;
’Tis the vallies which repeat
The ploughman’s note so blithe and gay;
’Tis

'Tis the smile on every face
Saying that the winter's o'er ;
'Tis the novelty I trace
In what I've seen so oft before.

These the gentle Spring declare :
Wintry skies no more are seen,
But a season mild and fair
Spreads delight o'er all the scene.

G. C.

S O N N E T.

I Saw a crystal stream glide swiftly by,
And many a bubble on its breast it bore,
Which quickly bursting, vanish'd from my
eye,
And scarcely was created, ere no more.
I saw the western sky with gold o'erspread,
Glowing with purple, and with crimson
bright ;
A minute pass'd—and every tint was fled
And lost, and blended with oblivious
night.

On thee, O wretched man, my thought was
turn'd ;

For thee th' involuntary tear did flow :
Thy floating happiness I only mourn'd :
For ah ! by sad experience well I know,
Life's fairest views are but an airy dream,
Frail as the transient cloud, or bubble on the
stream.

G. C.

I M P R O M P T U

On a Lady somewhat discomposed at having
a Bloodhot Eye.

THEN let it be said,
Thine eye is all red,
Nor therefore, dear Harriett, be moody :
Since so many die
By the stroke of that eye,
No wonder the weapon is bloody.

O D E to S P R I N G.

COME Fancy, Nature's pleasing child,
Advance with the advancing year ;
Come Zephyrs soft, Favonian, mild,
And on your wings pure fragrance bear.

For, lo ! like some gay sparkling bride,
Prepar'd for Hymen's gentlest band,
Young Spring appears in blooming pride,
Dispensing pleasures round the land.

From southern climes, unknown to fame,
Or vet'ran Cooke's exploring eye,
Midst father Neptune's mild domain,
Where ne'er was known the wintry sky,

She comes ! Around her airy Pow'rs,
Young Loves and Graces sportive play,
And vernal suns and vernal show'rs,
With all the sweets of heav'nly May.

Behold with what commanding pow'r
She rolls her pure-inspiring eyes ;
Bids Winter take his northern tour
To furthest Zembla's cheerless skies.

He flies, borne on Boréan wing,
And calls his blust'ring sons away ;
His blust'ring sons attend their king,
Nor dare his voice to disobey.

Nature in brautecous vest array'd,
Now spreads profusion o'er the plain ;
While music wakes from ev'ry shade,
And Echo breathes spontaneous strains.

When now the Sun's increasing pow'r
Throws from the Twins his scorching
beam,

I'd wish to seek the sheltering bow'r,
The thick-sprung shade and cooling stream ;

With thee, dear Ellen, gentle fair,
Enjoying all the season yields,
The rambling walk, the fragrant air,
Hygeian joys and flow'ry fields.

Where trees o'erhang its shaggy brow,
Thy fav'rite rock's gay sylvan pride,
Let us ascend, and joyous view
Beneath, the Eden's peaceful tide.

From this exalted seat the Muse
Enjoys a fair enchanting scene,
Walks, statues, buildings, rural views,
And matchless shades of purest green.

Delightful land ! Here Nature plays
At will 'midst rocks, and woods, and dells ;
Here beauty ev'ry charm displays,
And ev'ry guardian Genius dwells.

Here blest in all my heart holds dear,
With clasping arms I'd wish to prove
Those mutual joys that flow sincere ;
For Spring's thy season, pow'rful Love.

Carlisle.

PHILOMUSUS.

The M O N T H of M A Y.

I.
NATURE, now rais'd from Winter's
couch,
Puts on her brightest, best array ;
Creation welcomes her approach,
And hails the chearful Month of May.

II.
Phœbus his chariot nearer drives,
Gives life and vigour by each ray ;
All animation now revives,
Wak'd by the genial Mouth of May.

III.
No piercing colds or chilling blast
Bear o'er the earth their rigid sway ;
The storms are over, gone, and past,
And left serene the Month of May.

IV.
Verdant around the prospect glows,
(Of bounteous Heav'n a rich display !)
And flow'rs their various sweets disclose,
To deck the pleasing Month of May.

V.

Sweet warblers, raising loud their song,
Perch'd on each new-enliven'd spray,
Notes fraught with melody prolong,
To harmonize the Month of May.

VI.

The lambkins round their bleating ewes,
In antic dance and sportive play,
Their little tributes can't refuse
To celebrate the Month of May.

VII.

With joy the farmer views his lands,
(His looks all jocund, blythe, and gay)
To see the toil of lab'ring hands
Rewarded in the Month of May.

E. T. P.

I N S C R I P T I O N

Under a STATUE of the GENIUS of
ENGLAND reclining on a Bust of Lord
CHATHAM, in the Gardens of Lord
Camelford, at Peterham.

HER trophies faded, and revers'd her
spear,
See England's Genius bend o'er Chatham's
bier!

Her sails, no more in ev'ry elime unfurl'd,
Proclaims his dictates to th' admiring world!
No more shall accents nervous, bold, and
strong,

Flow in full periods from his Patriot tongue:
Yet shall the historic and poetic page,
Thy name, Great Shade, devolve from age
to age!

Thine and thy country's fate congenial tell,
By thee she triumph'd, and with thee she fell!

T H E A T R I C A L J O U R N A L.

APRIL 24, *The Bird in a Cage*, a Comedy,
by James Shirley, originally published in
1633, was revived at Covent-Garden for the
benefit of Mr. Quick. This drama possesses
many of the beauties, and most of the defects,
of our ancient theatrical performances. It
is incorrect, extravagant, and improbable;
but, at the same time, it is in many parts
poetical, shrewd, various, and enlivening.
The characters were in general well per-
formed; and Mrs. Wells, who performed
Eugenia, the principal female character,
spoke the following Epilogue, written by
Capt. Topham.

WELL, gentle dames, though barr'd and
bolted fast,

I am, as women will be, free at last:

And where's the right which daring men in-
herit,

To bind in chains the free-born female spirit!
No—Let us keep our order and our charter,
And hold the *ribband* still above the *garter*.

For while this gallant mind the sex can
boast,

Need Acts of Parliament defend our coast?

Invasion's threat no female heart appals—

Our husbands, they may stand as wooden
walls—

While woman, safe on shore, defends the
nation,

Herself one general, vast fortification.

High o'er her head the standard plume she
rears

For gay recruits, and Flattery's volunteers.

While ambush'd Cupids lie in wait to kill

From groves of gauze and battlements of
frill,

Herself, the mistress of the works, shall stand,
With ordnance bills and *data* in her hand,

Arm'd at all points each Gallic heart to
smother,

One end in opposition to the other—

Before—th' advancing foe no hope shall find,
And wisely guarded 'gainst surprize behind.

In aid of this shall come a corps of beaux,
Lost 'twixt two cannon curls each puggish
nose;

A gentle band they move—above their fears

As far—as are their capes above their ears.

O'er Plymouth tops in Opera steps they dance,
To take the fashions as they land from France.

If such the fate our beaux and belles can
wield,

Where is that daring power will take the
field?

In subtle guise, and without beat of drum,

By “art invisible” shall Gallia come,

To meet the “simple Susans” of our fair,

Caps *a la Reine*, and—every fool's cap there;

“While nicer skill shall, from opposing zeal,

“Some fresh Ambassador for commerce steal,

“Who a new reciprocity ensures,

“And barter English steel for French
“*Liqueurs*.”

Say, grave and reverend Signors, will you
then

Commit to ladies what belongs to men?

Trust to our management the constitution?

Your gentle *eyes* will pass the resolution.

But should you equally divide on this—

I am the Speaker, and my vote says—Yes.

[The lines included in the “inverted
commas” were omitted in the speaking.]

Afterwards was revived, if such a mutilation deserves the name of a revival, “The

Drummer," by Mr. Addison. The performances of Mr. Quick and Mrs. Pitt deserve to be spoken of in the highest terms; but the havoc made by the very injudicious alterations and curtailment of so excellent a play cannot be sufficiently censured.

26. "The Widow Bewitched," a Comedy by Mottley, which had been acted without success at Goodman's-Fields about forty-five years since, was revived at Drury-lane, for the benefit of Mr. Baddeley.

28. "The Irish Widow" was performed at Drury-lane for the benefit of Mrs. Jordan, who represented the Widow successfully. The house upon this occasion was crowded in a very extraordinary manner, and Mrs. Jordan, besides the advantages arising from the theatre, was complimented with an additional sum of money presented to her by the Club at Brookes's.

MAY 5. Mrs. Pope, who had remained unengaged at either theatre during this season, performed Zenobia in the play of that name, at Covent-garden, for the benefit of her husband, Mr. Pope, who himself performed Rhadamistus. She was received by the audience with that applause which always attends desert; and spoke the following Epilogue, written by Peter Pindar:

BLEST be the glorious bard of antient days !
I mean old Thespis, who invented plays ;
Who drove through Greece, exhibiting his art,
As higglers cry their turnips—from a cart.
The drama's genius all my soul reveres,
I love the queen of smiles and queen of
tears :

And if my little merits meet your praise,
Join'd are those moments to my happiest
days—
Yet, when on me, weak plant, your plaudits
pour,
My foliage triumphs in the soft'ring hour.

From PITY's soul to force the melting sigh,
To wake the beam in LAUGHTER's glad'ning
eye,
(Whilst Virtue weeps o'er Merit's suff'ring
cause,
Whilst Virtue smiles on Laughter's scenes
applause)
Hath giv'n delight to many a moment past,
And if your voice approve, shall cheer my last.

Tho' to these walls I've late a stranger been,
Remembrance, loth to quit the long-lov'd
scene,
The fav'rite spot with doating fondness ey'd,
Like ghosts that haunt the places where they
dy'd,

"What brought you here to-night?" the
ladies cry.
To please a husband, I came here to die.
EUROP. MAG.

"Die to please a husband!" says each mo-
dish dame ;

"Heav'ns ! what a Gothic thought, what sin,
"what shame !"

So then, this Gothic thought no plaudit draws,
You deem it e'en a sin to yield applause :
Admit a sin, such gen'rous contribution,
I'm POPE, and promise you AN ABSOLUTION.

2. A sister of Mrs. Martyr made her first theatrical essay at Covent-garden in the character of Miss Aubrey, in *The Fashionable Lover*. Of her performance we shall only observe, that it betrayed every mark of want of experience, and therefore it will be more candid to wait until time shall have matured her judgment before any decided opinion is given of her merits.

Before the play the following occasional Address, written by Horatio Edgar Robson, Esq. was spoken by Mr. Holman :

IN these bold times, when *lit'rature's* the
rage,
And Zoilus Critics, vain, attack the 'STAGE,'
Who *must* find fault, which never has an end,
Displaying errors, and a *modern friend* ;
In these bold times, when puny gnats infest,
And *damn* a JOHNSON for a 'JOURNAL' jest ;
Who then can mount the Pegasus of Fame,
When immortality's a fleeting name ?
O 'twas a sin to squeeze 'resentment's
rind'

In that fam'd cup which rectified the mind,
Reform'd, instructed, and amaz'd mankind :
In these bold times,—then boldness must
display

Superior force, and banish fear away.—
But then, alas ! you, critics, will condemn,
For *female boldness* seldom pleases men.
Yet one waits there—but fortitude is lost !
Her aching heart by many a fear is tost ;
Trembling, with-doubt, this dang'rous ground
to tread,

"With all her imperfections on her head :"
Afraid, lest you shou'd think her scheme
absurd,

And stop the flutt'ring of a *soaring bird*.
Let me entreat your candour, then, to-night,
Nor pluck a TWIN-ROSE from a sister's
sight.

One SYREN MARTYR you have long ap-
prov'd,

Now *martyr* not what *she* has ever lov'd ;
For when some years of acting, summer's
dew,

Have satisfied herself, by pleasing you ;
Then may her fading, falling leaves declare
How blest, how sweet, her *early blossoms*
were :

Let me entreat them—I have felt your pow'r,
And usher'd in a *decorative flourish*.

B b b

Tha,

That breath'd sweet Nature's fragrance round
to you—

'Twas BRUNTON *came*, and *saw*, and *con-*
quer'd too.

Yet proud again, an advocate I came,
And *Phoenix Warren* found a *Porcel's* fame ;
A third, unskill'd, will venture forth to-
night ;

In this dramatic sphere will take her flight.
To buoy up emulation and her cause,
Let *candour* dictate,—*justice* give applause.

11. *Small-Talk* ; or, *The Westminster Boy*,
a Farce, by Capt. Topham, was attempted to
be acted at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of
Mrs. Wells. By the most unexampled ne-
gligence of the Masters of Westminster
School, a number of the Gentlemen educated
at that seminary were suffered to be at the
Theatre this evening, and, by every species of
disturbance, put a stop to the performance of
the piece. Of what we were not suffered
to hear, it is impossible to give any account ;
we must therefore postpone this subject un-
til the Farce has had a fair and candid hearing.
Before the piece, the following Prologue,
written by Mr. Colman, junr. was spoken by
Mr. Holman :

FEW Critics here, our vulgar tongue who
speak,
Have read one Euclid—for he wrote in
Greek :

Few too, I ween, great censors of our nation !
Have troubled e'en their heads with the
translation.

Learn then, ye editors ! that Euclid said,
Wishing to cram some truth into your head,
Hoping—vain hopes, alas ! beyond adoubt—
Where something's in, that something may
come out ;

He said—he'd swear it too, upon his soul—
That many little parts compose the whole.
Our authors now, unletter'd as you rate 'em,
All scribble on this old, establish'd DATUM ;
Swear that small scribblers, and with no
small reason,

Combin'd, produce one great dramatic season.
Our's of to-night—great thanks you'll surely
vote all !

Adds his small sum, to swell the scribbling
total ;

Skill'd, like the rest, his fertile thoughts in
chalking,

Such as—small wit, small plot—and last
—not least, small-talking.

Small talk, like sunshine, plays around his
pen ;

His characters mere shadows---'mongst the
men,

Glides forth a good substantial citizen,
Who, sold city joys no more his passion,
Sighs for the light whipt-syllabub of fashion.

Squeez'd thro' the Bar, he waddles tow'rd
the West,

With TON, like TURTLE, rising in his breast :
No more the smoaky 'Change he tramps till
dark,

But trots, with pleasing pain, along the Park ;
Where each rough step, when once he gets
a straddle,

Parts him, involuntary, from the saddle,
'Till hearty bumps his readiness explain
To come in contact with it once again :
Whilst his content hursts forth at ev'ry blow,
Express'd emphatick in—ho, ho, ho, ho !

Thus, priz'd, like cannon, rides this great
rebounder,

Mark'd out a monstrous ninety thousand
• pounder !

Some bow, some nod, some cut him, all be-
side him,

Some few—for weighty reasons—pace behind
him ;

And, as they cheek by jowl, jog on together,
He cries, " 'Tis charming riding, whew !
fine warni-weather !

When if Sir John, high caped, comes dashing
by,

With equipage and doxey ever nigh,
Darting sharp pebbles in the good man's eye,
His steed, with sympathy for the disaster,
Kicks at the insult offer'd to his master,
Then of true balance never losing sight,
His neck new-loaded, thro' his rider's fright,
Rears up on end---and sets the matter right.
The morning thos well over, evening comes,
Plays, operas, concerts, balls, masques, routs
and drums,

Where, spite of proverb, birds of different
feather,

Owls, peacocks, rooks and pigeons flock to-
gether !

Bears, boars, and monkeys too, all grace each
feast,

Our cit---a bat---disown'd by bird and beast.
Partial to Ton, with pain he fees and sighs,
What havock fashion makes with memories ;
In silence grieves, and cannot help repining,
To mark men's faculties so soon declining ;
Weeps for my Lord, groans deeply for his }
Grace,

Who call'd this morning---borrow'd too }
—sad case !

Tow'rd supper time, has quite forgot his
face !

Fraught with these scenes, our bard his pencil
fetches,

And brings this foremost 'mongst his leisure
sketches ;

Hits off each folly-rising to the view,
Hoping what pleases him, amuses you ;
To nobler pictures sends his small addition,
And claims a corner in our exhibition.

13. *Timon of Athens*, altered by Mr. Hull, was acted at Covent-Garden for that gentleman's benefit. In this play a new character of a mistress of Timon's was introduced, and performed by a young lady, said to be a sister of Mrs. Kemble, formerly Miss Satchell. Her figure, manner, and deportment, were calculated to impress a favourable opinion of her future performance. She was natural and affecting, and, allowing for the defects arising from timidity, promises to be an acquisition to the theatre. We cannot say the same of Mr. Hull's alteration, which ought to be consigned to oblivion.

15. *Hamlet* and *Comus* were performed at Drury-Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons. This great actress acquitted herself with her usual success, and to the satisfaction of a most numerous audience, in the parts of Ophelia and the Lady.

20. *I'll Tell You What* was performed at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Inchbald, the authoress, and, to the surprise of the frequenters of the theatre, to a thin house. Considering the excellence of this comedy, and its deserved success last season at the Hay-Market, we think Mrs. Inchbald has every reason to wonder at the fickleness of the Public.

April 24, 27, and 29, *Cymbeline* was acted at Hackney School. The parts as follows:—

Posthumus,	—	Mr. Dalrymple.
Jachimo,	—	Ld. H. Fitzroy.
Bellarius,	—	Mr. Smith.
Guiderius,	—	Mr. Pelham.
Arviragus,	—	Mr. Stracey, jun.
Pisano,	—	Mr. Vere.
Cloten,	—	Mr. Thomas.
French Gentleman,		Mr. Caspell.
Roman Captain,		Mr. Vere, jun.
Cornelius,	—	Mr. Clavering.
Two Gentlemen,	{	Mr. Clerk.
		Mr. Yorke.
Philario,	—	Mr. Ponsonby.
Imogen,	—	Mr. Newcomb.
Queen,	—	Mr. Skiffington.
Helen,	—	Mr. Pettit.

On this occasion the following Prologue and Epilogue, written by George Keate, Esq. were spoken, the former by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and the latter by Mr. Sketlington.

P R O L O G U E.

WHEN half the world are soaring to the moon,
Bury'd up by fashion's trumpery balloon;
When cats, dogs, women, cleave the yielding air,
To make the gaping croud look up and stare,
And madly, in philosophy's defiance,
Their folly sanction with the name of science;

Tho' when they thro' the atmosphere have roll'd,
All they can tell us is, 'twas very cold—
Since you grown folks are pleas'd with such light toys,

No wonder they infect us HACKNEY boys:
We mount ourselves to-night—But we'll produce

An old balloon, of more important use:
No oil-skin outs, inflated like a ton,
Sailing from HACKNEY MARSH to ISLINGTON,

Which, the THAMES crossing, and the astonish'd town,
Lands two starv'd passengers at HORSLEY-DOWN—

Whilst these but aim t' o'ertop each church and steeple,
And shake their sand-bags down to blind the people,

We'll shew you one that dares a nobler flight,
And warms your passions, whilst it charms your sight;
One, that in spite of elements will rise,
Float thro' new worlds, and pierce the distant skies;

One, that can face all winds—so tight, so clever,
Equall'd by none—SHAKESPEAR's balloon for ever!

(A loud clap of thunder.)

And hark! consenting Nature by this peal
Seems to record the truth which I reveal!
Ascend with him—he'll bear you in a trice
To thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice,
Or thence to scenes which fire the soul and eye

With all the pow'rs of fiction's imag'ry;
Take you to HORROR's desolate domains,
Where conscious guilt th' abandon'd wretch arraigns,

Or the mild skies which PITY's throne surround,
Where melting tears drop balm on Misery's wound—

Distance is nothing, or by sea or land,
Our Aeronaut had NATURE at command.
What are flat-bottoms which the French so boast?

He can at will land armies on their coast;
Transports his troops as quick as Fancy's glance,

This hour in ENGLAND, and the next in FRANCE;—

And ladies! in the scenes we'll now display,
Drive but all apprehension quite away,
We'll, on the very benches that you sit on,
Waft you to ROME, and back again to BRITAIN.

But lo! the prompter's hand prepares to ring;
Lads, are ye ready all? (answered by a buzz)
Then cut the string—

And if too weak this great machine to guide,
Which asks superior strength, nay art beside;
If rashly we forbidden heights should dare,
Or, too presumptuous, burst at last in air,
Then—let your candour, kindly cov'ring all,
Serve as a *parachute* to break our fall.

EPILOGUE.

The curtain rising, an elderly Lady, in the
extreme of every modern fashion, is dis-
covered at her toilet.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS—(for ladies of
high breeding

Ne'er plague their heads with any other
reading)

Tell us, that when this mortal life is o'er,
We in chang'd forms still the world's
haunts explore,

Congenial forms to what we had before.—

Tho' this to *you* and *us* is sheer vexation,

Th' ARABIANS call it only *transmigration*.

Hang their fool's doctrine!—better down-
right die

Than shift about—without variety.—

Thus I—late CYMBELINE'S imperious
Queen,

Too full of envy, of intrigue, and spleen—

Some time deceas'd—am doom'd to prance
about

An *old fine lady*, littering every rout;

Where with coquettish airs, and looks most
civil,

Just as I did at court—I play the devil;

Haughty, yet mean, all characters back-
biting,

By the world slighted, and the world too
sighting.

What can I do?—long past the years of
youth!

My toilet hardly credited for truth,

At which I study *Fashion's* mad disguises,

Till as poor *Nature* sinks—the *rag-doll* rises.

With all the art of colouring, paste, perfume,
I strive to renovate *departed* bloom;
But neither *Cyprian Wash*, *Olympian Dew*,
Nor the fam'd SHARP'S *Cosmetics* much can
do—

Unwearied pains my faithful *friseur* takes
To make my curls hang like MEDUSA'S
snakes;

The *broad veil lappet* with much care I fix,
True to the latest mode of *Eighty-six*;

Full crop'd before, just like a pointing pigeon,
Dove-tail'd behind, and *bustling* like a wigeon;
From neck to heel observing HOGARTH'S
line,

All in and out—a perfect *serpentine*.

Proportion'd *cork* and *wire* to each side's giv'n,
To preserve beauty's fickle balance even.

Then—to eight routs I go—O! routs are
places

Where one sees every thing—but *natural*
faces;

Where young and old, and birds of ev'ry
feather

Chat—tail—play—fret—stick—stew—and
—yawn together

'Tis life—'tis *ton*—'tis quite the thing—and so
I am this wayward round still forc'd to go!

Change me, ye gods! to any other shape,

Rather than let me thus live *Fashion's* ape!

My regal crimes must surely have been great,
That ye have doom'd me to so hard a fate!

Ye happier fair, o'er whose more prospe-
rous heads

Kind Nature each indulgent blessing sheds,

Whose gentler bosoms never felt the strife

Of the *vain mother*, or the *guilty wife*,

Who never trod delusive Folly's round!

With what a *change* must *your* sweet lives be
crown'd!

On earth almost ador'd as near divine,

Transmigrating—you'll all as *angels* shine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Brun, April 14.

THE following instance of fecundity is
recorded in the Vienna Gazette, where
it is mentioned, that a woman of Janno-
witz, in the lordship of Freydecker, in
Upper Silesia, was on the 2d of this month
delivered of four children alive, then of a
dead one, and that the sixth could not be
brought into the world, but died, together
with the mother.

Rome, April 21. Thursday evening the
Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, his
Royal Highness being conducted by Prince
Aldobrandini, and his consort by the Mar-
chioness Barbara Messini, visited his Emi-
nence the Cardinal Buon-Compagni, and were
entertained with a superb collation; after
which they were introduced to an apartment

where his Holiness the Pope gave them a
private audience. The Sovereign Pontiff
received the Duke and Duchess with great
distinction, and they remained a good while
in his company.

Paris, May 15. Blanchard performed his
17th aerial excursion the 18th ult. from
Douvay. He went 96 miles in the same
number of minutes, and descended at L'
Etoile, a village in Picardy. Over St. A-
mand, in Artois, he dropped the following
letter:

To the Editors of the Paris Journal.

In the Air, April 18, 1786.

"I am reckoned an original, and am
proud of the title. With an unsteady hand,
on the border of my undulating car, and
soaring eighteen thousand feet above the sur-
face

face of the terrestrial globe, an immensity of space at my feet, and a wide extent of airy regions before me, I address, Gentlemen, this letter to you. I intend to drop it over the first town I see when I am descending, and will send you a more parti-

cular account, when I am firmly fixed on the earth, and at leisure to make the necessary calculations."

"I have the honour, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

I R E L A N D.

Dublin Castle, May 8, 1786.

THIS day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to forty-three public, and three private bills.

His Grace was then pleased to make the following speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have seen with great satisfaction, the constant attention and uncommon dispatch with which you have gone through the public business. I am thereby enabled now to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. The harmony of your deliberations has given no less efficacy than dignity to your proceedings; and I am confident that you will carry with you the same disposition for promoting the public welfare to your residence in the country, where your presence will encourage the industry of the people, and where your example and your influence will be happily exerted in establishing general good order and obedience to the laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies which you have given for the public service, and for the honourable support of his Majesty's government. They shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were granted.—My reliance upon your decided support to the execution of the laws for the just collection of the public revenue, assures me

the best founded hope that the produce of the duties will not fall short of their estimated amount.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The determined spirit with which you have marked your abhorrence of all lawless disorder and tumult, hath, I doubt not, already made an useful impression; and the salutary laws enacted in this session, and particularly the introduction of a system of police, are honourable proofs of your wisdom, your moderation, and your prudence.

His Majesty beholds, with the highest satisfaction, the zeal and loyalty of his people in Ireland; and I have his Majesty's express commands to assure you of the most cordial returns of his royal favour and paternal affection.

I have the deepest sense of every obligation to confirm my attachment to this kingdom; and it will be the constant object of my admiration, and the warmest impulse of my heart, to forward the success of her interests, and to promote the prosperity of the empire.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's command, said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 18th Day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 18th Day of July next.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Hereford, April 20.

ABOUT nine days ago, a small part of the stone-work of the inside roof, under the West Tower of the Cathedral Church in this city fell, and continued frequently so to do till last Monday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, at which time all that beautiful and magnificent structure fell down, and with it part of the body of the church.

The tower, which is now a heap of rubbish, was deemed by most of the antiquarians to have been as beautiful and magnificent a piece of building as any in the kingdom. The height of it was 125 feet, and was erected in the 12th century by Giles de Bruce, then Bishop of Hereford. He is represented, in the north-side of the choir, holding the model

of a tower in his hand, not unlike what this magnificent edifice was.

Gloucester, April 21. The inhabitants of Painswick propose making an experiment this year, which will no less advance their character than their interest. At a vestry held on Easter-Monday it was remarked, that the poor's rates had been rising year after year, and yet the wretchedness of the poor was in no degree diminished; it was therefore determined to make trial of a measure which had often been hinted at, but from its unpopular tendency had not found support. In that small town there are no less than thirteen public-houses. The gentlemen of the parish came to the resolution of petitioning the Justices to license no more than five.

The

The strict eye which will be kept upon those houses which are licensed, both with respect to the persons who frequent them, and the drunkenness encouraged, will, it is hoped, repress the enormities which prevail among the lower ranks.

[At Bradford in Wiltshire, the active diligence of Mr. Rayner, the overseer appointed in consequence of an act of Parliament for regulating the poor of that parish, has, by a strict economy, but chiefly by keeping the poor out of public houses, actually saved to that parish within the last three years more than five thousand pounds! The poor-rates of that parish are now near 2000l. a-year less than they were before Mr. Rayner came into office, and the real poor not less comfortably provided for. An account of his disbursements, with the names of the paupers who receive pay, is published quarterly, and distributed among the parishioners.]

Liverpool, April 24. On Friday last, at the assizes at Chester, Peter Steer was tried for the wilful murder of his wife. In the course of the trial it appeared from the evidence of the prisoner's daughter, that on Sunday morning, November 20th, her mother made some frumety for breakfast; that they had six cups that they eat out of, one for her father, another for her mother, and one for each of the children; that they all knew their own particular cup; that when the frumety was poured into the cups, it was put into the back kitchen to cool; that her father went there when no one was in it, about two minutes, they then sat down to breakfast; that her mother complained it was not good, that it was made of unsound wheat, and eat only about four spoonfuls; that the rest of the family eat their cups of frumety, and thought it as good as usual; that the youngest child having eaten all her's, helped herself out of her mother's cup, and tasted about a tea-spoonful; that the prisoner thereupon took it from the child, returned it into the mother's cup, and gave the child some of his own; that the child was sick most of the day; that she found her mother exceedingly ill when she returned from the meeting house; that she languished till the Tuesday night, and then died; that the prisoner would not suffer any one to come near her, and though desired would not send for any of the faculty. The prisoner was found guilty, and ordered to be hanged on the Monday following, and his body to be anatomized.

Salisbury, April 24. On Wednesday morning as George Kelway, a labourer, was filling an old saw pit, which had been dug amidst the ruins of a house at Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire, he discovered three small oak

chests, containing an immense quantity of gold and silver coin, to the amount, as it is said, of 2000l. and upwards, chiefly of the coinage of Charles I. and II. and is supposed to have been buried there at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's invasion, who landed at or near Lyme, in 1685.

The poor fellow, upon discovering this treasure, immediately loaded himself home with a part, and informing his landlord of the event, they both went and took another loading, but unfortunately having taken too much, one of their pockets burst on the way, and the secret being thereby discovered, all the neighbourhood flew to the spot, and such a scene of disorder and confusion arose, that they may be literally said to have rolled in money: hats, caps, pockets, and every vehicle that could be procured, overflowed with the golden harvest, and scarce a person was present who did not reap to the amount of 60l. or 70l. in value; even the gleanings were considerable. Kelway and his partner had secured about 140 pounds weight, but the next day Kelway having entrusted the major part of his treasure (secured in a strong chest) to the care of his landlord, whilst he went to a neighbouring town to purchase cloaths, &c. an artful tinker found means to defraud the landlord of the whole; and poor Kelway on his return home found himself again reduced to poverty. The tinker, whose name is Roe, was taken into custody the same day, and is now confined in Lyme gaol. Great part of the money has been regained and secured.

Cambridge, May 5. The University in Senate have agreed to admit of the founding another college, to be called *Downing College*, and to enjoy the same privileges as the rest of the endowed colleges.

Boxing Match.—On Wednesday the boxing match so often mentioned in the papers, between the famous Martin, the Bath butcher, and Humphries, the Suffolk baker, was decided at Exning near Newmarket. The combatants mounted the stage at ten o'clock, and displayed their dexterity in the art of defence for near an hour before a blow was struck.

Before the battle began, the butcher was boasting that he had never, in the many battles he had fought, received a black eye; to which the baker replied, that he would promise him one before he had done with him; and in this he kept his word, for the first blow which took place, was a very violent one in the butcher's face, which cut him dreadfully, after which he fought shy, falling down whenever his antagonist made a blow at him. At length after a contest of an hour and forty minutes, the baker gave the Bath hero

here a most violent blow near the short ribs, which obliged him to yield the palm of victory to the Suffolk champion. The odds were very much in favour of the butcher, and the knowing-ones were deeply taken in.

The butcher received only four blows, one of which knocked out two of his teeth, which were with great difficulty prevented going down his throat; the baker did not receive a single blow.

Extract of a letter from Peterborough, May 16.

"On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, a most shocking murder was committed near this place, by a young fellow named Henry Lowe, on the body of Mr. Robert Shentstone, a farmer and grazer, at his own door, three miles from hence, the particulars of which are as follow:—Mr. Shentstone keeps an inn, which Lowe used, and was got in his debt, and refused being trusted any longer, and knowing Shentstone was come to this market on Saturday to sell some fat beasts, and that he generally returned late in the evening, he took that opportunity of revenging it; for which purpose he had planted himself on the second step of Mr. Shentstone's door with a large wooden hammer. About one o'clock Mr. Shentstone got home, put his horse in the stable, and was going into his house, the family being all gone to bed: as soon as he came to the first step of his door, seeing a man stand upon the next, with a great club in both his hands extended over his head, Mr. Shentstone stopped short, and said, "What now?" The words were scarce out of his mouth before the blow came upon his head, which felled him to the ground; after that the villain struck him several times till his brains flew all about the place, then picked his pockets of eight guineas, a half-crown piece, and sixpence, but did not take any bank notes or bills, though Mr. Shentstone had many about him. During all this time none of the family were awakened or disturbed, so that Mr. Shentstone lay weltering in that condition till his people got up, at their usual hour, on Sunday morning.

"Lowe was seen loitering about this City all day on Sunday, and observed to look very dull, and trembled much, which gave people reason to suspect that he was the man, as it was well known that he hated Shentstone: however, he went off on the same evening; but the coroner the next morning after sitting on the body, dispatched two men several ways in quest of Lowe, who was found playing at nine pins, at Market Draining, on Monday afternoon, and brought to this city

before the justices, when he confessed the whole as above related.

"When the two men entered the skittle-ground in search of Lowe, he cried out—"Well, my lads, I am the man you seek; come, I will go with you, for it was me that killed Mr. Shentstone."

Canterbury, May 23. On Sunday the 7th instant, a man with a dog, passing by a pond in the parish of Hadden in this county, saw something of a whitish colour floating on the water, and supposing it to be a dead sheep or lamb, endeavoured to draw it out with a stick in order to feed his dog; but as he could not move it by that means, he got a large wooden bar to effect his purpose; on this second attempt to raise the supposed dead animal, a human hand was raised to his view;—he procured assistance to draw out the corpse.—The deceased had no other clothing when discovered, than a shirt, breeches and stockings; around his neck was tied a grindstone, and to his legs was fastened a very heavy stone, with intention evidently to sink the body, and with a vain hope of concealing the murder; several fractures appeared on the forepart of the skull, which are imagined to be caused by some iron weapon, and many bruises were seen on the body. Gentlemen of the faculty, who attended the horrid scene at the Coroner's Inquest, are of opinion, that the party had been murdered and thrown into the pond about five or six weeks ago. On the day following (the 8th) a Coroner's Inquest was taken on view of the body, and a verdict given of "Wilful Murder by a person or persons unknown;" however, some people in the neighbourhood were suspected to have been guilty of the barbarous deed, and these suspicions were well grounded, the suspected persons were apprehended and examined by the Coroner, who strangely dismissed them, as being innocent of the fact.

Here the affair rested—the body was hurried, and the suspected parties thought the whole matter was blown over by the gentle exculpating breath of a fallible man—but the same hand of Providence that pointed to a discovery of the concealed body, pointed out also the apparently guilty murderers.

Mr. Cuppard (a young gentleman of Tenterden near Hadden) from a detestation of so bloody a crime, from a native love of justice, and from a firm persuasion that the accused were the guilty persons, resolved to apprehend them (tho' at manifest hazard) in order to their being further examined.—Accordingly he applied to John Scott, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices at Cranbrook in

* From a little boy, who was present when the body was taken out of the pond, having observed at the time, that the grindstone round the neck was just like that which used to lie at his uncle's door.

this county, for his warrant to take them up, which was immediately granted. On Thursday evening Mr. Coppard took with him a young man from Cranbrook, to the house of Daniel Standen, at Halden, who was one of the suspected parties; there they found two men (brothers) who pass by the name of Fox, whom they apprehended and brought before the above magistrate on Friday morning. Circumstances of guilt appearing strong against them, he ordered both into safe custody, and then Mr. Coppard and his companion took a post-chaise to Maidstone in pursuit of Standen, who was supposed to be there that day at the fair; he had been there, but was gone before they arrived. In the mean time some persons watched about Standen's house, waiting his return from Maidstone, in case he should not be apprehended there: he returned home, and immediately he and one of his daughters were taken into custody, and carried the same afternoon to Cranbrook, and being examined by the said magistrate, D. Standen was committed by him that night to Maidstone gaol. Standen persisted in his ignorance and innocence of the

murder, and his daughter would not declare any knowledge of the fact to the magistrate, though she had before told Mr. Coppard "that if she had cried her eyes out, she could not prevent their killing the man."

The said daughter was kept in custody on Friday night at Cranbrook, and the said brothers who go by the name of Fox. Another daughter of Standen lived then near Maidstone, and the magistrate who had committed the father, very prudently gave the peace officer who conveyed him to gaol, a warrant to apprehend her, and bring her (if there found) back with him to Cranbrook. On Saturday this daughter (said to be about nine years old) was examined by Mr. Scott, and she confessed before him, "that one of the two brothers (Fox) knocked down Ealing, the murdered party, that her father kicked him about on the ground, and that the other brother assisted in tying the stones on the deceased, and throwing him into the pond."

On this confession and many corroborating circumstances, the two Foxes were that day committed to Maidstone gaol, and the eldest daughter to Bridewell.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

April 24.

BEING the Anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, the members met at their apartments in Somerset-Place, in the Strand, and elected the following Noblemen and Gentlemen as Council and Officers for the Year ensuing, viz.

Old Council. The Earl of Leicester, F. R. S. Thomas Attle, Esq. F. R. S. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S. The Rev. John Brand, M. A. Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. F. R. S. Edward Bridgen, Esq. F. R. S. Richard Gough, Esq. F. R. S. Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. Rev. William Norris, M. A. John Peachy, Esq. F. R. S. John Topham, Esq. F. R. S.

New Council. George Lord Arden, F. R. S. John Lord Bishop of Bangor, F. R. S. John Lord Cardiff. Rev. John Douglas, D. D. F. R. S. R. Banks Hodgkinson, Esq. F. R. S. Richard Jackson, Esq. George Duke of Montague, F. R. S. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. F. R. S. V. P. Richard Warren, M. D. F. R. S.

Officers. The Earl of Leicester, President. Edward Bridgen, Esq. Treasurer. Richard Gough, Esq. Director. William Norris, M. A. Secretary. John Brand, M. A. ditto.

After which the President appointed the following Gentlemen Vice Presidents: Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. The Rev. Dr. Lort. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. John Douglas, D. D.

25. The American States in New-England have published a *BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER for the use of the first Episcopal Church established in America*, of which a correspondent has sent us the following particulars:

It is accompanied with a preface, letting forth, that the Book of Common Prayer, as used in England, had long been complained of, as containing many things that favoured much of Popery; and that now the American States were separated from Great-Britain, they had taken that opportunity of publishing a Form of Public Worship, free from those exceptions that some of the most eminent divines of the Church of England had wished to see some alteration in.

They then acknowledge their obligation to Mr. Lindsay and other divines, whose plans they have adapted to form a Book of Common Prayer.

The most striking particulars are, all the prayers are of the Unitarian stamp, and Christ, the Saviour of the World, is nowhere mentioned but as *the Son of God and the Mediator*, and the Litany is consequently much shortened, and adapted to the present reigning powers, and their state of Government, instead of King and Parliament. Christmas-day is termed *The Birth-day of Christ*, and Ash-wednesday much shortened, and curses and blessings are left out every where.

The office of Matrimony is shortened, and the word *obey* is left out in the woman's part. The Lord's Prayer is like Mr. Lindsay's, *Our Father*

Father who art in Heaven; and in the Belief, all the part about descending into hell is left out. In the ceremony of Baptism the child is to have three or more sponsors from the parents and relations of the family, but no god-father or god mother, and no signing with the cross.

The Gloria Patri is left out, and some doxologies introduced, to be used instead of it. In the Psalms there are particular parts printed in italicks, which the editor says may be left out in public worship, as they are rather apt to be misunderstood, or want explanation to common readers. There are some other alterations, particularly wherever the Christian system of atonement is mentioned, and the adoration or worship of the second person in the Trinity. The Athanasian Creed is left out, and the Absolution.

27. The daughter of the Earl of Salisbury was christened at his Lordship's house in Arlington-street. Their Majesties with the Princess Royal were sponsors.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the service. The Queen received the child from Lady Essex, and the Archbishop received it from the Queen, who named it *Georgina-Charlotta-Augusta*. The present which his Majesty gives on this occasion, is a piece of plate one hundred and twenty ounces weight; which is inscribed with the name of the child, the sponsors, &c. Sixteen years have elapsed without a visit of a matrimonial pledge of felicity between the Earl and Countess of Salisbury.

29. Since the last session at the Old Bailey, the following passages of Scripture are written in gold letters over the Bench:

'If a false witness shall rise up against any man, to testify against him that which is wrong, then shall ye do unto him as he had thought to have done unto his brother.'—Deut. xix. 16.

'A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall perish.'—Prov. xix. 9.

'Ye shall not swear by my name falsely, neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God.'—Lev. xix. 12.

May 1. By an account now lying on the table of the House of Commons, for the perusal of the Members, of the Produce of all the Taxes during last Year, and to the 5th of April this Year, it appears that the Totals of each Department are as follow:

Customs	£. 801,394 1 3
Excise	1,405,894 8 8
Stamps	371,071 7 5
Incidents	376,219 11 3
	<hr/>
	£. 2,955,179 8 7

EUROP. MAG.

Among the many Items which compose the above Sums, are the following:

French Wine imp.	—	£. 3,537
General Licences		8,280
Bricks	—	12,381
Coach makers Licence		393
Game Duty		21,551
Men Servants		3,883
Female Servants		262
Horses	—	755
Carts	—	60
Shop-Tax		97

Signed JOHN HUGHSON.

Dated from the Exchequer,
April 26, 1786.

3. It appears by an account lately taken, that the number of new buildings in the city of London and its districts, commonly called the suburbs, which have arisen in the course of the last 14 years, amount in the whole to 27,500 houses, besides what have been rebuilt. Hence the increase of the rent-roll of some of our principal landholders.

5. The particulars of the death of Capt. Roberts of Shoreham, who was murdered in France, are as follow: The Captain being on his travels from Paris to Dieppe, had occasion to change his horse, and halting at a house on the road for that purpose, at a time when none happened to be at home, rather than wait the return of one, which was very uncertain, he chose to walk forward, desiring at the same time, if one should return soon, that it might be sent after him: he accordingly set out, but had not gone long before a horse came home, which agreeably to his desire was immediately dispatched after him by a servant in the house, who overtaking the Captain, very politely alighted for him to mount, and when he was about to do, when the villain taking advantage of his defenceless posture, drew out a long knife, and with it gave him three mortal stabs in the back, of which he instantly fell, and died on the spot; when the assassin robbed the pockets of the deceased of what money they contained, and having dragged the body out of the road to a little bridge hard by, he threw it under, then remounted his master's horse and rode home, saying that he could not overtake the gentleman. The affair had not long been published before suspicion fell on the perpetrator, who, it had been remarked, was then unusually flush of money; he was in consequence taken up, and confessed the fact as above stated; whereupon he was committed to prison. Two days after the body was discovered by some persons of fashion, who were led to it by their dogs. By some papers found in the deceased's pocket, his name and connections were known. The murderer had
seen

C c c

seen Capt. Roberts take out his purse at his master's house, which he said tempted him to the commission of the horrid crime.

7. This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at the back part of the house of Mr. Gellibrand, hardwareman, in Ludgate-street, which consumed the same, and the house of Mrs. Newbery adjoining, together with one house backwards, and greatly damaged the house of Mr. Shuttleworth, optician, Mr. Wightwick, watch-maker, in Ludgate street, the house of Mr. Gould (late Lyon, cutler) in St. Paul's church yard, and the back of Mr. Wall's cheesemonger, adjoining.

This day Lord George Gordon was excommunicated in the parish church of St. Mary-le-bonne.

8. The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, at which (nine capital convicts having received judgment of death on Saturday) 62 were sentenced to be transported, 22 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, several of whom are also to be whipped, 10 to be imprisoned in Newgate, one to be whipped and discharged, one branded in the hand, and 43 delivered on proclamation.

At the Duche's of Portland's sale, lot 445, a piece of old gilt Japan, in the shape of a melon, and not bigger than a bolus for an Irish giant, was purchased for lady Bute, at the price of two-and-twenty guineas.

At the same auction, lot 431, viz. a group of purple carp of China-ware, the centre fish standing erect on his tail, looking as if stewed in claret, and surrounded with unboiled greens, was knocked down at twenty-seven pounds ten shillings.

Several other articles of China, Japan, &c. were disposed of at prices as ridiculously high.

9. The following gentlemen were drank to by the Lord Mayor for the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, viz.

James Jackson, Esq. Citizen and Weaver.

Henry Grace, Esq. Grocer.

Alexander Peter Allan, Esq. Goldsmith.

Nicholas Nixon, Esq. Wax-chandler.

William Mills, Esq. Cooper.

John Webb, Esq. Founder.

John Blackall, Esq. Musician.

William Falson, Esq. Pewterer.

William Timson, Esq. Stationer.

Of the above gentlemen the following have paid a fine of four-hundred pounds each, to be excused serving that office:

Alex. Peter Allan, Esq. William Mills, Esq. Henry Grace, Esq. William Timson, Esq. Nicholas Nixon, Esq. and James Jackson, Esq.

11. At a meeting of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, a de-

bate of some length took place, to determine whether the money which, before the war, was annually sent to New-York, should be continued in that channel, or sent to New Brunswick; which was carried in favour of the latter, by a very considerable majority.

13. In the Court of Common-Pleas, the trial between Miss Rankin and Miss Mellish recommenced; when, after hearing evidence for eight hours, Lord Loughborough summed up the whole, and the jury returned a verdict for Miss Rankin.

A late decision at the Easter Sessions, held at Northallerton, being of great consequence in the doctrine of settlements, we have been requested to lay the following case, with Lord Mansfield's judgment thereon, before our readers:—"On October the 11th, the day after Michaelmas-day, 1775, Dawson, a pauper, hired himself to serve until the Michaelmas-day following, Oct. 10, 1776. He gained a settlement by this hiring, and the service under it." Lord Mansfield: "To be sure there must be a hiring for a year; and this is one. Though he were hired on the afternoon of the 11th, yet we shall say, that he was hired at twelve o'clock at night on the 10th: for it is settled, that the law will not allow a fraction of a day. He served till the 10th, that is a year. If a man is born on the 10th, he is of age on the 9th.

A RECEIPT for SINKING SPIRITS.

TAKE gum-ammoniac one drachm, assa-fœtida one drachm dissolved and mixed in 6 ounces of penny-royal water: Add to this mixture half an ounce of syrup of saffron, and take a spoonful twice or thrice a day.

15. His Serene Highness Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to her Majesty, arrived at St. James's.

Came on to be argued in the Court of King's Bench, a question reserved on a special case at the last Salisbury Assizes, in an action of ejectment, brought to recover possession of a house in Salisbury, from the defendant, who held it as tenant from year to year, upon giving him half a year's notice "not ending with his year." The point was very ably argued on both sides, and was determined in favour of the defendant. So that in all cases, where a tenant is tenant from year to year, it is necessary for the notice to end with his year, or an ejectment will not be well grounded.

16. At the Westminster sessions, an *Irish* witness said—"the prisoner is a very *honest* man, my Lord, and was never in *England*, till within these *three* months." When did you *first* see him here? asked the chairman—"About *half a year* ago, my Lord, in *Totbills-fields Bridewell*," replied the witness.

As an instance of the bewitching nature of
gaming.



WYNNSTAY THEATRE.



gaming, Voltaire relates that he had known an old woman, formerly addicted to play, and extremely indigent, who used to make broth for some other poor players, for the sake of being permitted to look on.

18. Was held the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at which were present the Lord Mayor, Archbishop of Canterbury, President; Lord Chief Baron Skynner, Vice President; Archbishop of York, Bishop of Ely, Rochester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Peterborough, Chester, Oxford, Lincoln, Litchfield and Coventry, Gloucester, Bangor, St. David's, and Bristol;—Lords Fortescue and Monboddo; with many of the Clergy and Gentry. The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Horsley, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, from Deut. xv. 11. *For the poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brothers, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land.*

The collection at St. Paul's on	£.	s.	d.
Tuesday, the 16th inst. amounted to	—	—	201 9 0
Ditto, on Thursday the 18th	206	8	0
Ditto at Merchant-taylor's Hall	508	11	7
Total	976	8	7

Extract of a letter from on board the Dutton Indiaman, in Calcutta River, Dec. 7.

“Yesterday a melancholy accident happened to the Montague, Capt Brettell, lying about 100 fathom distance from us. One of the men handing some live coals in a shovel across the fore hatchway, unfortunately dropped a part into the hold, where it instantly set fire to some bags of saltpetre, and in a moment the whole was in such a blaze, that the ship blew up in seven minutes.”

“The first and fifth mates, with the surgeon's mate, and 30 others, perished in the flames. The third mate was saved by being sent on board our ship for an engine.”

Singular instances of longevity.—The county gaol of Chester, at this time, contains three debtors, whose ages united amount exactly to two hundred and eighty years!—and, what is very extraordinary, in the same prison there are six others, whose ages, collectively, make three hundred and sixty years!—Several of these venerable persons have been in a state of confinement, from three to five years each, and one of them upwards of twelve.

21. John Swinburne, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Swinburne, Bart. renounced the Errors of the Church of Rome, in the Parish Church of St. Martin in the Fields.

W Y N N S T A Y - T H E A T R E.

[With a Second Engraving of the Admission-Tickets.]

WHEN we gave in our Magazine for FEBRUARY last a specimen of Mr. BUNBURY's humorous sketches for the Admission Tickets at the Theatre at WYNNSTAY, we promised to give another in the same style. That promise we have now

performed, and propose presenting our readers next month with another Elegant Engraving, from a design of that Gentleman, in a different manner, as a proof that his abilities are as conspicuous in the serious as the comic line.

P R E F E R M E N T S, MAY 1786.

THE dignities of Viscount and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Hon. Charles Baron Camden, President of his Majesty's Council, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Bayham of Bayham Abbey*, in the County of Kent, and Earl Camden.

The Hon. Captain Bertie, to the command of a 90 gun ship, stationed as a guardship at Blackwall.

Lord Beaulieu, to be High Steward of Windsor, in the room of the Duke of St. Alban's.

Thomas Lord Walsingham, and George

de Grey, his son, to be Comptrollers of the First-Fruits.

Charles Hawkins, Esq. to the office of Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty.

James Monton Phillips, gent. to be Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms.

To the Right Hon. George Earl of Leicester, Baron Ferrars of Charley, &c. and his issue, his Majesty's Licence and Authority to take and use the Surname of Ferrars in addition to their paternal Name.

Henry Jones, Gent. to be Surgeon to the Garrison of Gravesend and Tilbury.

T. B. Bayley, Esq. of Hope, near Manchester, to be Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster.

* The reason of Bayham being the second title to the Earldom of Camden, is in consequence of a generous act on the part of Mr. Jeffrey, uncle to Mr. Pratt, Lord Camden's son, on the morning of his marriage to Miss Moleworth. On that day of festivity Mr. Jeffrey sent to Mr. Pratt the title-deeds to an estate named Bayham-Abbey, in Sussex, and hence the name of the estate is enrolled as a compliment in the title.

BIRTHS, MAY, 1786.

THE Countess Fitzwilliam of a son and heir.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES, MAY 1786.

THE Rev. William Leeves, rector of Wroughton, Somersetshire, to Miss Wathen, youngest daughter of Dr. Wathen.

The Rev. Mr. Tomkins, of Bucknell, Worcestershire, to Miss Green, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Green, of Ashford.

Walter Sneyd, Esq. to Miss Bagot, eldest daughter of Lord Bagot.

Sir William Twysden, Bart. to Miss Fanny Wynch, of Upper Harley-street.

At Warrington, Thomas Pemberton, M. D. to Miss Davies of the same place.

Mr. Tho. Sandford, of Witham, in Essex, aged 70, to his maid-servant, 18 years of age.

The Rev. Hugh Owen, to Miss Jeffreys, daughter of Edward Jeffreys, Esq. of Shrewsbury.

John Jones, junior, of Llwynor, Esq. to Miss Slead, of Great James-street.

James Stanley, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Cornwall, daughter of John Cornwall, Esq. of Portland-place.

Rev. Dr. Price, rector of Great-Houghton, near Northampton, to Mrs. Hill, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

John Graves, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Sawle, youngest daughter of the late —Sawle, Esq. of Barley-Houle, near Exeter.

At Fakenham, Dr. Pleasance, physician, to Miss Sepings.

The Rev. Mr. Plumpton, rector of Newton in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Cross, daughter of Edward Cross, Esq. of Leverington.

Thomas Parke, Esq. of Great James-street, to Miss Hughes, only daughter of the late Admiral Hughes.

Joseph Cripps, Esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Benjamin Harrison, Esq. Treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

N. W. Lewis, Esq. of Broad-street, to Mrs. Young, of Bush-Hall, Herts.

James Cooper, Esq. of Oxford-street, to Miss Maria Rogers, of New Bond-street.

At Alton, near Birmingham, Philip Holmes, Esq. of Solihull, bachelor, aged 86, to Miss Mary Cope, of Grove Park, near Warwick, spinster, aged 64, their two ages making exactly 150 years. As this match was made merely for the sake of joining fortunes, for the benefit of the re-

spective heirs at law, there were great rejoicings on the occasion by the families on both sides.

The Rev. Thomas Hay, of North-Walsham, Norfolk, to Miss Bragge, daughter of the late Charles Bragge, Esq. of Cleeve-Hill, in Gloucestershire.

At Dublin, Tho. Lyon, Esq. of Water-castle, nearly related to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Blakeney, sister and sole heiress of the late John Blakeney, Esq. Member for Athenry, with a fortune of 800l. per annum.

Jonathan Peel, Esq. of Church near Blackburn, to Miss Elther Bolton, of Bolton, Lancashire.

Major Chester, of the 35th Foot, to Miss Etheldreda Seymour, eldest daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq. late of Hanford, Dorsetshire.

Francis Twiss, Esq. (son of the late F. Twiss, Esq. of Norwich) to Miss Frances Kemble, sister to Mrs. Siddons.

Joseph Kirkpatrick, Esq. banker, of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Anne Everett, of Heytesbury, Wilts.

The Rev. George Sayer, of Pitt in Kent, to Miss Wakeley, only daughter of James Wakeley, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Vaughan, rector of Fressingfield in Suffolk, to Miss Bailey, of Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Reid, of St. James's-Square, to Miss Bosanquet, of York-street, St. James's.

At Lillingstone-Dayrell, Bucks, the Rev. John Dayrell, to Miss Wilson, both of the same place.

H. Edgell, Esq. of Standerwick, near Beckington, to Miss Eyre, sister to Judge Eyre.

Capt. Carr-Thomas Braekenburgh, of the 54th Regiment, to Miss Vachell, of Holles-street, Cavendish-Square.

At Bristol, J. E. Harris, Esq. to Miss Johanna Hutchinson, daughter of the late E. Hutchinson, Esq. Governor of Jamaica.

The Right Hon. George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon of Kinderton in the county of Chester, widower, to Miss Jane Georgiana Fauquier, of St. George, Hanover-Square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, MAY 1786.

APRIL 18.

AT Leaton-Hall, in Staffordshire, James Mosely, Esq.

30. Thomas Bolton Hodgson, M. A. Vi-

car of Northleach, and Master of the free Grammar-School there.

31. John Trent, Esq. of Charles-street.

William Hughes, Esq. of Belshanger, in Kent.

22. In his passage from the West-Indies, R. L. Hicks, Esq. of the Island of Nevis.

23. The Rev. Dr. Richard Conyers, Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford. He was struck with a paralytick stroke in the pulpit as he concluded his sermon.

In Duke-street, Piccadilly, Mr. Alexander Cozens; well known to the lovers of the arts, by his works on the principles of beauty in the human head, on the original composition of landscapes, &c.

Edward Morley, Esq.

In Newman-street, Mrs. Porten, aged 81.

In Rathbone-place Captain Freemantle.

Lately, at Twickenham, Charles Easton, Esq.

24. James Earl of Loudoun, at Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire.

Lately, in the South of France, Thomas Buttall, Esq. of Greek-street, Soho.

Mrs. Beckford, of Bedford-street, Bloomsbury.

At Barnet, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. Job Moriston. He had lived the last 20 years wholly on vegetable diet, without any other beverage than milk, of which he took one pint every morning at breakfast, and never drank the whole day afterwards.

—Tomlinson, Esq. lately returned from the East-Indies.

Lately, at Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Rev. Richard Stringer, M. A. aged 89. He had been Master of the Hospital upwards of 36 years.

26. Mr. Sharpe, Attorney at Law.

At Kenington, the Rev. Mr. Sillingsfleet Durnford, Master of the endowed School at Hinton Ampnes, in Hants.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Hunter, aged 105, who retained her faculties to the last. An hour before she expired, she desired her maiden name (Noel) might be put upon her tomb-stone. being a descendant of that family, also third cousin to the present Duke of Rutland, and third cousin to the Earl of Gainborough.

27. Henry Peach, Esq. nephew to Lady Lytton.

Lately, at Chelmsford, in his 77th year, Anthony Benzet, one of the people called Quakers.

28. William Davison, Esq. Hamburgh Merchant, and an agent for supplying his Majesty's dock-yards with timber.

At Rouen in Normandy, John Holker, Esq. Knight of the Order of St. Louis, and Inspector-General of the woollen and cotton manufactories of France. The history of this gentleman is singular; he was formerly a calenderer at Manchester, but joining the Pretender in the last rebellion, was taken prisoner at Carlisle. He was confined in Newgate, and would certainly have suffered for his unfortunate attachment, had not he, together with his companion, escaped from

Newgate by making a breach in the wall; his companion got out first, but Mr. Holker being a very square bulky man, the hole was too small to admit his escape. When his companion, who had got down safe, found Mr. Holker could not follow him, he had the generous resolution to reascend by the way which he had escaped, determined that if Holker could not get out, he would stay and share his fate. They both went to work again, and having enlarged the hole, they both escaped. Holker afterwards remained six weeks concealed in London, by a woman who kept a green-stall, although hundreds of pounds were offered for his apprehension. He afterwards escaped to France, and served with honour in the Irish brigade, till peace deprived him of his pay. Various were the applications made by him to the Crown for pardon, but this he never could obtain. Forced at last by necessity, he was induced to attempt the introduction of the Manchester manufactory, at Rouen, in which he but too successfully succeeded, to the great detriment of this country. He lived to see the manufactory in its full vigour, and to reap the reward of his ingenuity and industry.

29. At Ludlow in Shropshire, William Toldervy, Esq.

Lately, at Jarrow Quay, Yorkshire, aged 102, Mrs. Eleanor Ralston. She could walk about and read without spectacles to the day of her death.

30. At Blackheath, Captain Barton, aged 98. He was upwards of 50 years in the Navy.

Lewis Jones, Esq. formerly prothonotary of the Common Pleas.

MAY 1. At Thoulonse. Henry Read, Esq. of Crowood, near Rambury, Wiltshire.

At Hornchurch, in Essex, the Reverend Robert Speed, many years Vicar of that place.

At Edmuntton, Sir Evan Lecairne, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

In Gray's Inn, Robert Saltonstall, Esq.

Mr. John Bache, of Fortunes, near Watford.

2. At Ringwood, Hants, George Lord Brooke, eldest Son of the Earl of Warwick, aged 14.

Peter Morrill Bathurst, Esq. eldest Son of the Rev. Mr. Robert Bathurst, of Lantou-house, near Winchester.

3. Mr. Robert Collins, late Bookseller in Paternoster Row.

Mr. Jay, senior, Undertaker of St. John's street.

4. Miss Coleby, Sempstress to the Princesses Royal and Augusta.

At Hindon, Rutshire, Lady Dowager Mackenzie, of Seatwell.

In the Island of Coll, Hugh Maclean, Esq.

5. Near Barnet, Augustus Prevost, Esq. Colonel of the 60th Regiment of Foot and

Major-General of his Majesty's Forces.

6. Miss Dorothy Wood, of Bath Ealton.

At Hartshall, Gloucestershire, Mr. George Cutts, and the next day his Wife.

Lately, in Sir Walter Blackett's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 100 years, Mrs. Margaret Hobson. She was the first woman who entered that building after its being opened for the reception of poor Freemen's Daughters.

7. At Hartshorn, Derbyshire, John Taylor, Esq. who served the Office of High Sheriff for that County, in 1745.

At Liverpool, William Henry Wills, Esq. of New Providence.

Miss Colin Penelope Campbell, Daughter of Captain Colin Campbell, of the 35th Regiment.

Lately, at Glasgow, Alexander Boyle, Esq. Son of the Honourable Patrick Boyle, of Shalton.

8. — Mortimer, Esq. of College-street, Westminster.

Francis Beverley, aged 67, upwards of 50 years Parish Clerk of Whitwell, in Rutlandshire.

At Enys-House, in Cornwall, Lady Vyvyan, Relict of Sir Richard Vyvyan, late of Trilowarren, Bath.

9. Captain George Rose at Deptford, aged 98.

Philip Egerton, of Oulton-Park, in the County of Chester, Esq.

In Handley's Hospital, in Nottingham, Margaret Lansdale, aged 104. She has left a Son aged 74. and a Daughter 72.

Mr. Willis, Master of the Bull's-Head Public-house, West Smithfield.

Lately, Captain Henry Pascal, of the Navy.

Lately, John Simpson, Esq. of Bradley, in the County of Durham.

10. At Rotherhithe, in the 100th year of his age, Captain Gabriel Beavies, formerly in the Leghorn-Trade.

The Reverend Philip Barton, of Great-Brickhill, Rector of Stoke-Hammond and Broughton, in Bucks.

Mr. Matthew Clarke, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to which he had belonged ever since his first Appearance on the Stage there, Oct. 30, 1755, in the Character of Osman, in Zaira.

Mr. Stephen Beaufort, Author of most of the *Tête-a-Têtes* in the Town and Country Magazine.

11. Benjamin Dyer, Esq. of Woburn-Court, Bloomsbury, aged 107.

Lately, James Wenys, Esq. of Wenys.

12. Mr. Francis Hopping, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

Lately, at Rochester, James Meredith, Esq. formerly a Purser of the Royal Navy.

13. At Parkhouse, Kent, the Lady of Major General Sir Henry Calder, Bart.

John Hall, Esq. of Newman-street.

Lately, at Bath, aged 89 years, William Ansell, Esq. of Amlic, Belvidere.

14. At Datchet, near Windsor, Peter Decolles, Esq. of the Queen's Household, and a Native of Mecklenburgh.

In the Borough, — Levy, Esq. a Magistrate for the County of Surry.

At Cannonbury-place, John Garfed, Esq. late of Wood-street, Cheapside.

In Cumberland-street, Mr. Baxter, the Celebrated Diver, who had acquired a genteel Independence, by going down over Wrecks, or to the Bottom of different Waters in Search of Valuables.

15. At Fletching, Suffex, in the 90th year of his age, the Reverend Michael Baynes, Vicar of Ringmer and Fletching.

At Picketree, near Chichester-street, in the 103d year of his age, Mr. Geo. Bell of that place.

Lately, at Stoney-Morton, in Worcester-shire, the Reverend Mr. Ellins, Junior, Vicar of Church-Linch, in that County.

16. James M'Iraith, Esq. of Long-Diton, Surry.

Mr. Sibbott, Cowkeeper, at Islington.

Lately, at Melksham, Mr. William Cookworthy, Surgeon.

17. Arthur Edwards, Esq. of Bread-street.

18. At Lancaller, William Lindow, Esq. Richard Welch, Esq. formerly an Attorney in Newgate-street.

Charles Griffin Dartnall, Esq. formerly Envoy to the States of Switzerland.

At Clapham, John Small, Esq.

19. At Chippenham, Wiltshire, on his return from Bath, Mr. James Rainlay of Charles-street, St. James's-Square.

John Stanley, Esq. Master of his Majesty's Band of Musicians, and Organist to the Society of the Temple and St. Andrew's, Holborn. Our Readers will find a full account of this Gentleman from materials furnished by himself, together with an Admirable Likeness of him from an Original Picture, in our Magazine of September, 1784.

In the Parish-Workhouse of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, Mrs Sarah Pond, Widow of the late Mr. John Pond, so well known on the Turf at Newmarket, in the time of the late Duke of Cumberland.

20. Mr. Walt, Coal-Merchant, Northumberland-street.

21. Mrs. Adams, Wife of Samuel Adams, Esq.

Thomas Blatchford, Esq. at Northaw, Herts.

Miss Pocock, eldest Daughter of Mr. Pocock, of Devonshire-street, Queen-Square.

24. Anthony la Maubrette, Esq. a Native of Bengal.

25. Lady Margaret Compton.

27. James Ketleby, Esq. the City's Justice for the Borough of Southwark.

In Laystall-street, Leather-lane, Mrs. Margaret Duncombe, aged 106 years.

BANKRUPTS,

B A N K R U P T S.

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For J U N E, 1786.

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C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
An Account of the Writings of William Hayley, Esq. ———	385	By David Samwell, Surgeon of the Discovery ———	427
Anecdotes of George Robert Fitzgerald and Timothy Brecknock ———	388—392	Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain: including Lords Debates on Stourbridge Canal Bill—Surplus, or New Sinking Fund Bill—Speaker's Address to His Majesty on presenting Surplus Bill ———	430
The Character of Eudoxus. By Dr. Collignon ———	393	—Commons; including Debates on Militia Bill—Captain M'Bride's Motion respecting Captains of the Navy—New Sinking Fund Bill—Fortifications—Perfumery Bill—India Bill—Greenland Fishery Bill—Wine Duty Bill—Enquiry into the Rohilla War—East-India Company's Petition for increasing their Capital Stock—Mr. Hastings's Conduct to Cheyt Sing at Benares ———	433
Meditation upon 'a Stage Play—and on a Pedigree Scene in a Nobleman's House ———	395	Poetry; including Parsons' Ode to Sleep—Ode to Indolence, by—Merry, Esq.—Horace, Book II. Ode 16. <i>Otium Divos</i> , &c. imitated by Mr. Hastings.—Sonnet addressed to Miss Seward—Ode for His Majesty's Birth-Day, written by Mr. Warton, &c. &c. ———	452
Two Letters by Mr. Boswell, in Answer to Two Charges brought against his 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides' ———	397	Theatrical Journal: including Prologue on the Death of Mr. Henderson—Prologue on the Opening of the Hay-Market Theatre, June 9.—Fable of the Widow's Vow, &c. ———	457
Particulars relative to the Nature and Customs of the Indians of North-America. By Mr. Richard M'Causland, Surgeon to the King's, or Eighth Reg. of Foot ———	398	Political State of the Nation and of Europe for June, 1786. No. XXVIII. ———	458
A Mother and no Mother; or, The Ligated Child. An Anecdote ———	400	Foreign Intelligence, Country News, Monthly Chronicle, Barometer and Thermometer, Prices of Stocks; Grain, &c. ———	
The Royal Interview: a singular Anecdote of Benevolence ———	401		
Observations on the Manners, Customs, Dress, Agriculture, &c. of the Japanese [concluded]. ———	ib.		
Essay on the Rise and Progress of Chemistry [concluded] ———	404		
Elogy on the Country Life. By Mr. Mercier ———	407		
The London Review with Anecdotes of Authors. ———			
Dr. Done's Sermons ———	409		
Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries ———	420		
Dr. Cooper's Consolation to the Mourner ———	422		
Farewell Odes for the Year 1786. By Peter Pindar, Esq. and a Variety of other new Publications ———	425		
Narrative of the Death of Capt. Cook. ———			

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We are obliged to G. H. for his offer.

Many Letters are received and are under consideration, but we must defer our particular Answers to them to a future Time.

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Lancashire	5	7	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	7
Cheshire	5	6	0	0	3	7	2	5	0	0
Monmouth	5	11	0	0	3	11	2	9	0	0
Somerset	5	8	0	0	3	8	2	9	4	10
Devon	6	1	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0
Dorset	5	5	0	0	3	8	2	8	4	10
Hants	4	7	0	0	2	11	2	6	3	9
Suffex	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	2
Kent	4	1	0	0	2	8	2	3	2	11

WALES, June 5, to June 10, 1786.

North Wales	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	1	4	9
South Wales	5	7	4	1	3	7	1	11	4	9

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M A Y,

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
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1—30 — 30 ———	58	E.
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7—30 — 28 ———	60	N.
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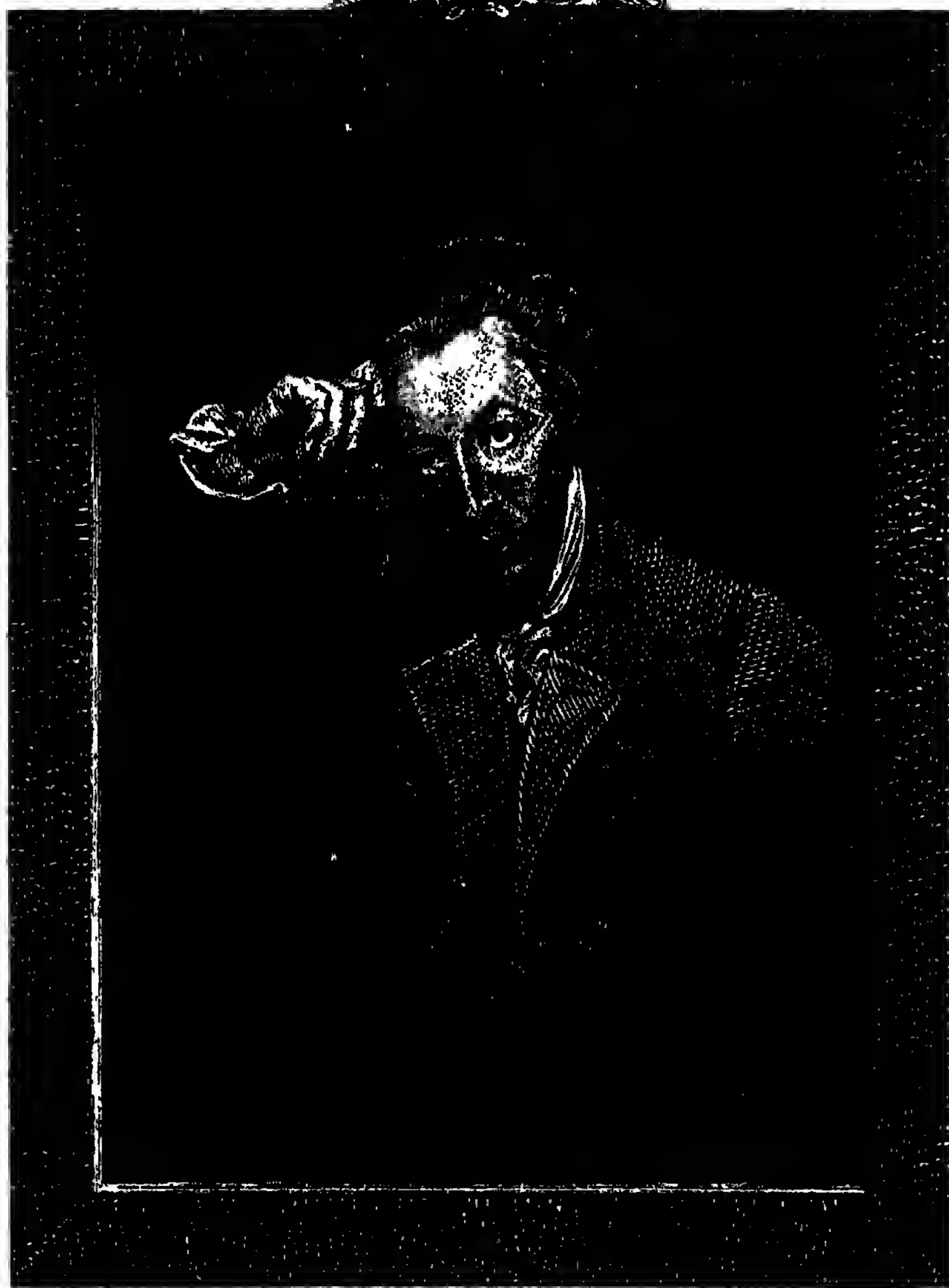
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EUROPEAN

MAGAZINE



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WILLIAM HAYLEY Esq.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill 1786.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;
 For J U N E, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WRITINGS OF WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

[With an ELEGANT ENGRAVING of him.]

THIS gentleman has afforded so much entertainment to the public, and his works have been so universally read and applauded, that we feel some satisfaction in being able to gratify the wishes of his numerous admirers, who have, by various applications, solicited us to present them with a portrait of him.

The life of a recluse author seldom affords incident, and that of Mr. Hayley, perhaps, less than most other writers. We shall therefore, on the present occasion, confine ourselves to his works, from which we profess to draw the only circumstances relating to him, which are either important, or which we can communicate with any degree of confidence.

Sussex has the honour of ranking Mr. Hayley among its worthies, and Eaton of having given him the rudiments of his education. His infancy was marked with misery, and but for the attention of an affectionate mother, he had probably gone to the grave unknown. To this excellent parent he has addressed the following invocation, which we are happy to select, as well as an evidence of an extraordinary fact, as a proof of filial piety and gratitude:

O THOU fond Spirit, who with pride hast
 smil'd,
 And frown'd with fear on thy poetic child,
 Pleas'd, yet alarm'd, when in his boyish time
 He sigh'd in numbers, or he laugh'd in
 rhyme;
 While thy kind cautions warn'd him to be-
 ware
 Of penury, the Bard's perpetual snare;
 Marking the early temper of his soul,
 Careless of wealth, nor fit for base controul:

Thou tender Saint, to whom he owes much
 more

Than ever child to parent ow'd before!
 In life's first season, when the fever's flame
 Shrank to deformity his shrivell'd frame,
 And turn'd each fairer image in his brain
 To blank confusion and her crazy train,
 'Twas thine, with constant love, thro'
 ling'ring years,

To bathe thy idiot orphan in thy tears;
 Day after day, and night succeeding night,
 To turn incessant to the hideous sight,
 And frequent watch, if haply at thy view
 Departed reason might not dawn anew.

Tho' medicinal art with pitying care
 Cou'd lend no aid to save thee from despair,
 Thy fond maternal heart adher'd to hope
 and prayer:

Nor pray'd in vain; thy child from pow'rs
 above

Receiv'd the sense to feel and bless thy love.
 O might he thence receive the happy skill,
 And force proportion'd to his ardent will,
 With Truth's unfading radiance to emblaze
 Thy virtues, worthy of immortal praise!

Nature, who deck'd thy form with Beauty's
 flowers,

Exhausted on thy soul her finer powers;
 Taught it with all her energy to feel
 Love's melting softness, friendship's fervid zeal,
 The generous purpose, and the active thought,
 With charity's diffusive spirit fraught;
 There all the best of mental gifts she plac'd,
 Vigour of judgment, purity of taste,
 Superior parts without their spleenful leaven,
 Kindness to earth, and confidence in Heaven.

While my fond thoughts o'er all thy merits
 roll,

Thy praise thus gushes from my filial soul;
 D d d

Nor

Nor will the public with harsh rigour blame
This my just homage to thy honour'd name;
To please that public, if to please be mine,
Thy virtues train'd me—let the praise be
thine.

Since thou hast reach'd that world where
love alone,
Where love parental can exceed thy own;
If in celestial realms the blest may know
And aid the objects of their care below,
While in this sublunary scene of strife
Thy son possesses frail and feverish life,
If Heaven allot him many an added hour,
Gild it with virtuous thought and mental
power,
Power to exalt, with every aim refin'd,
The loveliest of the arts that bless man-
kind.

From Eaton Mr. Hayley went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and while there, printed the first poem known to be written by him. This was on the royal marriage in 1761, and appeared in the collection of verses published by the University on that occasion. From that time to the year 1778, he lived out of the observation of the world. Delicate or inconstant health, or the love of literary retirement, prevented him from serving the community in scenes of active life; he therefore devoted himself to pursuits more pleasing, though less profitable.

Thou first and fairest of the social arts!
Sovereign of liberal souls and feeling hearts,
If, in devotion to thy heavenly charms,
I clasp'd thy altar with my infant arms,
For thee neglected the wide field of wealth,
The toils of interest and the sports of health,
Enchanting poesy! that zeal repay
With powers to sing thy universal sway!
To trace thy progress from thy distant birth,
Heaven's pure descendant! dear delight of
earth!

Charm of all regions! to no age confin'd!
Thou prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind!

ESSAY ON EPIC POETRY.

After a recess of many years from public observation, he in 1778 produced, without his name, *A Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter*, 4to. a work which both merited and obtained so much applause, as probably encouraged him to avow himself the author, by putting his name to a second edition of it. In 1779, he joined the political clamour of the day, and published, *An Epistle to Admiral Keppel*, 4to. congratulating that gentleman on his honourable acquittal; and in the same year attacked the Bishop of London for a desertion of his political principles in *An Elegy on the ancient Greek Models*, 4to. Neither of these pieces, though

known to be written by him, form any part of the collection of his works lately published. In the next year, he gave the public *An Epistle to a Friend on the Death of John Thornton, Esq.* 4to. With this gentleman he appears to have lived on terms of intimacy, at Cambridge, and the praise he bestows on him reflects the highest honour on both the deceased and the surviving friend. In 1780, he published *An Essay on History*, in three Epistles to Edward Gibbon, Esq. 4to. and in 1781, *An Ode inscribed to John Howard, Esq. F. R. S. author of the State of English and Foreign Prisons*, 4to. In the same year also, *The Triumphs of Temper*, 4to. a poem, in six cantos, appeared; and in 1782, *An Essay on Epic Poetry, in five Epistles to the Rev. Mr. Mason*, 4to. To shew himself master of every species of poetry, he in 1780, published *Plays of three Acts written for a private Theatre*, 4to. Of these, *The Two Connoisseurs* and *Lord Ruffel* have been brought on the stage at the Hay-market, and acted with great success.

Since this publication, a very amusing work, intitled, "*An Essay on Old Maids*," has been ascribed to Mr. Hayley, and we believe with truth, though it has not been owned by him. In the course of the last year, he collected such of his works as he had published with his name into six volumes, 8vo.

Mr. Hayley is married, and his lady seems to possess some portion of his taste and genius. She has published a translation of Madame de Lambert's *Essays on Friendship and Old Age*, which is executed with great spirit and fidelity.

The works of Mr. Hayley are calculated to impress the most favourable opinion of him as a man; and if we are not misinformed, his manners (which is not always the case with men of genius) are perfectly in unison with the sentiments occasionally exhibited in his works. He has observed, that it was a kind of duty incumbent on those who devote themselves to poetry, to raise, if possible, the dignity of a declining art, by making it as beneficial to life and manners, as the limits of composition and the character of modern times will allow. This rule seems to have been strictly adhered to by him. The subjects of his several performances are all important, and handled in such a manner, as to convey both entertainment and instruction, to mend the heart, refine the taste, and render mankind better, and, by consequence, more happy.

There are many pleasing traits of character scattered through Mr. Hayley's works. One of them we shall select to close this imperfect account.

For me, who feel whene'er I touch the lyre,
My talents sink below my proud desire ;
Who often doubt, and sometimes credit give,
When friends assure me that my verse will
live ;
Whom health too tender for the bustling
throng,
Led into pensive shade and soothing song ;
Whatever fortune my unpolish'd rhymes
May meet, in present or in future times,
Let the blest art my grateful thought employ,
Which soothes my sorrow and augments my
joy ;

Whence lonely peace and social pleasure
springs,
And friendship dearer than the smile of kings !
While keener poets, querulously proud,
Lament the ills of poetry aloud,
And magnify, with irritation's zeal,
Those common evils we too strongly feel,
The envious comment, and the subtle style
Of specious slander, stabbing with a smile ;
Frankly I wish to make her blessings known,
And think those blessings for her ills atone ;
Nor wou'd my honest pride that praise forego,
Which makes malignity yet more my foe.

ESSAY ON EPIC POETRY.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.

GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD was the eldest son of ——— Fitzgerald, Esq. of Rockfield, a place about two miles distant from the town of Castlebar. His mother was Lady Mary Hervey, sister to the late and present Earls of Bristol. He received, it is said, his education at Eton, where he acquired a very competent share of literature, at least sufficient to preserve him from the contempt of the learned *. At an early age he married Miss Conolly, sister to the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, Member of Parliament for the county of Londonderry, and cousin-german to his Grace the Duke of Leinster. With this lady Mr. Fitzgerald received a fortune of ten thousand pounds, and at the same time his father executed a deed of settlement, by which he engaged to allow him a yearly income of one thousand pounds ; but as this was either irregularly or not at all paid, it became one of the sources of the contention between father and son, which terminated in the end fatal to both.

Soon after the celebration of Mr. Fitzgerald's marriage with Miss Conolly, the young couple went abroad, and after an absence of ten years, during which time Mrs. Fitzgerald died, leaving him one daughter only, who is still living, he returned to Ireland in the year 1775.

During his residence in England, he lived a life of boundless dissipation ; and being possessed of personal courage, he was frequently involved in quarrels, which usually ended with reputation to his valour, though to his disgrace as a member of society. One of the first occasions of his becoming an object of public notice, was in the year 1773, when being at Vauxhall, in company with a Captain Croft and some other persons, he

wantonly interfered in a quarrel begun by his companion with the Rev. Mr. Bate on account of some misbehaviour to Mrs. Hartley, the actress. In the course of this business Mr. Fitzgerald introduced his footman to Mr. Bate under the character of a gentleman, and imposed upon him in such a manner that he was induced to box with his antagonist. This trick being soon afterwards discovered, Mr. Bate exposed Mr. Fitzgerald's behaviour in the public papers, in which he held him up to ridicule with great success for several weeks. The contest engaged much the attention of the town, and in the conclusion of it, public opinion decided in favour of Mr. Bate's conduct, and universally condemned that of his several opponents.

Amongst those who censured Mr. Fitzgerald's behaviour on this occasion, was a gentleman of the name of Scawen, who gave his opinion with great freedom in his presence. This occasioned high words, and even a blow, which compelled Mr. Fitzgerald to call Mr. Scawen to account. A duel was the consequence, of which the following relation was given by Capt. Nicholas Nugent, Mr. Scawen's second.

" On Wednesday Sept. 1st, Mr. Scawen and Mr. Fitzgerald, with their seconds and surgeons, met at Lisle, according to the appointment of Mr. Fitzgerald. All matters relating to the duel being adjusted, they arrived at their ground, in the Austrian dominions, between Lisle and Tournay, about a quarter before seven in the evening. The seconds having measured the distance, which, by mutual agreement, was ten paces, each gentleman took his post. Mr. Scawen, in going to his ground, asked Mr. Fitzgerald if he chose to fire first ? who replied, it was a matter of indifference to him ; but altering

* There is a poem by him, printed at Dublin, entitled *The Riddle*, and inscribed to John Scott, Esq. now Lord Earlsfort, Chief Justice of the King's Bench,

his opinion, said he would take the first shot ; to which Mr. Scawen readily assented. Mr. Fitzgerald then presented his pistol and fired ; the shot seemed to pass very near Mr. Scawen. After Mr. Fitzgerald had fired his first pistol, he took hold of the other, and stood with it in the attitude of presenting, to receive Mr. Scawen's fire. Mr. Scawen then presented his pistol, but before he could pull the trigger, was surprized at the report of Mr. Fitzgerald's second pistol. On this Mr. Scawen immediately recovered his, telling Mr. Fitzgerald at the same time, that as both his pistols were discharged, he could not think of firing at him, and instantly discharged his in the air. Mr. Fitzgerald replied, I assure you I did not mean it—my pistol went off by accident ; but I'll load again. The seconds and surgeons here interposed, in order to accommodate the affair ; and Mr. Scawen coming up, addressed himself to Mr. Fitzgerald, and said, he hoped his behaviour had now sufficiently convinced him that he was not deficient in point of courage ; and as a further reparation for the blow he had given, he was not ashamed to present him with a cane (which at that instant he took from the French surgeon) desiring him to use it as he thought proper. Mr. Fitzgerald, after raising the cane (which did not appear to me to have touched Mr. Scawen) politely returned it, saying, " I retract all the aspersions I ever cast upon your honour, am now convinced you never deserved them, and wish there may be no retrospect of past transactions." A reconciliation being thus happily effected, the parties returned on their way to Lisle, where Mr. Fitzgerald likewise made a handsome apology for having fired his second pistol, declaring it was accidental. The whole company afterwards passed the evening together, and separated the next morning perfectly satisfied."

At this period Mr. Fitzgerald's finances were in a state of fluctuation, as the chance of the dye, or his own skill in gaming, gave a turn to his affairs. In 1775, we find him again presenting himself to public notice in his character of gambler and duellist ; and, as usual, with some diminution of the small remains of character which adhered to him. At this time he published a pamphlet, intitled, " An Appeal to the Jockey Club ; or a true Narrative of the late Affair between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Walker," 8vo. This was followed by an " Answer to Mr. Fitzgerald's Appeal ; by Thomas Walker, Esq ;" 8vo. and that by the " Reply to Thomas Walker, Esq. ci-devant Cornet of Burgoyne's Light Dragoon ; by George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq." 8vo. It was well observed in one of the literary journals of the times, that the quarrels of gamblers no way con-

cerned the public ; and that the sooner they cut one another's throats, the better it would be for society. In this last pamphlet Mr. Fitzgerald boasts of his dexterity in the art of duelling. " I know, says he, from trials successively repeated twenty times one after another, I can at that distance (i. e. six paces) hit any part of the human body, to a line which possibly (addressing his antagonist) you may know is only the twelfth part of an inch." In another part he says, " As to good qualities, some I have, perhaps, though few in number. This, however, I can say for myself, no man can impeach my courage in the field, my honour on the turf, or my credit on the Royal Exchange. If it appears singular that I have not plunged into the gallantries of the present times, let it be remembered on the other hand, that I am a married man, and that I prefer the domestic happiness of the amiable partner of my life, and our little offspring, to all the mummery and perfidy of private fashionable intrigues."

Soon after this transaction, Mr. Fitzgerald went to Ireland, and began to practise those extravagancies, which, being successful for some time, led him to commit the fact which brought him to his end. His father and brother had long been objects of his hatred ; and having claims upon the former for some arrears, he had recourse to the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and obtained an order in 1780, to take possession of the whole estate of his father, in order to satisfy the demand.

In executing this order great irregularities were committed, and several severe conflicts ensued, which compelled his father, in his turn, to claim the protection of the law. Mr. Fitzgerald was indicted for a riot, and being found guilty, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

To obtain his lost liberty, Mr. Fitzgerald ventured on a bold and hazardous enterprise—an escape from his prison ; which he effected in spite of every impediment.

This being achieved, he erected a very formidable battery on his demesne, consisting of several pieces of iron ordnance. The battery was constructed on an artificial mount, on which was planted a grove of trees, situated about one hundred yards from the high road, and the same distance from the gate of the avenue which leads to the mansion-house, and half an English mile from the house itself. It was furnished and provided so completely for defence, that it soon gave an alarm to Government, which occasioned a train of artillery being sent, with a regiment of horse, to dislodge the offenders.

On the approach of this force Mr. Fitzgerald and his partizans all fled, and the troops returned to their old quarters. He, however,

however, continued concealed in the country for some time, and it was in this period that his house at Rockfield was set on fire. At length, finding it impossible to be much longer concealed, he, with an armed party, (at the time he was himself an out-law) went to Turlough, and took his father prisoner.

Having placed him in a post-chaise, and a strong guard on the outside, he led him, as if in triumph, through the country, and at last brought him to Dublin, where he soon afterwards died, and Mr. Fitzgerald himself was taken by a Captain Hall, who for this service received the reward of 300*l.* offered by the Government for apprehending him. He continued a considerable time in the new prison at Dublin; but, during the administration of Lord Temple, he had address enough to obtain his pardon.

The many narrow escapes which he had experienced, had not lessened, but, on the contrary, increased his confidence. Mr. M'Donnel, an attorney and magistrate in his neighbourhood, having interested himself in some family-concerns against him, he devoted him as a victim to his vengeance. Accordingly, passing by Mr. Fitzgerald's house, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night, he was fired upon, and wounded by Mr. Fitzgerald, and five or six other persons; for which Mr. Fitzgerald took his trial, and was acquitted. Still, however, determined to wreak his vengeance on the unfortunate man, he got him into his possession by means of a law process, and dispatched him on the 21st of February, 1786. (See p. 298.)

Immediately on his being secured in gaol, at Castle-bar, the resentment of the people rose to a pitch of madness against the culprits; and several persons, armed, broke into the prison, and endeavoured to take the execution of the law into their own hands: they rushed in, and fired upon Mr. Fitzgerald, and wounded him, but were obliged to quit their prey without finishing their bloody purpose. (See p. 298.)

A special commission being issued for the trial of these offenders, it was opened on Thursday morning the 8th inst. when the Court-house was unusually crowded, and many people were disappointed, as the Court-house was quite full at a very early hour.

It was thought necessary by the Attorney-General to proceed on the trial of the persons who had forced open the gaol of Castlebar, and violently assaulted Mr. Fitzgerald, while under the protection of the laws. The court agreed to the propriety of Mr. Attorney's request, and accordingly the following persons, viz. James Martin, Esq. Mr. Andrew Gallagher,

Mr. James Gallagher, Charles Higgins, Luke Higgins, and Daniel Clarke, were immediately arraigned, for having broke open the gaol of Castle-bar, and assaulting George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. a prisoner in the said gaol, and in the custody of the gaoler.

The Attorney-General opened the business. He painted with much warmth the extent of the offence for which the prisoners were arraigned—he inveighed against that turbulent spirit which had too long disgraced many parts of the country, and hoped that the Court would that day be enabled to furnish such an example, as would deter such daring violators of the laws in future from acts of outrage. He then went into an examination of his evidence, to establish the commission of the fact by the parties above named,—but the evidence adduced was insufficient to come to any thing near conviction. It appeared that the gaol had been forcibly entered in the evening; that the men who entered were armed with swords and pistols. The sentinel who had been on duty at the gaol was examined, but declared that as the transaction took place in the dusk of the evening, he could not positively swear to the person of any one named in the indictment—of course his evidence was of no avail. Even Mr. Fitzgerald himself could not take upon him to swear to their identity; besides, the parties were ready to prove an *alibi*; but for that it seems there was no necessity, as the evidence adduced could not at all affect them. The jury without withdrawing from the box returned a verdict—NOT GUILTY.

The Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock on Friday Morning, when

George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. was brought to the bar. He was arraigned, and his indictment read to him. The indictment set forth, that he (Fitzgerald) had procured Timothy Breckonck, Andrew Craig, alias Scots Andrew, James Foy, William Folton, John Fulton, John Chapman, Wallis Kelly, John Cox, James Masterson, David Saltry, Philip Cox, Archibald Newing, John Berney, Henry George, Michael Brown, John Reheny, and William Robinson, and that he had incited, stirred up, and provoked the said persons to murder Patrick Randall M'Donnel, Esq. and Mr. Charles Hypton, which murder the said persons perpetrated on the 21st of February last.

To this indictment Mr. Fitzgerald pleaded *not guilty*—The Attorney-General then proceeded in an examination of the witnesses on the part of the Crown. The principal evidence was Andrew Craig, or as he is called Scots Andrew, and the charge was fully substantiated. It appeared that Mr. M'Donnel was murdered on the bridge of Kilmecarra—
Circum

Circumstances of peculiar barbarity attended the bloody deed. Mr. M'Donnell's two arms were broken at the time; he saw the blunderbuss from which he received his death presented at him—he implor'd the murderer several times to spare his life, but in vain! he then held down his head, and the flugs entering through his hat lodged in his body.

As soon as the evidence on both sides was closed, Mr. Fitzgerald addressed the Court, praying, as it was a case which affected his life, that he might be indulged to speak for himself; which being immediately granted him, he made a most able defence, and spoke for three hours, with a strength of imagination, and a degree of composure, astonishing, when it is considered what the human mind must feel at so awful a crisis.

The Chief Baron then gave a charge to the Jury, who withdrew for 7 minutes, and returned a verdict—GUILTY.

Mr. Fitzgerald was then ordered into the custody of the Sheriff, but sentence was not pronounced on him. When the Foreman of the Jury pronounced the word guilty, a sudden gloom overspread Mr. Fitzgerald's countenance, which seemed unaffected before.

June 10. John Fulton, William Fulton, Archibald Newing, or Ewing, John Reheny, or Kenchy, and David Simpson; were also found guilty upon two indictments, for the murder of Patrick Randall M'Donnell and Charles Hyppson:

And same day James Fny, John Cox, James Masterfon, David Saltry, otherwise Simpson, Philip Cox, John Berney, Humphry George, Michael Brown, William Robinson, and Wallis Kelly, were severally acquitted of said murder.

After which the Attorney-General informed the Court, that he was given to understand a motion was intended to be made in arrest of judgment. He desired that Mr. Fitzgerald might be brought up, and the motion gone into. Mr. Fitzgerald's leading Counsel said, they saw no defect in the indictment; but Mr. Stanley declared that he had warm hopes he could shew a ground to arrest such judgment, if he were allowed time to consider the subject till Monday. The Attorney-General called upon him to state his objections, which he, Mr. Stanley, declined.

The Attorney-General informed Mr. Stanley, that it would probably assist him in his motion to arrest the judgment, if he was informed what the indictment was, as he had never hitherto called to have it read, but had relied on the short abstract of it in the Crown book: accordingly, at the desire of the Attorney-General, the indictment was read to him, and the Court, with remarkable hu-

manity, allowed Mr. Stanley till Monday to consider his motion.

12. Timothy Brecknock was called upon his trial, and given in charge to the Jury upon two indictments, for conspiring and procuring the death of Patrick Randall M'Donnell, and Charles Hyppson. The evidence having fully established the charges in the indictments, the Jury found him *Guilty*.

After Brecknock's conviction, the Chief Baron ordered the Clerk of the Crown to call up for sentence those persons who had been convicted of actually perpetrating the murder, which he then passed upon John Fulton and his other associates, in the most eloquent and affecting manner.

The Chief Baron then desired to know of Mr. Stanley, whether he meant to make his promised motion in arrest of judgment? but at the same time warmly recommended to him, unless there was a solid ground of objection to the indictment, not to make his motion, as it must necessarily be made in Mr. Fitzgerald's presence, and might possibly derange his feelings, which, he said, he was happy to hear were calm and composed. Mr. Stanley, on consideration, declined to make any motion in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Fitzgerald was then brought to the bar of the Court, and the Chief Baron, after a preface which drew tears from almost all who heard him, on the enormity of the crime, passed sentence of death upon George Robert Fitzgerald and Timothy Brecknock, with orders for their execution on that day. On being brought into Court the former spoke as follows:

“ My Lords,

“ I humbly hope for the humane indulgence of this Court to my present most unhappy situation. I do not mean, my Lords, to take up your time—but I trust that what I shall say will be attended with effect. The very short period of time that has elapsed since my conviction, has been taken up in adjusting my temporal affairs; and in truth, my Lords, even these are not perfectly settled: but I now wish to make some preparation, some settlement of peace with Heaven, before I pass into the presence of an all-seeing and justly offended God, which I am about to do.

“ My Lords, you may be led to imagine that I plead for this indulgence of time in hopeful expectation of obtaining his Majesty's pardon; but, my Lords, I do most solemnly declare it is no such inducement; for, if his Majesty were to offer me his pardon, nay his crown along with it, I would not accept of either the one or the other. Under the weight of such a verdict against me, it is impossible I could ever look one of the community in the

the countenance, or again hold up my head in society. Let it not be understood, my Lords, that by this declaration I insinuate or infer the smallest degree of censure on the verdict of the jury. No, my Lords, I know them all to be gentlemen of the most fair and irreproachable characters; men not to be biassed, and who could not avoid bringing me in guilty if I were their brother, from the body of evidence that has appeared against me—which if I was before acquainted with, I should have endeavoured to have had witnesses to repel that body; but that, my Lords, is not now a matter for consideration—the only thing I plead for is time

“It is also said, my Lords, that I want that time to commit an act of suicide; but I have too many offences on my back, and dreadful crimes to account for, to desire such a miserable passport into eternity.”

Here he ended his speech, and the Chief Baron, with tears in his eyes, recapitulated the rigour of the law, and his duty as a Judge, observing, that the unfortunate Mr. M'Donnel had been sent into eternity without a moment's warning; that after sentence of death had been passed, and the order for execution, it was not in the power of the Court to interfere, and his request must rest with the humanity of the Sheriff.

In some time after the Court had adjourned, Brecknock and Fulton were put into a kind of cart, drawn by one horse, and carried pinioned to the place of execution, on the hill of Castle-bar, where the new gaol is building, and where part of the scaffolding was appropriated to the purpose of a gallows. In some time after Mr. Fitzgerald came out of the gaol, but had not changed his dress; and having previously beseeched the Sheriff not to permit him to be pinioned or tied with cords, he walked, without any kind of manacle, to the place of execution, surrounded by strong detachments of both horse and foot. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Henry, and, at the gallows, by three other Clergymen: while there, he read Dr. Dodd's Thoughts in Prison, as also his Last Prayer; and when the executioner was about to launch him into eternity, he requested of the Sheriff to give him five minutes longer time, and then pulled the cap over his face. Upon being told that the time was elapsing fast, Mr. Fitzgerald replied, “Sure it is not so long! I have just collected myself; pray let me die in peace!”

By the mismanagement of the executioner, the rope by which Mr. Fitzgerald was suspended, instantly broke, on the sudden jerk of

his swinging off the ladder. This accident was principally occasioned by the rope being tied round a flat board, a part of the scaffolding of the New Gaol, with which, as we have already mentioned, this temporary gallows was constructed. Mr. Fitzgerald then fell on his shoulder, but immediately recovered himself and stood on his legs, and called out to the Sheriff, saying—“Mr. Sheriff, it is impossible but that you should know such a rope could not hang any man—pray get a better!” The clergymen immediately surrounded him, when a new rope was obtained and replaced about his neck: he was then requested to go higher upon the ladder, which he refused to do. The ladder was drawn away, and the rope being again twisted round the flat board, it let him down so far that his feet for some time actually touched the ground, till the hangman, with much difficulty, drew him up, but in such a manner, that he still remained suspended within eighteen inches of the ground, where he hung a considerable time, and, on being cut down, the Sheriff, according to Mr. Fitzgerald's death-warrant, and as the form of the law requires, had his body cut, or scarred.

Brecknock at first refused to join in any prayer with the four clergymen attending, he having before repeated the Lord's prayer in Greek, and said “he would use no other—he had no occasion, as he had not committed any actual sin for nine years past; at that time he had driven the devil from every pore of his body; and he knew he should live a thousand years with Christ.” This it seems is according to the old heretical tenets of the Millenarians, of which sect Brecknock professed himself to be a member. He was pressed by the clergymen to join in repeating Dr. Dodd's last prayer, and was at length asked, if he had any objection to it? His answer was “No—he had read it, and saw no harm in it; so they might read it for him.”

John Fulton, who was the son of a Bailiff belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald, behaved at the place of execution with great decency and becoming spirit.

The body of George Robert Fitzgerald was immediately after the execution carried to the ruins of Turlough-house, and was waked in a stable adjoining, with a few candles placed about it; on the next day it was carried to the church-yard at Turlough, where he was buried on what is generally termed the wrong side of the church, in his clothes, without a coffin.

ANECDOTES of the late TIMOTHY BRECKNOCK.

TIMOTHY, or, as he sometimes wrote himself, TIMOLEON BRECKNOCK, was the son of a grazier in Northamptonshire, and received his education at Westminster. A little before he left Westminster, he exhibited a trait of his future character, by forging a draught of his father's on his agent in town for a considerable sum of money, with which he made off, and continued abroad several years.

On his return, he commenced the fine gentleman and gambler, and figured away at Bath for some time; but his vanity prompting him to give a public breakfast for which he had no money to pay, he was obliged to decamp, and a subscription was raised among the company for the discharge of the breakfast, which amounted to 70 l.

He next turned his thoughts to the law, and connected himself with an attorney, where he would have made no inconsiderable progress in the knowledge of the ancient common law, but that his tendencies to quibble and fraud prevailed in every inquiry. On some occasion, whether for debt or a fraud, he again left the kingdom, and was absent several years.

He soon addicted himself to polite letters, and by degrees withdrew himself from the practice of his profession, and commenced author. The first piece we can discover by him, was a poem called, *Prejudice detected*, an *Ethic Epistle*, 4to. 1752, which was followed by others, among which the following may be mentioned. 2. *An Ode on his most sacred Majesty's Return*, fol. 1752. 3. *An Ode to the Right Hon. Sir Crisp Gascoigne, Protector of the Innocent, and late Lord Mayor of the City of London*, fol. 1754. 4. *An Ode on his Majesty's Return*, fol. 1755. 5. *An Epithalamium on the Nuptials of Lord Warkworth and Lady Susan Stuart*, fol. 1764. He was also the author of a *Plan for establishing the general Peace of Europe upon honourable Terms to Great Britain*, 8vo. 1759; and a *Treatise upon perennial Ways and Means*, with other political Tracts, 4to. 1762, besides many other anonymous performances. He for many years wrote in

a daily paper, under the name of the *Attorney-General to the Gazetteer*, and in 1764 re published *Droit le Roi; or, A Digest of the Rights and Prerogatives of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain*, 8vo. which, being complained of in the House of Lords as favouring arbitrary principles, was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. He also rendered himself remarkable by laying an information, about 1762, against the Judges for wearing cambric. He either wrote, or assisted Mr. Fitzgerald in the writing his pamphlets and letters in the public papers, and from thence it is supposed the connection between them originated. He was a Member of Lincoln's-inn.

He had a boldness and decision in his manner, joined to some knowledge and fluency, by which he duped many people, and gained some degree of credit with his clients. Being concerned for the Portuguese *Charge des Affaires* about twenty years ago in some transaction with the Secretary of State, and not being able to effect his purpose, he very gravely leaned on his hand, and looking the Secretary (Lord Shelburne) full in the face, told him, "he would never leave him till he brought his head to the block." For this his client thought him a bold man, and perhaps paid him for it as such; but his menace only ended in being turned out of the office as a lunatic.

His last apparition in London was about four years ago, when he seemed to be run out of coat, character, and constitution, and in this situation was picked up by Fitzgerald, no doubt as a cunning man in the law, to defend him in his depredations on society. But justice, sooner or later, generally overtakes the most cunning and guarded impostors. In committing himself to Fitzgerald he was no longer master of his own line, and hence was lured into a deed, which, had he been left to himself, in all probability he would not have been fool enough to commit.

At the time of his death, he could not be less than between 60 and 70 years of age, was quite gray, and much debilitated.

HOLME, in HEREFORDSHIRE, the Seat of the Right Honourable the EARL of SURREY.

[Illustrated with an ELEGANT ENGRAVING.]

THE Manor and Lordship of Holme, a seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Surrey, (and which came into his Lordship's possession by his marriage with the daughter of the late Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq. a descendant of John Scudamore, Esq. created a Baronet and Viscount by King Charles I.) is situated

three miles South-East from Hereford, upon the confluence of the rivers Wye and Lugg, and was the seat of that ancient and noble family for more than three hundred years, to whom it descended as heirs of the ancient and honourable family of Tregos.

THE CHARACTER OF EUDOXUS.

BY, DR. COLIGNON.

HIS window salutes the East. The valleys must be gilded by the morning rays, by the time I get to *Eudoxus*, for already have they made the uplands smile, and the face of nature cheerful. With this soliloquy in his mouth, *Philemon* sprang from bed, and, hurrying on a dress calculated for convenience rather than show, sallied out to call on his friend *Eudoxus*.

The freshness of the air, the verdure of every field and tree, the enamel of the meadows, the music of the birds, that with melodious and cheerful voices welcomed so fair a morning, the curious orient streaks with which the rising sun embellished the eastern part of Heaven, and, above all, that source of light, who, though he shews us all that we see of glorious and fair, shews us nothing so glorious and fair as himself, quite charmed and transported *Philemon*. He was roused from his extacy by a female songstress, whose voice, though not governed by skill, did, by its native sweetness, in repair the want of it, that art was absent without being missed.

Curiosity prompted him to see who was the possessor of so much power to please, whom he soon discovered in the habit of a milk-maid. The fair creature had the blushes of the morning in her cheeks, the splendour of the sun in her eyes, the freshness of the fields in her looks, the whiteness of the milk she was expressing in her skin, the melody of the lark in her voice. Her cloaths were almost as coarse as cleanly, and though they suited her condition, were very ill matched with her beauty.

Having listened a while attentively to this artless syren, he pursued his way, when, in a narrow path, his eyes were saluted by a far different object; an epitome of human stature, a superannuated figure of mortality, whose shrivelled meagre face, hollow eye, and tattered squalid rags, recalled to his imagination the customary ingredients necessary to make a witch, when superstition, mistake and malice are disposed for such a work.

This miserable object was crawling to her wretched home, under a burthen too much for her strength to bear, though consisting but of the refuse of boughs which the wind of the preceding night had snapped from the lofty trees of a neighboring avenue. A few answers satisfied *Philemon* of the reality of her sufferings; and, influenced by the tenderest and most powerful instinct of nature, compassion, he hastened to relieve her distress, and to gratify himself in the exquisite rap-

tures that flow from compassion and benevolence.

He soon arrived at the habitation of *Eudoxus*, who had, in the course of two months, buried an affectionate wife, and a promising amiable son. He found the worthy Divine (for such he was) with a book before him, in which he seemed to read attentively. At the sight of *Philemon* he sprang forward, and, embracing him, placed him on a seat beside him; when, wiping away a tear that would force itself into his eye, he thanked him for his friendly visit. *Philemon* saw with pleasure the Christian deportment of this holy mourner. No falling into loud complaints; no wringing of the hands, or beating of the breast, or wishing himself unborn, which are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate grief, which speaks not so much the greatness of the misery, as the littleness of the mind.

To whom *Philemon*.—I thought it my duty to come, seeing we are not born for ourselves only, but by the very condition of our nature are obliged to consecrate our lives to the service of others: It is a reciprocal debt, from which no mortal is free. I rejoice to find you so composed, after so severe a visitation, and could almost wish to ask on what considerations that comfort is founded, that so much exceeds the expectations even of your friends.

I am sorry, replied *Eudoxus*, if any reasons are thought necessary for my present composure; but I will faithfully give them all. And I will begin by confessing, that I did, at first, sincerely wish to follow, where all I held dear, was gone before. For who can either marvel at, or blame, the desire of advantage? Can any thing be more natural than that the weary traveller should long for rest, the prisoner for liberty, and the banished for home? But I recollected what I had so often myself preached to others, that, in general, we should only hope in this world for content; that if we aim at any thing higher, we shall chiefly meet with grief and disappointment; that our endeavors, as rational beings, should be principally directed at making ourselves easy now, and happy hereafter; as misery and affliction are not less natural in this world, than sorrow, hail, storm, and tempest; and it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble. Life, however sweet it seems, is a draught mingled with bitter ingredients. Some drink deeper than others, before they come at them; but, if they do not swim at

the top for youth to taste them, it is ten to one but old age will find them thicker at the bottom; and it is the employment of faith and patience, and the work of wisdom and virtue, to teach us to drink the sweet part with thankfulness and pleasure, and to swallow the bitter without reluctance and repining. Nay, I have told my flock, that we stand indebted to Divine Providence for our physic, as well as our food; that the contempt they experience from men, is a wholesome purge for pride, their poverty a cure for luxury and wanton desires, and that sickness makes us duly grateful for health.

I next reflected that my visitations were not like those of Job, sudden, and treading on the heels of each other, but were gradual and foreseen; and so much as an evil touches on the means, so much help it yields towards patience. Every degree of sorrow is a preparation for the next; but when we pass to extremes without the means, we want the benefit of recollection, and must trust entirely to our own strength. To come from all things to nothing, is not a descent, but a downfall, where it is a rare case not to be maimed at last.

I next considered the force of example—how great is the sacred office I bear; which puts it in my power, not only to excuse, but almost to canonize the worst actions; which ought, therefore, to make me remarkably strict and wary in all my behaviour: since many of my parishioners, thinking it, perhaps, impossible to fail, in imitating me, my faults may contract a deeper guilt, by being precedents, than by being sins.

Lastly and principally, my friend, I support myself in knowing, that through the merits of my Redeemer, the day will shortly come, that will cast no clouds upon my mind, nor stir the least breath of inordinate passion in my soul; when I shall be always serene, have the happiness to live in a constant tranquility and unruffled repose, without pain, sickness, or infirmity, in the presence of the Divine Majesty and the blessed Jesus; in the society of glorious Angels, and good men made perfect; to partake of a felicity great as God's goodness could design, his wisdom contrive, or his power effect, for my entertainment.

Such a noble instance of pious resignation, such a specimen of rational comfort, kept, for a while, even *Philemon* silent; which *Eudoxus* interpreting as a mark of his not being sufficiently convinced by what he had yet said, he added:—Some pious men, *Philemon*, have gone much farther than this, and have asserted, that to be corrected by such a father as God, and with so much love, doth put us rather into a need of humility for

moderating that joy, which we shall be apt to conceive from his charity towards us, than of the virtue of patience, whereby to endure the punishment that he lays upon us; for though he sometimes gives a pardon without correction, yet never correction without an intent to pardon. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Eudoxus was now so composed, that he pressed his friend to stay and breakfast with him, and while it was preparing, proposed walking with him a little into the fields, during which he expressed such satisfaction at every thing about him, as convinced *Philemon* his mind was entirely at peace. A very short walk brought them in sight of a handsome house, which the good Divine pointed to with a sigh. Being asked the reason, he replied, There lives *Varanes*, a youth whose faults are more the effect of a remiss education and the contagion of loose company, than the product of a bad heart. As soon as I am able, my first visit must be there. The indecency and intemperance of his conduct demands my friendly interposition. He has but lately taken that house, and this circumstance excepted, I have no reason to complain of my situation. I have rather reason to think myself happy. Zachary and Elizabeth, we read, had good neighbours, who did not envy their happiness, but rejoiced with them when they rejoiced, and, doubtless, would have wept with them, had they wept. A preacher that liveth among such, hath obtained a fair benefice, and may well acknowledge with David, "that the lot is fallen unto him in a fair ground, and that he hath a goodly heritage." But woe to that Zachary, as an old writer emphatically says, who is brother to dragons, and a companion unto ostriches; constrained to dwell with *Meshech*, and to have his habitation among the tents of *Kedar*.

I have sometimes thought, said *Philemon*, this is one of the principal hardships of your function.* Your preferment may be advantageous, and the situation healthy and delightful, while the persons with whom you must associate, may chance to be perfectly disagreeable; or, which is much worse, and yet very frequent, disposed to quarrel upon every occasion, if not with you, at least with one another.

Of all that is commanded us, said *Eudoxus*, there is nothing more contrary to our wicked nature, than to love our neighbour as ourselves. We can with ease envy him if he be rich, or scorn him if he be poor—but, to love him—the Devil hath more craft than so. It were hard for him to prevail over so many, if men should once begin to love one another.

But

But we must take our lot as we find it, and endeavour to mend as many as we can, and to bear patiently with those we cannot reform.

As they walked gently towards home, *Philemon* could not but often stop to view the agreeable prospects the country afforded; where the verdure of the trees, mixed with the brightness of the ripening corn, the party-coloured meadows and the lowing herd, tempted his eye into a controversy of pleasure, neither knowing well how to take it off, or where to fix it amidst so beautiful a variety, and so much orderly confusion.

Yes, my *Philemon*—for *Eudoxus* read his thoughts—the Supreme Disposer of events has commanded delight and profit to walk hand-in-hand through his ample creation, making all things so perfectly pleasing, as if beauty was their only end; yet all things so eminently serviceable, as if usefulness had been their sole design. And, therefore, never do I walk abroad, but my heart expands with gratitude, and I consider myself

put into this temple of God, this lower world, as the priest of nature, to offer up the incense of thanks and praise, not only for myself, but for the mute and insensible part of the creation. O! how amiable is gratitude! I have always looked upon it as the most exalted principle that can actuate the heart of man. Repentance indicates our nature fallen; and prayer turns chiefly upon a regard to ourselves; while the exercise of gratitude subsisted in paradise, where there was no fault to deplore, and will be perpetuated in Heaven, when God shall be all in all. Nay, some have gone so far as to say, that were there no positive command that enjoined it, nor any recompence laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it, for the natural gratification that accompanies it.

Here a footman appearing to acquaint *Eudoxus* that breakfast was ready, the conversation was put an end to for the present.

TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

A collection of old books falling into my hands lately, as executor of a gentlewoman ~~the~~ deceased, more remarkable for her piety than her taste, I was induced to look at a few of them before they were condemned to destruction. In turning over one which has for its title, *Mount Tabor; or, Private Exercises of a Penitent Sinner. Serving for a daily Practice of the Life of Faith, reduced to Speciall Heads, comprehending the chief Comforts and Refreshings of true Christians: Also Certain Occasional Observations, and Meditations; profitably applied. Written in the time of a voluntary Retrait from secular affairs. By R. W. Esq. Published in the Year of his Age 75, Anno Dom. 1639. 12mo.* I found the following narratives; one of which is calculated to throw light on the early period of the History of the English Stage; and both of them on the manners and customs of the times. You will probably have no objection to afford them a place in the *European Magazine*.

UPON A STAGE PLAY, which I saw when I was a CHILD.

IN the City of Gloucester the manner is (as I think it is in other like corporations), that when Players of Euterludes come to towne, they first attend the Mayor to enforme him what noble mans servants they are, and so to get licence for their publike playing; and if the Mayor like the actors, or would shew respect to their Lord and Master, he appoints them to play their first play before himselfe, and the Aldermen and Common-counsell of the City, and that is called the Mayors play, where every one that will comes in without money, the Mayor giving the players a reward as hee thinks fit, to shew respect unto them. At such a play my father tooke me with him, and made mee stand betweene his leggs, as he sate upon one of the benches, where wee saw and heard very well. The Play was called *The Cradle*

of Security, wherein was personated a King, or some great Prince, with his Courtiers of severall kinds: amongst which three ladies were in speciall grace with him, and they keeping him in delights and pleasures, drew him from his graver counsellors, hearing of Sermons, listning to good counsell and admonitions, that in the end they got him to lye downe in a cradle upon the stage, where these three ladies joyning in a sweet song, rocked him asleepe, that he snorted againe; and in the meane time cloisely conveyed under the cloathes, wherewithall he was covered, a vizard, like a swines snout, upon his face, with three wire chains fastened thereunto, the other end whereof being holden severally by those three ladies, who fall to singing againe, and then discovered his face, that the spectators might see how they had transformed him, going on with their singing. Whilst all this was acting, there came forth of another

ther doore, at the farthest end of the stage, two old men, the one in blew, with a sergeant at armes, his mace on his shoulder; the other in red, with a draw sword in his hand, and leaning with the other hand upon the others shoulder, and so they two went along in a soft pace, round about by the skirts of the stage, till at last they came to the Cradle, when all the Court was in the greatest jollity, and then the foremost old man with his mace stroke a fearful blow upon the Cradle; whereat all the Courtiers, with the three ladies and the vizard, all vanished; and the desolate Prince starting up bare-faced, and finding himselfe thus sent for to judgement, made a lamentable complaint of his miserable case, and so was carried away by wicked spirits. This Prince did personate in the morall the wicked of the world; the three ladies, Pride, Covetousnesse, and Luxury; the two old men, the end of the world, and the last judgement. This sight tooke such impression in me, that when I came towards mas's estate, it was as fresh in my memory as if I had seen it newly acted. From whence I observe, out of mine owne experience, what great care should bee had in the education of children, to keepe them from seeing of spectacles of ill examples, and hearing of lascivious or scurrilous words; for that then young memories are like faire writing tables where in if the faire sentences or lessons of grace bee written, they may (by God's blessing) keepe them from many vicious blots of life, wherewithall they may otherwise be tainted; especially considering the generall corruption of our nature, whose very memories are apter to receive evill than good, and that the well seasoning of the new caske at the first keepe it the better and sweeter ever after; and withall we may observe how farre unlike the plaies and harmlesse moralls of former times are to those which have succeeded, many of which (by report of others) may be termed schoolmasters of vice, and provocations to corruptions, which our depraved nature is too prone unto, nature and grace being contraries.

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#### MEDITATION XII. Upon a Pedigree scene in a Nohleman's House.

Lumley Castle, in the countie palatine of Duresme, was built by that noble and worthy lord John lord Lumley, after the manner of some castles hee had observed in his travailes beyond the seas; with two faire passages into it, up two paire of staires, large but short, both standing, the one over against the other, at the lower end of the hall; the most eminent roome whereof, at the upper end of the hall (being the great chamber) was adorned with the pictures of all the barons of that family in their robes, at

full length, beginning with the first, who was set forth kneeling before king Richard the Second, and receiving his writ or patent of creation at his hands; and so from one to another to that nobleman himselfe that built the house; with the picture also of his lordship's sonne and heire apparent, then a young man, with a hawk on his fist. In that faire chamber, at the upper end of it, in a window, I observed a long table hanging, fitting the one end of the window, containing a faire written or printed pedigree, setting out not onely how the barons of that house succeeded one another, but also how the first baron was lineally descended from Adam himselfe. But he that lived to build the house, and to adorne it with such monuments of noble ancestors from so high a descent as the very creation of the world, and having a sonne then likely to have succeeded him in the baronie, died himselfe childless in Queen Elizabeth's time, and so the barony dyed with him, and there was no lord Lumley to entertaine king James there, at his first coming into England, upon her Majestie's deace; and to that pedigree which (I know not by what heraldry) brought that worthy nobleman, by many generations of kings and queens and other famous ancestors, by a lineall descent from Adam himselfe, could not deduce it one descent further, but it ends in him for whose honour itselfe was devised. And that noble lord, when he was at the highest of the pedigree, what could he finde there of nobility by it, when the meanest scullion of his kitchen, and the poorest cripple at his gates, were thereby made their lord's kinsmen, being all Adam's children as well as himselfe! And what pitch of honour had he gotten from that common ancestor of all mankind, but (what we all, his posterity, by wofull experience, finde to be truth indeed) the guilt and infection of sin, and the fruits of it, death? objects proper for shame, sorrow, and humiliation, no way for honour or vain-glory, Adam himselfe being made but of red earth, and he and his posterity to returne to earth againe.

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I shall only add, that the author of these Meditations appears to have been born at Gloucester, in 1564; educated at the free grammar-school, called Christ's, in that city, under Master Gregory Downhale of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, who afterwards became secretary to lord chancellor Ellesmere; as our author did, first, to lord Brook, chancellor of the exchequer; then to the earl of Middlesex, lord high treasurer; and, lastly, to lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal. Having passed the great climacterical year, he thought it high time to retire from worldly employments; and on Nov. 30, 1631, being suddenly

denly taken with a vertigo, which he doubted might turn to an apoplexy, he retired in June to Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, where he probably died. His book has only the initials of his name, R W. If any of your correspondents can inform me of any further

particulars concerning him, I shall think myself sufficiently recompensed for my trouble in transcribing the above.

RICHARD WATKINSON.

Colchester, June 16, 1786.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

It being the duty, as we conceive, of Literary Journalists to preserve such pieces relative to any work of importance as appear with marks of authority, we here insert the two following Letters.

IT having been asserted in a late scurrilous publication, that some passages relative to a noble Lord, which appeared in the first edition of my *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*, were omitted in the second edition of that work, in consequence of a letter from his Lordship, I think myself called upon to declare that that assertion is false.

In a note, p. 527, of my second edition, I mentioned, that "having found, on a revision of this work, that, notwithstanding my best care, a few observations had elapsed me, which arose from the instant impression, the publication of which might perhaps be considered as passing the bounds of a strict decorum, I immediately ordered that they should be omitted in the present edition."

I did not then think it necessary to be more explicit. But as I now find that I have been misunderstood by some, and grossly misrepresented by others, I think it proper to add, that soon after the publication of the first edition of my work, from the motive above-mentioned alone, without any application from any person whatever, I ordered twenty-six lines relative to the noble Lord to be omitted in the second edition (for the loss of which, I trust, twenty-two additional pages are a sufficient compensation); and this was the sole alteration that was made in my book relative to that nobleman; nor was any application made to me by the Nobleman alluded to, at any time whatsoever, to make any alteration in my Journal.

To any serious criticism, or ludicrous banter, to which my Journal may be liable, I shall never object; but receive both the one and the other with perfect good humour; but I cannot suffer a malignant and injurious falsehood to pass uncontradicted.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

March 9, 1786.

JAMES BOSWELL.

NO man has less inclination to controversy than I have, particularly with a lady. But as in my *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* I have

claimed, and am conscious of being entitled to, credit for the strictest fidelity, my respect for the public obliges me to take notice of an insinuation which tends to impeach it.

Mrs. Piozzi (late Mrs. Thrale) to her *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson* has added the following postscript:

Naples Feb. 10, 1786.

"Since the foregoing went to the press, having seen a passage from Mr. Bulwell's *Tour to the Hebrides*, in which it is said that I could not get through Mrs. Montagu's *Essay on Shakspeare*, I do not delay a moment to declare, that, on the contrary, I have always commended it myself, and heard it commended by every one else; and few things would give me more concern than to be thought incapable of tasting, or unwilling to testify my opinion of its excellence."

I might, perhaps with propriety, have waited till I should have an opportunity of answering this postscript in a future publication; but, being sensible that impressions once made are not easily effaced, I think it better thus early to ascertain a fact which seems to be denied.

The fact reported in my Journal, to which Mrs. Piozzi alludes, is stated in these words, p. 299: "I spoke of Mrs. Montagu's very high praises of Mr. Garrick. Johnson, Sir, it is fit she should say so much, and I should say nothing. Reynolds is fond of her book, and I wonder at it; for neither I, nor Beauclerk, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get through it."

It is remarkable that this postscript is so expressed, as not to point out the person who said that Mrs. Thrale could not get through Mrs. Montagu's book; and therefore I think it necessary to remind Mrs. Piozzi, that the assertion concerning her was Dr. Johnson's, and not mine. The second observation that I shall make on this postscript is, that it does not deny the fact asserted, though I must acknowledge, from the phrase it bestows on Mrs. Montagu's book, it may have been designed to convey that meaning.

What

What Mrs. Thrale's opinion is or was, or what she may or may not have said to Dr. Johnson concerning Mrs. Montagu's book, it is not necessary for me to enquire. It is only incumbent on me to ascertain what Dr. Johnson said to me. I shall therefore confine myself to a very short state of the fact.

The unfavourable opinion of Mrs. Montagu's book, which Dr. Johnson is here reported to have given, is known to have been that which he uniformly expressed, as many of his friends well remember. So much for the authenticity of the paragraph, as far as it relates to his own sentiments. The words containing the assertion to which Mrs. Piozzi objects, are printed from my manuscript Journal, and were taken down at the time. The Journal was read by Dr. Johnson, who pointed out some inaccuracies, which I corrected, but did not mention any inaccuracy in the paragraph in question; and what is still more material, and very flattering to me, a considerable part of my Journal, containing this paragraph, *was read several years ago, by Mrs. Thrale herself*, who had it for some time in her possession, and returned it to me, without intimating that Dr. Johnson had mistaken her sentiments.

When my Journal was passing through the press, it occurred to me, that a peculiar delicacy was necessary to be observed in reporting the opinion of one literary lady concerning the performance of another; and I had such scruples on that head, that in the proof sheet I struck out the name of Mrs. Thrale from the paragraph in question, and two or three hundred copies of my book were actually printed and published without it; of these Sir Joshua Reynolds's copy happened to be one. But while the sheet was working off, a friend, for whose opinion I have great respect, suggested that I had no right to deprive Mrs. Thrale of the high honour which Dr. Johnson had done her, by stating her opinion along with that of Mr. Beauchamp, as coinciding with, and, as it were, sanctioning his own. The observation appeared to me so weighty and conclusive, that I hastened to the printing house and, as a piece of justice, restored Mrs. Thrale to that place from which a too scrupulous delicacy had excluded her.

On this simple state of facts I shall make no observation whatever.

JAMES BOSWELL.

London, April 17, 1786.

PARTICULARS relative to the NATURE and CUSTOMS of the INDIANS of NORTH-AMERICA. By Mr. RICHARD M'CAUSLAND, Surgeon to the King's or Eighth Regiment of Foot.

[From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LXXVI. Part I. just published.]

IT has been advanced by several travellers and historians, that the Indians of America differed from other males of the human species in the want of one very characteristic mark of the sex, to wit, a beard. From this general observation the Esquimaux have been excepted; and hence it has been supposed, that they had an origin different from that of the other natives of America. Inferences have also been drawn, not only with respect to the origin, but even relative to the conformation of Indians, as if this was in its nature more imperfect than that of the rest of mankind.

It appears somewhat singular that authors, in deducing the origin both of the Esquimaux and of the other Indians of America from the old world, should never have explained to us how the former came to retain their beards, and the latter to lay them aside. To ascertain the authenticity of this point may perhaps prove of little real utility to mankind; but the singularity of the fact certainly claims the attention of the curious: and as it is impossible to fix any limits to the inferences which may at one time or another be drawn from alledged facts, it must always be of consequence to enquire

into the authenticity of those facts, how little interesting they may at present appear.

I will not at present take upon me to say that there are not nations in America destitute of beards; but ten years residence at Niagara, in the midst of the Six-Nations (with frequent opportunities of seeing other nations of Indians) has convinced me, that they do not differ from the rest of men, in this particular, more than one European differs from another: and as this imperfection has been attributed to the Indians of North-America, equally with those of the rest of the Continent, I am much inclined to think, that this assertion is as void of foundation in one region as it is in the other.

All the Indians of North-America (except a very small number, who, from living among white people, have adopted their customs) pluck out the hairs of the beard; and as they begin this from its first appearance, it must naturally be supposed, that to a superficial observer their faces will seem smooth and beardless. As further proof that they have beards, we may observe, first, that they all have an instrument for the purpose of plucking them out. Secondly,

condly, that when they neglect this for any time, several hairs sprout up, and are seen upon the chin and face. Thirdly, that many Indians allow tufts of hair to grow upon their chins or upper lips, resembling those we see in different nations of the old world. Fourthly, that several of the Mohocks, Delawares, and others, who live amongst white people, sometimes shave with razors, and sometimes pluck their beards out. These are facts which are notorious amongst the Army, Indian-traders, &c. and which are never doubted in that part of the world by any person in the least conversant with Indians; but as it is difficult to transport a matter of belief from one country to another distant one, and as the authors who have maintained the contrary opinion are too respectable to be doubted upon light grounds, I by no means intend to rest the proofs upon what has been said, or upon my single assertion.

I have provided myself with two authorities, which I apprehend may in this case be decisive. One is Colonel BUTLER, Deputy Superintendant of Indian affairs, well known in the late American war, whose great and extensive influence amongst the Six-Nations could not have been acquired by any thing less than his long and intimate knowledge of them and their language. The other authority is that of THAYENDANECA, commonly known by the name of Captain JOSEPH BRANT, a Mohock Indian of great influence, and much spoken of in the late war. He was in England in 1775, and writes and speaks the English language with tolerable accuracy. I shall therefore only subjoin their opinions upon this matter, the originals of which I have under their own signatures.

Colonel BUTLER'S.

The men of the Six-Nation Indians have all beards naturally, as have all the other nations of North-America which I have had an opportunity of seeing. Several of the Mohocks shave with razors, as do likewise many of the Panches who are kept as slaves by the Europeans. But in general the Indians pluck out the beard by the roots from its earliest appearance; and as their faces are therefore smooth, it has been supposed that they were destitute of beards. I am even of opinion, that if the Indians were to practise shaving from their youth, many of them would have as strong beards as Europeans.

(Signed)

JOHN BUTLER,
Agent of Indian Affairs,
Niagara, Apr. 12, 1784.

Captain BRANT'S.

The men of the Six-Nations have all beards by nature; as have likewise all other Indian nations of North America which I have seen. Some Indians allow a part of the beard upon the chin and upper lip to grow, and a few of the Mohocks shave with razors in the same manner as Europeans; but the generality pluck out the hairs of the beard by the roots as soon as they begin to appear; and as they continue this practice all their lives, they appear to have no beard, or at most only a few straggling hairs which they have neglected to pluck out. I am however of opinion, that if the Indians were to shave, they would never have beards altogether so thick as the Europeans; and there are some to be met with who have actually very little beard.

(Signed)

JOS. BRANT THAYENDANECA.
Niagara, Apr. 19, 1783.

Upon this subject I shall only further observe, that it has been supposed by some, that this appearance of beard on Indians arises only from a mixture of European blood; and that an Indian of pure race is intirely destitute of it. But the nations amongst whom this circumstance can have any influence, bear so small a proportion to the multitude who are unaffected by it, that it cannot by any means be considered as the cause; nor is it looked upon as such either by Captain Brant or Colonel Butler.

I shall here subjoin a few particulars relative to the Indians of the Six-Nations, which, as they seem not to be well understood even in America, are probably still less known in Europe. My authorities upon this subject, as well as upon the former, are the Indian Captain Brant and Colonel Butler.

Each nation is divided into three or more tribes; the principal of which are called the Turtle-tribe, the Wolf-tribe, and the Bear-tribe.

Each tribe has two, three, or more chiefs, called Sachems; and this distinction is always hereditary in the family, but descends along the female line: for instance, if a chief dies, one of his sister's sons, or one of his own brothers, will be appointed to succeed him. Among these no preference is given to proximity or primogeniture; but the Sachem, during his life time, pitches upon one whom he supposes to have more abilities than the rest; and in this choice he frequently, though not always, consults the principal men of the tribe. If the successor happens

happens to be a child, the offices of the po are performed by some of his friends until he is of sufficient age to act himself.

Each of these posts of Sachem has a name peculiar to it, and which never changes, as it is always adopted by the successors; nor does the order of precedency of each of these names or titles ever vary. Nevertheless, any Sachem, by abilities and activity, may acquire greater power and influence in the nation than those who rank before him in point of precedency; but this is merely temporary, and dies with him.

Each tribe has one or two chief warriors, whose dignity is also hereditary, and has a peculiar name attached to it.

These are the only titles of distinction which are fixed and permanent in the nation; for although any Indian may by superior talents, either as counsellor or as a warrior, acquire influence in the nation, yet it is not in his power to transmit this to his family.

The Indians have also their *Great Women* as well as their *Great Men*, to whose opinions they pay great deference; and this distinction is also hereditary in families. They do not sit in council with the Sachems, but have separate ones of their own.

When war is declared, the Sachems and great Women generally give up the management of public affairs into the hands of the warriors. It may however so happen, that a Sachem may at the same time be also a chief warrior.

Friendships seem to have been instituted with a view towards strengthening the union

between the several nations of the confederacy; and hence *friends* are called the *si-news* of the Six-Nations. An Indian has therefore generally one or more *friends* in each nation. Besides the attachment which subsists during the life-time of the two friends, whenever one of them happens to be killed, it is incumbent on the survivor to *replace* him, by presenting to his family either a scalp, a prisoner, or a belt consisting of some thousands of wampum; and this ceremony is performed by every *friend* of the deceased.

The purpose and foundation of war parties therefore is, in general, to procure a prisoner or scalp to replace the friend or relation of the Indian who is the head of the party. An Indian who wishes to replace a friend or relation presents a belt to his acquaintance, and as many as chuse to follow him accept this belt, and become his party. After this, it is of no consequence whether he goes on the expedition or remains at home (as it often happens that he is a child), he is still considered as the head of the party. The belt he presented to his party is returned fixed to the scalp or prisoner, and passes along with them to the friends of the person he replaces. Hence it happens, that a war party, returning with more scalps or prisoners than the original intention of the party required, will often give one of the supernumerary scalps or prisoners to another war party whom they meet going out; upon which this party, having fulfilled the purpose of their expedition, will sometimes return without going to war.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A MOTHER and NO MOTHER; or, The LITIGATED CHILD.

AN ANECDOTE.

NO circumstance, or even chain of circumstances, can happen so singular, but that a similar may, one time or other, occur again; and as the facts which gave rise to the following little Anecdote, have already served to perplex the most eminent lawyers of France; it would certainly afford a satisfaction to know, with some kind of probability, how, according to the laws of England, such a *complicated* case could with propriety be determined.

Complicated as the affair is in itself, the facts are few, and in sum and substance as follow:

A midwife, some time ago, was summoned to attend with all possible expedition on a gentlewoman in the province of Normandy, who had unexpectedly been seized with the pains of labour. Hardly had the good woman arrived to discharge the duties of her office, when she was herself violently at-

tacked with the like pains, and the consequence was, that presently both the midwife and her patient were delivered together.

Not a human being was then in the neighbourhood, nor even in the house, but an old woman, who had acted in the double capacity of midwife and nurse, and who, unfortunately, in her hurry, confusion and distress, was so inadvertent as to place the two infants upon one and the same pillow, without distinguishing which of them it was that belonged to her mistress.

They were both males, and one of them lived but a few minutes—Now the grand circumstance which perplexes the case, and gives it an air of ridicule, is this, that each mother claims the surviving child as her's, nor will abide by any decision to the contrary, short of a judicial one; and steps for that purpose have accordingly been taken.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
THE ROYAL INTERVIEW: A SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF
BENEVOLENCE.

IN CLEMENT as the winter of 1786 was, the winter of 1785 will long be recorded in the annals of meteorological observation, as having been a season of the most intense and continued severity ever known in England. Long will it also be recorded as the season which, of all others in the memory of man, afforded to the sons and daughters of opulence the most frequent opportunities of revelling in the luxury inseparable from an exercise of the god-like virtues of humanity and benevolence.

One day, during this gloomy period, as his Majesty, regardless of the *weather*, and never more happy than when in *action*,—it may be added, too, never more delighted than when *doing good*,—was taking a solitary excursion on foot, and unbending his mind from the cares of government, he met two pretty little boys (the eldest seemingly not more than eight years of age), who, though ignorant it was the KING they had the honour to address, fell upon their knees before him, deep as the snow lay, and wringing their little hands, prayed for relief—the “*smallest relief*,” they cried, for they were “*hungry, very hungry, and had nothing to eat*.”

More would they have said, but for a torrent of tears, which gushing down their innocent cheeks, actually choked their utterance.

His Majesty, perfectly confounded with horror at the sight, tenderly desired the weeping suppliants to rise; and having at length, with that amiable affability which so peculiarly distinguishes the character of our sovereign, encouraged them to proceed with their story, they added, that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father himself, whom they also were afraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and helpless condition; and, in fine, that they had neither *money*, nor *food*, nor *fire*, at home.

In this brief detail of woe, ingenuously as it had been given, there was a somewhat more than sufficient to excite pity in the

Royal bosom; and the question with his Majesty now was, whether, *simply* as the tale had been told, there could possibly be any truth in it?

He accordingly ordered the two boys to proceed homeward, and, following them till they reached a wretched hovel, he there found the mother, as mentioned, *dead*—dead, too, apparently, from a total want of *common necessities*,—with the father, literally as described, ready to perish also, but still encircling with his enfeebled arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to remain behind her.

The King now felt a tear start from his own eye, nor did he think his dignity degraded by giving a loose to his sensibility on the occasion; and accordingly leaving behind him what *cash* he had about him (which rarely, however, amounts to *much*) he hastened back to Windsor; related to the Queen what he had *seen*, but declared himself totally incapable of expressing what he *felt*; and instantly dispatched a messenger with a supply of provisions, cloathing, coals, and every other accommodation which might afford immediate sustenance and comfort to a helpless family, groaning, he declared, under afflictions more piercing by far than he could have supposed to exist in any part of his dominions, or even conceived to be *possible*, had he not himself *witnessed* them.

Revived by the bounty of his sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the King (anxious to give *happiness* to the children as well as *health* to the father) finished the good work he had so meritoriously begun, by giving orders that till the years of maturity they should be clothed, educated, and supported at his expence, with the hope of having such preferments bestowed upon them afterwards as their conduct might justify.

On other occasions, his Majesty may have acted more like a KING; but upon no occasion, perhaps, did he act more like a MAN. — Such, however, is the opinion of
PHILALETHES.

OBSERVATIONS on the MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS, AGRICULTURE, &c.
of the JAPANESE.

[By C. P. THUNBERG, formerly PHYSICIAN to the Dutch Factory in Japan.]

(Concluded from Page 316.)

THE religion throughout Japan is heathenish, but there are many different sects, which all however live in the greatest unanimity and concord, without disputes or

quarrels. The spiritual emperor, Dairi, is, like the Pope, head of the church, and has the appointment of the chief priests. Every sect has separate churches and separate idols,

* From the ENGLISH REVIEW for May, 1786.

which are represented under some determinate, and that often a monstrous shape. They commonly invent a great number of idols, one for almost every trade, like the old Romans; and consequently they have inferior and superior gods. One eternal and almighty God, superior to all the rest, is not indeed unknown to the Japanese, but the knowledge of him is enveloped in much darkness. I have not however seen among any heathens such a large and majestic idol of this god, as in two Japanese temples. In the one there is an image of gilt wood, of such an enormous size that six men may sit, according to the Japanese fashion, in the palm of his hand, and the breadth between the shoulders is five fathoms. In the other, his infinite power is represented by smaller gods, which stand around him on all sides, to the number of 33,333. They have many temples, which are built for the most part without the cities on some eminence, and in the finest situations. There are a number of priests in every temple, although they have but little to do, their business being to keep the temple clean, to light the candles, &c. and offer flowers consecrated to the idol, and such as they believe to be most acceptable to it. There is no preaching or singing in the temples, but they always stand open for those who may come to pray, or make some offering. Strangers are never excluded from the temples, even the Dutch are allowed to visit them; and when the inns are taken up, they are lodged in them, as actually happened once during my journey to court.

The arms of the Japanese consist of a bow and arrow, sabre, halbert, and musket. The bows are very large, and the arrows long, as in China. When the bows are to be bent and discharged, the troop always rest on one knee, which hinders them making a speedy discharge. In the spring, the troops assemble to practise shooting at a mark. Muskets are not general; I only saw them in the hands of persons of distinction, in a separate and elevated part of the audience-room. The barrel is of the common length, but the stock is very short, and as well as I could observe at a distance, there was a match in the lock. I never saw a gun fired, though I have often heard the report from the Dutch factory. The interpreters informed me, that the stock, which, on account of its shortness, cannot be placed against the shoulder, is set against the cheek, an account that is not altogether credible. Cannons are not used in this country, but in Nagasaki, at the imperial guard, there are several, formerly taken from the Portuguese, though ships are not saluted, and indeed scarce any use at all is made of them. The Japanese have very little skill in man-

ging them, and when they fire them, which is commonly done once in seven years, in order to clean and prove them, the artillery man provides himself with a long pole having a match at the end, which he applies with averted eyes. The sabre is therefore their principal and best weapon, which is universally worn, except by the peasants. They are commonly a yard long, a little crooked and thick in the back. The blades are of an incomparable goodness, and the old ones are in very high esteem. They are far superior to the Spanish blades, so celebrated in Europe. A tolerably thick nail is easily cut in two, without any damage to the edge; and a man, according to the account of the Japanese, may be cleft in two. No blade is sold under six kohangs, but the sabres often cost 50, 60, nay, above 100 rix-dollars; they constitute the dearest and most beloved property of the Japanese. The hilt is furnished with a round and firm plate, has no bow, and is sometimes six inches in length. The hilt is flat, with obtuse edges; it is cut off transversely at the end, and covered with the skin of the shark, which is uneven on its surface; it is imported by the Dutch, and sold very dear; sometimes at 50 or 60 kohangs, each kohang at six rix-dollars. Besides, silk cord is wrapped round in such a manner that the shagreen may be seen through it; the plates are thicker than a rix-dollar; they either are adorned with figures in high relief, or pierced artificially with a number of holes. The sheath is thick and somewhat flat; it is truncated at the end; it is sometimes covered with the finest shagreen, which is varnished; it is sometimes of wood, and painted with a black varnish, or variegated with black and white; one sometimes observes a silver ring or two on the sheath. On one of the sides there is a small elevation, perforated with a hole, through which a silk string passes, and serves to fasten the sabre occasionally. Within the hilt there is also a cavity for receiving a knife of three inches length. A separate scabbard is never used, but the sword is stuck in the belt, on the left side, with the edge upwards, which to an European appears ridiculous. All persons in office wear two such sabres, one of their own, and the other the *sword of office*, as it is called; the latter is always the longer. Both are worn in the belt on the same side, and so disposed as to cross each other. When they are sitting, they have their sword of office laid on one side or before them.

The Dutch and Chinese are the only nations allowed to traffic in Japan. The Dutch at present send but two ships annually, which are fitted out at Batavia, and sail in June, and return at the end of the year. The chief merchandise is Japanese copper, and raw cam-

camphor. Varnished wood, porcelain, silk, rice, sacki, and snia, constitute but an inconsiderable part, and these articles are in the hands of private persons. The copper, which is finer, and contains more gold than any other, is cut in pieces of the length of six inches and a finger's thickness. It is put on board in parcels of 120 pounds, 12 ounces to the pound; and every ship's lading consists of six or seven thousand such parcels. The wares which the Dutch companies import, are coarse sugar, ivory, a great quantity of tin and lead, a little cast iron, various kinds of fine chintzes, Dutch cloth, of different colours and fineness, serge, wood for dyeing, tortoise-shell, and *costus Arabicus*. The little merchandise brought by the officers on their own account, consists of sashon, thermac, sealing-wax, glass beads, watches, &c. &c. About the time when the Dutch ships are expected, several outposts are stationed on the highest hills by the government; they are provided with telescopes, and long before their arrival give the governor of Nagasaki notice. As soon as they anchor in the harbour, the upper and under officers of the Japanese immediately betake themselves on board, together with interpreters, to whom is delivered a chest, in which all the sailors' backs, the muster roll of the whole crew, six small barrels of powder, six barrels of balls, six muskets, six bayonets, six pistols, and six swords are deposited; this is supposed to be the whole remaining ammunition, after the imperial garrison has been saluted. These things are conveyed on shore, and preserved in a separate warehouse, nor are they returned before the day the ship quits the harbour.

Duties are quite unknown as well in the inland parts as on the coast, nor are there any customs required, either for exported or imported goods; an advantage enjoyed by few nations. But, to prevent the importation of any forbidden wares, the utmost vigilance is observed; then the men and things are examined with the eyes of Argus. When any European goes on shore, he is examined before he leaves the ship, and afterwards on his landing. This double search is exceedingly strict; so that not only the pockets and clothes are fluked with the hands, but the padeoda of the meaner sort are pressed, and the hair of the slaves. All the Japanese, who come on board, are searched in like manner, except only their superior officers; so also are the wares either exported or imported, first on board, and then at the factory, except the great chests, which are opened at the factory, and so carefully examined that they strike the very sides lest they should be hollow. The bed clothes are often opened,

and the feathers examined: rods of iron are run into the pots of butter and confections: a square hole is made in the cheese, and a long-pointed iron is thrust into it in all directions. Their suspicion is carried so far, that they take out and break one or two of the eggs brought from Batavia. The same strictness is observed when any one goes from the factory on ship board, into the factory, or out of it, from Nagasaki to the factory on the isle of Desima. The watch must be inspected and marked at going and returning. The list is sometimes examined. No private person may introduce money; it is generally taken into custody till the time of departure. Sealed letters are not allowed to be sent from or to the ships, but they are opened, and required sometimes to be read by the interpreters, as are other manuscripts. All religious books, in particular such as contain plates, are very dangerous to import.

Latin, German, French, and Swedish books pass more easily, since the interpreters do not understand them. Arms may not be imported, but it was permitted to us to carry our swords to the factory. The Dutch have themselves occasioned this strict search, which has gradually increased on several occasions to its present severity. The wide coats and breeches of the captains, and an hundred other means, have been tried to smuggle goods to the factory; and the interpreters, who formerly were not searched, carried contraband wares to the city, where they sold them for ready money. Much cunning has sometimes been used to effect this. A few years ago, a parrot was found concealed in the breeches of one of the lower officers, in consequence of its beginning to prate during the examination. In 1775, several rix-dollars and ducats were detected in the drawers of an assistant. These circumstances have led the Japanese, year after year, to limit the privileges of the Dutch traders more and more, and to search more strictly, so that all their cunning scarce enables them to deceive this vigilant people. This scrutiny prevents only smuggling, and not private trade. Every one is at liberty to import whatever he can sell or is in request, even such things as are permitted to be sold, only it must not be done privately. The reason why private persons are so desirous of smuggling such wares as are not forbidden, is, because, when goods are sold by auction, they do not receive money, but other goods in return. These goods, which are either porcelain or japanned goods, are so cheap at Batavia, in consequence of the annual traffic, that they are sometimes sold under prime cost. Hence, for goods privately sold they get ready money, and often double the price. The company's goods

are not examined on ship-board, but are carried straight to the warehouse, where they are sealed by the Japanese.

The interpreters are all natives; they speak Dutch in different degrees of purity. The government permits no foreigner to learn their language, lest they should by means of this acquire the knowledge of the manufactures of the country; but 40 or 50 interpreters are provided to serve the Dutch in their trade, or on any other occasion. These interpreters are divided into three classes. The eldest, who speak best, are called upper-interpreters, the second under, and the third pupils. Formerly the Dutch taught the Japanese Dutch; it was in particular the doctor's business; but they now learn of the other interpreters. Some of the senior interpreters speak Dutch pretty intelligibly; but as their language in phrases and construction differs so widely from the European, one has often occasion to hear strange expressions.

Many never learn to speak properly at all. In writing Dutch, they use instead of a pen their common pencil, and their own paper, but they write from left to right, generally in very beautiful Italian letters.

The interpreters are very inquisitive after European books, and generally provide themselves with some from the Dutch merchants. They peruse them with care, and remember what they learn. They besides endeavour to get instruction from the Europeans; for which purpose they ask numberless questions, particularly respecting medicine, physics, and natural history. Most of them apply to medicine, and are the only physicians of their nation who practise in the European manner, and with European medicines, which they procure from the Dutch physicians. Hence they are able to acquire money, and to make themselves respected. They sometimes take pupils.

ESSAY on the RISE and PROGRESS of CHEMISTRY.

[From Dr. WATSON'S "CHEMICAL ESSAYS."]

[Concluded from Page 326.]

THE beginning of the sixteenth century was remarkable for a great revolution produced in the European practice of physic, by means of chemistry. Then it was that Paracelsus, following the steps of Basile Valentine, and growing famous for curing the venereal disease, the leprosy, and other virulent disorders, principally by the means of mercurial and antimonial preparations, wholly rejected the Galenical pharmacy, and substituted in its stead the chemical. He had a professor's chair given him by the magistracy of Basil, was the first who read public lectures in medicine and chemistry, and subjected animal and vegetable, as well as mineral, substances to an examination by fire.

It seldom happens that a man of but common abilities, and in the most retired scenes of life, observes such a strict uniformity of conduct, as not to afford prejudice and partiality sufficient materials for drawing his character in different colours; but such a great and irregular genius as Paracelsus, could not fail of becoming alike the subject of the extremes of panegyric and satire. He has accordingly been esteemed by some, a second Esculapius; others have thought that he was possessed of more impudence than merit, and that his reputation was more owing to the brutal singularity of his conduct, than to the cures he performed. He treated the physicians of his time with the most foolish vanity and illiberal intolerance; telling them, that the very down of his bald

pate had more knowledge than all their writers, the buckles of his shoes more learning than Galen or Avicenna, and his beard more experience than all their Universities. He revived the extravagant doctrine of Raymond Lully, concerning an universal medicine, and untimely sunk into his grave at the age of forty-seven, whilst he boasted himself to be in possession of secrets able to prolong the present period of human life to that of the Antediluvians.

But in whatever estimation the merit of Paracelsus as a chemist may be held, certain it is, that his fame excited the envy of some, the emulation of others, and the industry of all. Those who attacked, and those who defended his principles, equally promoted the knowledge of chemistry; which from his time, by attracting the notice of physicians, began every where to be systematically treated, and more generally understood.

Soon after the death of Paracelsus, which happened in the year 1541, the arts of mining and fluxing metals, which had been practised in most countries from the earliest times, but had never been explained by any writers in a scientific manner, received great illustration from the works of Georgius Agricola, a German physician. The Greeks and Romans had left no treatises worth mentioning upon the subject; and though a book or two had appeared in the German language, and one in the Italian, relative to metallurgy, before Agricola published his
twelve

twelve books *De Re Metallica*, yet he is justly esteemed the first author of reputation in that branch of chemistry.

Lazarus Erckern (assay-master general of the empire of Germany) followed Agricola in the same pursuit. His works were first published at Prague in 1574, and an English translation of them by Sir John Pettus came out at London in 1683. The works of Agricola and Erckern are still highly esteemed, though several others have been published, chiefly in Germany, upon the same subject since their time. Amongst these we may reckon Shindler's Art of Assaying Ores and Metals; the works of Henckell, of Schutier, of Cramer, of Lehman, and of Gellert. Germany, indeed, has for a long time been the great school of metallurgy for the rest of Europe; and we, in this country, owe the present flourishing condition of our mines, especially of our copper mines, as well as of our brass manufactory, to the wise policy of Queen Elizabeth, in granting great privileges to Daniel Houghsetter, Christopher Schotz, and other Germans whom she had invited into England, in order to instruct her subjects in the art of metallurgy.

It was not, however, till towards the middle of the last century, that general chemistry began to be cultivated in a liberal and philosophical manner. So early as the year 1645, several ingenious persons in London, in order to divert their thoughts from the horrors of the civil war which had then broken out, had formed themselves into a society, and held weekly meetings, in which they treated of, what was then called, the new or experimental philosophy. These meetings were continued in London till the establishment of the Royal Society in 1662; and before that time, by the removal of some of the original members to Oxford, similar meetings were held there, and those studies brought into repute in that University. Mr. Boyle, who had entered upon his chemical studies about the year 1647, was a principal person in the Oxford meetings. He published at that place his *Sceptical Chemist* in 1661, and by his various writings and experiments greatly contributed to the introducing into England, a taste for rational chemistry.

Next to Boyle, or perhaps before him as a chemist, stands his cotemporary the unfortunate Beecher, whose *Physica Subterranea*, justly intitled *opus sine pari*, was first published in 1669. After having suffered various persecutions in Germany, he came over into England, and died at London in 1682, at the age of 57. He resided some time before his death in Cornwall, which he calls the mineral school, owning that from a teacher, he was there become a learner. He

was the author of many improvements in the manner of working mines, and of fluxing metals; in particular he first introduced into Cornwall the method of fluxing tin by means of the flame of pit coal, instead of wood or charcoal.

Lemery's very accurate course of practical chemistry appeared in 1675. Glauber's works had been published at different times, from 1651 to 1661, when his tract, intitled *Philosophical Furnaces*, came out at Amsterdam. Kunckel died in Sweden in 1703; he had practised chemistry for above fifty years, under the auspices of the Elector of Saxony, and of Charles XI. of Sweden. He wrote his chemical observations in the German language, but had them translated into Latin in the year 1677; the translation is dedicated by its author to our Royal Society. They were afterwards translated into English in 1714. Having had the superintendency of several glass houses, he had a fine opportunity of making a great variety of experiments in that way; and I have been informed by our enamellers, and makers of artificial gems, that they can depend more upon the processes and observations of Kunckel, than of any other author upon the same subject. The chemical labours of these and many other eminent men, too numerous to mention, were greatly forwarded by the establishment of several societies, for the encouragement of natural philosophy, which took place in various parts of Europe about that period.

The Philosophical Transactions at London, the *Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences* at Paris, the *Saggi d'Esperienze di Acad. del Cimento* at Florence, the *Journal des Scavans* in Holland, the *Ephemerides Academicæ Naturæ Curiosorum*, in Germany, the *Acts of the Academy of Copenhagen*, and the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leypsic; all these works began to be published within the space of twenty years from 1665, when our Royal Society first set the example, by publishing the *Philosophical Transactions*. To these may be added, the works of the Academies of Berlin, Petersburg, Stockholm, Upsal, Bononia, Bomeaux, Montpelier, Goettingen, and of several others which have been established within the course of the present century. Near a thousand volumes have been published by these learned societies within less than 120 years. The number of facts which are therein related respecting chemistry, and every other branch of natural philosophy, is exceedingly great; but the subject is still greater, and must for ever mock the efforts of the human race to exhaust it. Well did Lord Bacon compare natural philosophy to a pyramid! Its basis is indeed

indeed the history of nature, of which we know a little, and conjecture much; but its top is, without doubt, hid high among the clouds; it is "*the work which God worketh from the beginning to the end,*" infinite and inscrutable.

By the light which has been incidentally thrown upon various parts of chemistry from those vast undertakings of public societies, as well as from the more express labours of Stahl, Neumann, Hottman, Juncker, Geoffroy, Boerhaave, and many others equally worthy of commendation; by the theoretic conclusions and systematic divisions which have been introduced into it; from the didactic manner in which the students of this art have been instructed in every medical school; chemistry has quite changed its appearance. It is no longer considered merely in a medical view, nor restricted to some fruitless efforts upon metals; it no longer attempts to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant, nor affects to astonish the simplicity of the vulgar by its wonders, but is content with explaining them upon the principles of sound philosophy. It has shaken off the opprobrium which had been thrown upon it, from the unintelligible jargon of the alchemists, by revealing all its secrets in a language as clear and as common as the nature of its subject and operations will admit.

Considered as a branch of physics, chemistry is but yet in its infancy: however, the mutual emulation and unwearied endeavour of so many eminent men as are in every part of Europe engaged in its cultivation, will in a little time render it equal to any part of natural philosophy, in the clearness and solidity of its principles. In the utility resulting to the public from its conclusions, with respect to the practice of medicine, of agriculture, arts and manufactures of every kind, it is, even in its present state, inferior to none.

The uses of chemistry, not only in the medical, but in every economical art, are too extensive to be enumerated, and too notorious to want illustration; it may just be observed, that a variety of manufactures, by a proper application of chemical principles, might, probably, be wrought at a less expence, and executed in a better manner than they are at present. But to this improvement there are impediments on every hand, which cannot easily be overcome. Those who by their situations in life are removed from any design or desire of augmenting their fortunes by making discoveries in the chemical arts, will hardly be induced to diminish them by engaging in expensive experimental inquiries,

which not only require an uninterrupted attention of mind, but are attended with the wearisomeness of bodily labour. It is not enough to employ operators in this business; a man must blacken his own hands with charcoal, he must sweat over the furnace, and inhale many a noxious vapour, before he can become a chemist. On the other hand, the artists themselves are generally illiterate, timid, and bigotted to particular modes of carrying on their respective operations. Being unacquainted with the learned, or modern, languages, they seldom know any thing of the new discoveries, or of the methods of working practised in other countries. Deterred by the too frequent, but much to be lamented examples of those who, in benefiting the public by projects and experiments, have ruined themselves, they are unwilling to incur the least expence in making trials, which are uncertain with respect to profit. From this apprehension, as well as from the mysterious manner in which most arts, before the invention of printing, and many still continue to be taught, they acquire a certain *spiritu*, which effectually hinders them from making improvements, by departing from the ancient traditional precepts of their art. It cannot be questioned, that the arts of dyeing, painting, brewing, distilling, tanning, of making glass, enamels, porcelain, artificial stone, common salt, sal ammoniac, salt-petre, potash, sugar, and a great variety of others, have received much improvement from chemical inquiry, and are capable of receiving much more.

Metallurgy in particular, though one of the most ancient branches of chemistry, affords matter enough for new discoveries. There are a great many combinations of metals which have never been made; many of which, however, might be made, and in such a variety of proportions, as, very probably, would furnish us with metallic mixtures more serviceable than any in use. The method of extracting the greatest possible quantity of metal from a given quantity of the same kind of ore, has, perhaps, in no one instance been ascertained with sufficient precision. There are many sorts of iron and copper ores which cannot be converted into malleable metals without much labour, and a great expence of fuel; it is very probable, that by a well-conducted series of experiments, more compendious ways of working these minerals might be found out. In our own times, three new metallic substances have been discovered*, and their properties abundantly ascertained by experiment; and it may reasonably be

* Platina, Regulus of Cobalt, Nickel.

conjectured, that future experience will yet augment their number. Till Marggraaf shewed the manner of doing it, no metallic substance could be extracted from calamine, and all Europe was supplied with zinc * either from India or from Germany. A manufactory of this metallic substance has not many years ago been established in our own country, and the copper works near Bristol have supplied Birmingham with zinc extracted from calamine. *Black-jack* was not long since employed in Wales for mending the roads; its value is not yet generally known in Derbyshire; but it is now well understood by some individuals to answer the purpose of calamine for the making of brass.† Mons. Von Swab in 1738 was, I believe, the first person who distilled zinc from *black-jack*; and a work which he erected, probably gave the hint to the establishers of our English manufactory: indeed, I have been well informed, that they purchased the secret from him when he was in England. The various kinds of black-lead, from which neither tin nor iron can at present be procured to advantage; the mudicks, some cobalt ores, cawk, kebble, and other mineral substances, which are now thought to be useless, may some time or other, perhaps, be applied to good purpose. Cawk and kebble, which are found in great quantities in mining countries, especially in Derbyshire, and

which are universally thrown away, may, perhaps, be nothing but different kinds of spar, and destitute of all metallic matter‡: Yet it may not be improper to remark, that the external appearance of the yellowish cawk is wholly similar to that of calcined *black-jack*. That it is much of the same weight as *black-jack*, may appear from the annexed table:

Weight of a cubic foot of		aveirdup. oz.
White cawk	4047	
Yellow cawk	4112	
Kibble	4319	
Black-jack	4093	
Water	1000	

In a word, the improvement of metallurgy, and the other mechanic arts dependent on chemistry, might best be made by the public establishment of an Academy, the labours of which should be destined to that particular purpose. The utility of such establishments has been experienced in Saxony and other places; and as mines and manufactures are to the full as important to us, as to any other European state, one may hope, that the constituting a *Chemical Academy* may, in times of peace and tranquility, become an object not unworthy the attention of the King or the Legislature of the British nation.

ELOGY ON THE COUNTRY LIFE.

By M. MERCIER.

IT is only the powerful and secret charm of the country, which has a constant and universal influence over the heart of man: the increase of luxury vainly attempts to usurp this power; toilsome preparations, brilliant, yet dull, imperfect in their consequences, they leave a void behind them, a something to be wished for, after the combined endeavours of artists. The country, plain, but magnificent, has more inexhaustible attractions; its smiling features are reproduced as we view them; its advantages multiplying according to the knowledge we acquire of them; and the mind, whose expectations were not satisfied with the pomp of courts, the bustle of entertainments and artificial decorations, deliciously reposes in the beautiful and solitary retreats of nature.

It is there man can silently contemplate

on himself, enjoy himself, set a true value on his time and existence, fill up days that would be spent elsewhere with foolish prodigality. Disburdened of the troublesome weight of business, removed from the constraint and solicitude of society, he is no longer troubled with the inward disquietude which preys on ambition, pursuing that phantom fortune in the putrid air of cities; he experiences the serenity, the tranquil, solid repose, the offspring of free nature. It is by this he finds affluence in ease, wisdom in moderation, the blessings of time in his occupation, and, in a word, enjoyment without subsequent repentance.

Unhappy is the man who, corrupted by the hurry of cities, thinks the country dull and silent! Certainly the seeds of good are smothered in his breast. The country speaks

* Zinc is a metallic substance, of the colour of lead; when united with copper, it constitutes brass, pinchbeck, and other metallic mixtures resembling gold.

† The cobalt ores in Hesse, which at present produce a net profit of about 14000l. a-year, were formerly used for the same purpose as *black-jack* was lately in Wales—Baron's Travels by Raspe, Pre. xxvi.

‡ See Mr. Woulfe's ingenious Experiments in Philos. Transf. 1779, p. 15.

eloquently to the sound mind ; it appears animated to the feeling heart ; it preserves peace of mind, and even restores it when disturbed ; it dissipates mean and haughty passions, the torments of men in the bustle of life, and calms the violent convulsions concupiscence inspires. The country is the parent of virtuous sentiments ; and independent of the natural advantages it procures, such as wholesome food, tranquillity, pure air, which restore or improve health, it has many remarkable moral advantages ; the more shameful vices avoid of themselves that asylum where the woods, the grassy verdure, the fields, the blooming hedges, seem formed for simple taste and peaceful virtue.

The country ! the poets have sung it, the painters have transmitted it on canvas, philosophers have extolled it ! More happy the man who, enamoured with its attractions, contemplates it, knows how to enjoy its various treasures, and preserve his morals pure, respiring the balsamic fragrant air, and every morning treading the odoriferous plants.

Who has not felt the necessity of visiting the country, at least on the return of fine weather, when the tender green turf, the early melody of birds, the active rays of the sun hasten vegetation, and call upon the most indifferent being to admire the hidden hand that spreads the tufted grass, unfolds the shoots, furnishes the trees with buds impatient to be opened, and which will soon adorn the leaves with fruit and flowers ?

Enchanting picture ! O spectacle, more interesting than all which art can offer ! How pleasing it is to gather the first banquet of violets by the side of a serpentine rivulet, gently watering the mossy ground ; and to have the foot moistened with the fresh and sparkling dew at the dawn of a fine day in spring, and the series of fine days that are to come to perpetuate the innocent pleasures of man !

It is in the country that writers acquire more elevated and sublime ideas, become more energetic and moving ; it is there that generous works are composed, that is to say, those relative to the plan of public happiness. In the country our thoughts are necessarily led to the largest portion of the human race ; they are visible, they are present before our eyes, bending under the yoke, and labouring at the first works of necessity, those primitive works, which ever awaken and recal simple ideas, productive of great ones ; whilst in cities the arts, perhaps too refined in our time, pursue the niceties of form, to attract and please, for a moment, the sorrowful eye of the wealthy.

In populous cities they write voluptuous romances, light elegant verses, and comedies in an affected style ; but the *Natural History*,

the History of the Commerce of both the Indies, and all those grand compositions which do honour to the present age, seem to be produced under the happy influence of hamlets ; and the waving shade of forests.

Could cities furnish, in their narrow bounds, those ravishing scenes which are so bountiful to the poet's pen, and more so to philosopher's meditations, when the ruddy clouds melt and embrace the lofty circular heads of the tallest trees ; when the sparkling rays display, by their prodigious refrangibility, all the dazzling pomp of the sun ; when the light, increasing its ardent fire, swiftly transforms one landscape into another, by the ardent vigour of its tints ; when meadows, in those rapid moments, are metamorphosed even to the proprietor's eye, who stands astonished, and scarcely recognises the place the soft mild ray of dawn enlightened ; so forcibly is the magic of those striking lively colours, such a magnificent and no less admirable diversity does it imprint on the same objects !

And at night, when the tranquil lake reflects the silver face of the moon and brilliant stars ; when the light clouds that surround it pass like moving images, on the clear surface of the waters beneath the contemplator's feet ; when he hears the lengthened cry of the night bird ;—when he sees the smooth but trembling lake reproduce the fresh landscape around him ; where could he meet such complete repose, such soft tranquillity ? where can he so well feel the voluptuous sentiment of an indefinite reverie ?

In the morning, when the atmosphere is clear, when the silver clouds are scattered over the horizon, like woolly fleeces, he sees the labourer already in the field preling the plough share, breaking the clod, and marking out the deep and straight furrow from whence the golden harvest is to rise ; he smiles with joy at the seeds of fertility confided to the maternal bosom of the earth.

Tell the blind miserate, that this husbandman, by daily renewing his labour, gains the noblest conquests over nature, and contributes more than any other to the splendour, prosperity, vigour, and life of the state, by producing the principal objects of necessity ! and yet he is depressed by idle and insolent arrogance ; his laborious hands, that steer the plough and wield the nourishing spade, are debased and banished to the very lowest class of society. Were it not for those callous hands, dearth, poverty, famine, and sorrow, would devour the great in their sumptuous palaces. But such is the incredible injustice, such the absurdity of man, that to be useful to him is to be unworthy in his sight.

Manual labour, the first exercise of man, the sacred employment of the ancient patriarchs,

ordained by the Almighty himself; labour, the only power on earth that can vivify and put idle matter in motion, is looked upon as a disgraceful employment in our degenerate days; while the unjust financier, the cruel soldier, the indolent citizen, dares to take precedence over the man who, by giving the first motion to the sap, has more just observations in his head, and more hospitable virtues in his heart, than those who view him with disdain; a disdain which can only here be repaid with contempt; for that kind of disdain ought to be considered with the greatest justice, as the last stage of human frenzy. The husbandman, who affects only an equality, does not go to the door of a courtier to beg an employment, nor expose himself to the insulting ridicule of a clerk in office, the insidious dispenser of favours he has purchased by the meanest acts; he knows the earth will supply his wants, and he is attached to her all-nourishing bosom.—Alas! what will the vain and haughty beings, who, decorated with the livery of luxury, and are its perpetual slaves, set up in opposition! Do they dare think themselves superior to him? What, alas! will they set up? Too well we learn from experience, idleness, vice, and crimes.

Philosophical writers have never been guilt

ty of arrogant disdain, the crime of opulence; they have all unanimously exclaimed, *Immortal honour to sacred agriculture!* They have always revered it in their writings; the plough has been a hallowed object with them. They have celebrated princes that handled it with pomp and solemnity on certain annual festivals. Virgil, even in the court of Augustus, has described the harrow, the mattock, the spade, the rake, the plough which lays the earth equally on both sides; and all the writers whom I stile *munificent*, have preferred the implements of rustic simplicity to all the ornaments of luxury and favour, that the corruption of morals and the arts could offer.

Those judicious interpreters of the public voice will be held in greater esteem as the world becomes more enlightened; they had the courage to celebrate, with all their powers, the labours of agriculture; they have restored dignity to the grey-headed man, who during sixty years procured raiment and subsistence to his equals, and, as an additional benefit, has given his country his own children for hardy and tractable soldiers—Must not this countryman appear to be, in the view of a philosopher, after so many sacrifices, labours and fatigues, the real Atlas, supporting the whole weight of the globe on his truly laborious shoulders?

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Sermons preached before the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, by the late William Stafford Done, D.D. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Bedford. Published by the Rev. R. Shepherd, B.D. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Bedford. 8vo. 6s. Flexney. 1786.

THE Rev. Editor, after paying a compliment to the taste of the age, which, he says, readily listens to lessons of virtue and instruction; and bestowing that tribute of praise which they so eminently deserve on the Sermons published by Dr. Blair, Mr. White, and the Bishop of Chester, "which through the understanding make their way to the heart, the road that discourses from the pulpit should take;" gives the following character of the present work:

"The nature of the discourses now offered to the public, is happily adapted to the audience."
EUROP. MAG.

ence before whom they were preached; men of learning, who are in the constant habit of pursuing arguments, of detecting falsehood, and investigating truth. They are chiefly argumentative; and if the arguments sometimes appear too abstracted, even when most abstruse they discover in the author a full possession of his subject. They are always ingenious; and, if not always new, his method of producing them makes them peculiarly his own." To this opinion we heartily subscribe, and sincerely recommend them to all who are capable of following the author through

through a series of reasoning that does equal honour to his head and heart. To such as delight in the flowery, declamatory compositions which are too much the fashion of the day, and which tend more to display the oratorical powers of the preacher, than to edify or improve the hearer, these discourses will not in all probability prove acceptable; but to the man of sense who has judgment sufficient to prefer the substance to a shadow, sound reasoning to empty verbosity, the perusal of this volume will afford not only entertainment but instruction.

It contains eighteen Sermons on various subjects. In the first of these, the author considers the attributes of righteousness and holiness. "The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works." Mankind, he observes, may be sensible of the moral obligations of justice, yet not always perceive the reasons on which they hinge; or, perceiving them, be unwilling to be determined by them. Human justice is liable to much obstruction from want of evidence, the obscurity of facts, the dubiousness of circumstances, and inconsistency of testimony; or, where evidence is complete, the intricacy of a case, the specious appearance of probability on each side, may render its merits impervious. Even where matters are clearest, worldly considerations too often pervert the judgment, prejudices of hatred or favour, friendship or relation, partiality to some interest or valued purpose, the solicitations of superiors or the fascination of bribery, may blind the eyes of men of understanding, and make them accepters of persons in their judicial administrations. But the all-wise, the independent, the Almighty One must be inaccessible to such sinister influences. Perfectly knowing the role of equity, and necessarily judging of things as they really are; able to execute what is right and fit according to that knowledge, without any possible temptation to deviate from it; incapable of being misled, moved by any bias, or awed by any power; such a Being must evidently always act without iniquity, without partiality, without prejudice, without respect of persons, consequently "righteously in all his ways."

The Doctor's arguments to prove that "the Lord must be *holy* in all his works" are equally clear, close, and conclusive.

"He who has will with reason must be a moral agent: he who has reason in the highest and most perfect degree must be in the highest and most perfect degree a moral agent: he who is above every temptation to be bad, must be uniformly good: in other words, he who hath an infinite understanding with an unbiassed will, must always perceive the best motives, and act conformably; that is, must be "holy in all his works,"

He next considers the objection urged against the divine justice, for permitting the prosperity of the wicked; and that against God's holiness, from sin not being prevented, but admitted in the world. In answer to the former, he proves an unequal distribution of what we call prosperity, to be necessary in a state of trial like to the present world; and that if every thing were adjusted and apportioned *here* with visible exactness and instant effect, there would be no occasion for a future judgment. In reply to the latter, he observes, "if God must not allow, as objects present themselves, a bad choice, (and sin is nothing else) he must not allow *any* choice; he must suspend the usual powers of acting, which would be a perpetual violation of the order of Nature. If he must incline to good, and good only, he must chain up the will and over-ride the mind; which may be government, but not moral government, as it destroys the very capacity of virtue and vice." Having established these attributes, he draws the following conclusion.

"If then God be holy, if God be just, whatever is, whatever adverse event occurs, must be (in some view of it) right, must have in nature adequate and fit causes. The reasons of Providence in these allotments may be latent, may be intricate; but can never be inequitable, never inexpedient: he who is impartial cannot be cruel; he who is rectitude itself, cannot act injuriously."

In the second discourse, the preacher takes occasion to enquire into the common exception expressed by infidelity or discontent, against that soothing and interesting article of religious faith, the superintendence of Providence; and shews, that they are suppositions without truth, or inferences without reason. In the third he pursues the subject, and enquires from what reasonings on the nature of God and ourselves it is satisfactorily deducible that "the Lord is our keeper." These arguments are founded on the attributes of God, a spiritual sovereign, wise, powerful, and good. Without design or direction, what is wisdom? Locked up from exertion, if every thing be done without interference, what is power? Without a distribution of rewards and punishments, what is justice? These attributes have a reference, therefore, to objects; their essence consists in action, their perfection in exercise. To suppose the contrary would be to reduce the Creator below his creatures to a mere pageant. This reasoning is strongly corroborated by the evidence arising from the situation of man. Born in a state of debility and helplessness, what would become of him, were it not for the yearnings of parental instinct, which cannot be accounted for without the guidance of a contriving and observing Providence? The same

same protection, (however invisible the workings of it) is extended in his nonage, and is equally necessary in his adult state.

"Man," says our author, "is, from various causes, susceptible, in various degrees, of pleasure and pain: can it be supposed that there is no provision, no regimen, for the adjustment of these? By the incitements of the one, he performs many a necessary function, and engages in many an important pursuit; by the impressions of the other he presages and evades many a calamity. Can it be supposed that all this is exclusive of regulation?"

In addition to the arguments advanced to obviate the pretences urged against the doctrine of a superintending Providence, and to establish the truth of it, the Doctor has in the fourth Sermon examined the complaint, that "this is an evil among all things that are done under the sun, that there is *one* event unto *all*;" from which inferences have been drawn in disparagement of this important tenet.

After observing that there may be a resemblance of circumstances without a coincidence of consequences; that what is visible of conditions or incidents is but a precarious index of pleasure and pain; and that pleasure or pain are still more indeterminate of benefit or disadvantage; he asks, Is it not then falsely or very questionably suggested against Providence as an evil, or indeed as a fact, except in a very lax sense, "that there is one event unto all?" But that he may not be thought, by thus arguing, to evade rather than encounter the difficulty, he enters into a more direct discussion of it; which we shall lay before our readers in his own words, to enable them to form their own opinion of the author's style and mode of reasoning.

"Permit me to suppose (no unreasonable postulate) that humanity is a system, for some wise reason, of supreme design, and necessary in the constitution of Nature. What does the objection demand? An abolition of general laws in this system; for there must be in general laws promiscuous events. But from the proposed innovation, what mischiefs would follow? In the first place, the destruction of order, with which vanishes at once every idea of economy and beauty in creation; its parts no longer simple and congruous; its movements no longer regular; its beings no longer determinate in agency, or specific in character. In the next place, an utter exclusion of certainty, with which vanish all the acquisitions of science, all the principles of art, all the comforts of life. Of causes and effects we know little, except their connexion; and while this connexion continues stable, whilst objects exhibit in general, with observable constancy on similar trials, similar appearances, the mariner pursues his course,

the husbandman commits his grain to the ground, the physician prescribes his drug, or the artist constructs his machine, anticipating respectively, with happy confidence, the accomplishment of his purpose from the same revolutions of the heavenly bodies, the same vicissitudes of seasons, the same action of mechanical and physical powers. But take away from the objects of the universe this unity of character; let them appear or act with fickle or lawless mutability; agriculture, medicine, pilotry, mechanism, all calculation, the whole process of induction, the whole force of analogy, the whole directory of experience, is precluded and cancelled: the pursuit of knowledge becomes vain toil, the application of it desperate diffidence; observation is without use, reflection without decision, provision for self-preservation without security, and solicitude without end or remedy.

"If such be the conceivable consequences of the projected alteration in the natural world, its inconveniences would not be less in the moral. Substitute in the regimen of the moral world particular laws for general, that is, success and disappointment, recompence and punishment, adjusted to actions and agents, with accurate and immediate discriminations, what would obviously result? In the first period of life, before the formation of moral character, under the common lot of original equality, either an utter suspension of every influencing principle, or distinctions without diversity, preferences without recommendations, and sufferings without demerit: in subsequent periods, a bar to the formation of moral character, that would operate universally. For under the dominion of Justice so awfully present, with aim perceivably extended for instant retribution, who would dare to reject her allurements, or brave her infliction? Would not the consequence be one determined course of conduct? Would not duty be so irresistibly connected with gain, as to leave no room for the indulgence of inclination, the growth of desert, and the display of disposition; for the proof of sincerity by resolution, of benevolence by disinterestedness, of faith by contentment: in short, for many exercises of virtue particularly exalting and perfecting man, particularly venerating and pleasing God?"

"It is now perhaps perceived, that general laws, from which arise indiscriminate events, in the administration of the world, carry with them a large and satisfactory consideration of benefit; and that therefore the objection which demands the reversal of them, demands an impropriety. Let us next see (still retaining the supposition, for the truth of which we have the pledge of Infinite

Wisdom, that there ought to be in the plan of nature such a being as man) whether it does not demand likewise an impossibility.

" 1. Man may be viewed individually or aggregately. As an individual, he may be considered as a creature; consequently subject to the government of his Creator, consequently accountable; endowed with powers and desires which imply a destination for futurity, consequently a probationer for the allotments of it. In this light then, without an occasional separation, in his preparatory state, between virtue and happiness, vice and misery, how is he to be disciplined and tried? Without imperfection, without difficulties to combat, crosses to bear, and temptations to resist, how are his capacities to be opened, his principles explored, his exertions and improvements ascertained?

" Individually likewise, on trial for a future destination, he is and must be a free agent; required to act with rectitude and with reason, directed by rules, and solicited by motives, but unconstrained in his choice, and unobstructed in his endeavours. Under this dispensation of moral freedom, it is not possible to conceive but that there must be irregular and traversing efforts, mixt means of pursuit, and mixt results of attainment, with every consequence of every passion or appetite excessively or misappliedly indulged; that licentiousness will sometimes rival innocence, dissimulation supplant merit, and fraud circumvent honesty, in the acquisition of pleasure, honour, or profit; in other words, that the bad will be found intermingled and interfering with the good, in the events of worldly gratification.

" But the survey of man merely as an individual, is curtailed, is unnatural. Let us rather consider him in his social capacity; and the impossibility that his fate should be otherwise than indiscriminate, will more evidently appear.

" Here he first offers as a member of a family, in a connexion of descent which fashions and fixes, independent of personal character, his constitution, estimation, and fortune. His parents are healthy or distempered, virtuous or dissolute, provident or negligent, affluent or necessitous. Is it possible, without a constant and universal prodigy of confusion, to stop the course of these influences? to prevent innocence from suffering, by the comprehension of an unfortunate relation, transferred malady or inconvenience, the affliction or humiliation of penury, the resumption of unjustly acquired property, the taint of luxury, the act of indiscretion, the languor of infirmity, or the blot of infamy?

" The transmissive casualties of domestic

connexion operate with farther extension in equalizing events. In the combination of a family the heart is variously touched, and powerfully moved by attachments. It shoots out, if I may so speak, numerous filaments, which fasten with growing force from familiarity to surrounding objects, and whatever affects these, communicates immediately with sensible vibration to the center. In other words, a great portion of human pleasures or pains is derivative, and acts by participation. What then would be the case, were respective differences and judicial distinctions to mark events? The wicked could not conceivably be blended with the good in intimate union, without deriving from their prosperity some joy, some service, or some relief; the good could not, if possessing affection or compassion, be perpetual witnesses to the visitations and exemplary chastisements of sinners, under their own roof, or in their own lineage, without grief, perhaps without injury too, by the loss of their utility. It would be impossible, in short, to punish all the wicked, with absolute harmlessness to all the good; or to reward all the good without communicating, in some degree, to some of the wicked a share of their felicity: but if so, the scheme of completely separating lots, without a complete separation of persons, defeats itself; and it remains to infer, that from the influence both of propagation in descent, and of conjunction by kindred, one event unto all is often inevitable.

" The social sphere of man next widens from the circumference of a family to that of a neighbourhood. Here he is linked and leagued in several dependencies of situation, employment, and interest. He breathes a common air with his associates, he eats of similar food, he pursues joint objects with them in callings, travels, enterprizes: shall, then, that which is noxious to some, prove at the same time salutary to others? Shall winds be at once favourable and adverse to the same voyagers? Shall famine and plenty, defeat and conquest, danger and safety, be found attendants on the same parties at the same instant?—Absurd!—Without an incessant accumulation of interfering miracles; without a perpetual and inconceivable inversion of natural causes and effects—Impossible!—It follows, therefore, that in the occurrences of our present relative and complex state, we cannot be divided and sorted by any precise canon of worth, but must partake a general fate of advantage or detriment, enjoyment or distress.

" But let us turn to the last, the highest view of man in his civil capacity, as connected with government. Here, again, discrimination still becomes impossible. For he is, in the first

first place, subject to the common fate of society, must encounter its dangers, and share its calamities; and in the next place, subject to its laws. These, however administered, intentionally place him on a ground of equality; liable to the same contingencies of treatment with his fellow-citizens: their office, as their use, is to direct universally, to redress impartially, and punish irrespectively. A grand object of their operation is property; of which they fix the title, and controul, as well as guard, the devolution; inducing in each concern an important effect for present consideration. The title of property does not, cannot reside, under the adjustment of human laws, in virtue or merit; but in inheritance, gift, purchase, or other honest mode of acquiring it: hence a plain consequence; that the indigent and the profligate may obtain, without exception, that affluence which they squander or misemploy; that the alienation of it may, at the same time, intercept from the innocent many enjoyments which they lose with regret; and oppress them with many conflicts which they do not deserve to suffer.

"Another similar consequence sometimes occurs from legal restraint on the devolution of property; by which a young expectant is suddenly, perhaps, in his advances to dignity and fortune, which he has birth to claim, and accomplishments to illustrate, stopped, and depressed to beggary; not for his own crime, but for that of his parent: a proceeding which compassion condemns as vindictive severity, but which political prudence defends, as expedient for terror, for effectual punishment, and for general safety. Whether expedient, however, or not, it hath in-

disputably a considerable influence (an influence without the dissolution of civil society unavoidable), in determining promiscuously "one event unto all."

Having thus amply examined the assimilation of mankind in the mingled disposal of present events, which had furnished the sceptic with a seemingly plausible objection, the author thinks himself warrantable in concluding, that the supposed ill effects of it are exaggerated, and that any alteration on every idea of man, whether separate or collective, is neither feasible nor expedient.

He hence takes occasion to recommend not only strict circumspection in our own conduct, but a tender reserve in judging of others, not making either example our rule of action, or good or bad fortune our test of character.

After so copious an extract, our limits will not permit us to analyse the remaining discourses; we can only in general observe, that they are written in the same nervous and forcible style; the principles on which the several arguments hinge are clearly laid down, and the inferences from them drawn in a concise and masterly manner. Truth, like beauty, needs not the ornaments of dress to set it off. The author, convinced of this, has not decorated his subject with the flowers of oratory, but trusted to its intrinsic worth for its success. Should the fastidious critic object that these Discourses contain little novelty, let him remember, that on subjects which have been so often, so fully, and so ably handled, little more remains to be done, than to place old thoughts in a new and striking point of view; and as far as so doing is intitled to praise, our author's claim is undisputable.

The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. By James Boswell, Esq. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

(Concluded from Page 344).

WE closed our last with hinting at the unamiable light in which Mr. Boswell has placed Dr. Johnson's behaviour to a learned and venerable clergyman of seventy-seven. "It was curious, says Mr. B. to see him and Dr. Johnson together.—Neither of them heard very distinctly; so each of them talked in his own way, and at the same time." After giving some instances of the Doctor's waspish contradiction, such as the Doctor would have resented in any other man; for, strange to tell, the good Doctor's *penchant* to contradict, even led him to nibble with orthodoxy itself;—Mr. Boswell (and he certainly was merry when he wrote it) gives the following ludicrous picture of the disputants: "During the time that Dr. Johnson was thus going on, the old Minister was standing with

his back to the fire, cresting up erect, pulling down the front of his perriwig, (which Mr. B. had before taken care, *suo more*, to inform us was black) and talking what a great man Leibnitz was. To give an idea of the scene would require a page with two columns, but it ought rather to be represented by two good players."—Surely, Mr. Boswell, your *glee* has overruled your piety! What a dispute on Dr. Clarke's leaning to the Arian system, and shutting one's eyes against the scriptures, to be represented by two good players! Do be consistent, Mr. Boswell; this may do very well in your convivial hours, with your *classical companion*, (as you call him) *Jack Wilson*; but it seems rather inconsistent with your kneeling with Dr. Johnson at your bedside, at your evening prayers.—"Here again,

(continues)

continues Mr. B. there was a double talking, each continuing to maintain his own argument, without hearing exactly what the other said." Mr. B. thus concludes the account of Mr. M'Lean, the venerable clergyman in the black wig, above mentioned: "He (i. e. Dr. J.) told me afterwards, he liked firmness in an old man, and was pleased to see Mr. M'Lean so orthodox; at his age it is too late (the Doctor's remark) for a man to be asking himself questions as to his belief."—*Too late!* We do not somehow like this expression; but justice to Dr. Johnson calls us to a view of his own account, in his own Tour, of this visit. The Doctor there does himself great credit by the warm and friendly manner in which he mentions Mr. M'Lean; he calls him one of the finest and most venerable old men he had ever seen, is highly pleased with his learning and orthodoxy, and in place of Mr. B's *too late* says, "at seventy-seven it is high time to be serious;" concluding with this characteristical sentence, which from the Doctor conveys the highest panegyric: "When I came away, I was sorry he was a Presbyterian."—Thus the Doctor, when he speaks for himself.

We have already expressed our indignation at the Doctor's miserable and contracted ideas of trade and the merchant, and cannot forbear to give the following extract, as it so fully confirms our former censure. "At breakfast I asked," says Mr. Boswell, "what is the reason that we are angry at a trader's having opulence?"—*Johnson*. "Why, Sir, the reason is, (though I don't undertake to prove that there is a reason) we see no qualities in trade that should entitle a man to superiority. We are not angry at a soldier's getting riches, because we see that he possesses qualities which we have not. If a man returns from a battle, having lost one hand, and with the other full of gold, we feel that he deserves the gold: we cannot think that a fellow, by sitting all day at a desk, is entitled to get above us."—*Boswell*. "But, Sir, may we not suppose a merchant to be a man of an enlarged mind, such as Addison in the *Spectator* describes Sir Andrew Freeport to have been?"—*Johnson*. "Why, Sir, we may suppose any fictitious character. We may suppose a philosophical day-labourer, who is happy in reflecting that, by his labour, he contributes to the fertility of the earth, and the support of his fellow creatures, but we find no such philosophical day-labourer. A merchant may, perhaps, be a man of an enlarged mind; but there is nothing in trade connected with an enlarged mind."

In a commercial nation like ours, erroneous and injurious ideas of trade ought carefully to be refuted. Let the Spaniard despise

trade, and remain in poverty and insignificance; but let the Englishman reap well-earned wealth and independence from the beneficial and honourable pursuits of it. In our Review of this work for March last, page 171, we gave our idea of the character, enlarged mind, and important pursuits of the great merchant; and shall here add, that the Doctor and his friend seem to have formed their ideas of such character on no better models than that of *Scotch Pedlars* and English *Hucksters*.—We find no such philosophical day-labourer, says the Doctor, "who is happy in reflecting that, by his labour, he contributes to the fertility of the earth, and to the support of his fellow creatures." We know not what to make of such *oraculous responses*, they are so egregiously wrong. We every where meet with the day-labourer who is happy in cultivating his master's farm or his own garden; or, in a word, in any labour; for, though he knows not the term, he has, in the strongest manner, the *philosophical* thought, that he is labouring for the support of his family and himself.—"There is nothing in trade connected with an enlarged mind." Good Heaven! had the Doctor never heard that Colonization in its embryo formation, in its infancy, growth and maturity, is principally the work of the merchant; a work which requires both zeal and wisdom, and every talent of an enlarged mind; a work in which the merchant is the most proper and best counsellor of Kings; and which verifies the expression of the Hebrew Prophet, when speaking of Tyre, "Her merchants are the Princes of the earth."

We have already observed, that Mr. Boswell and the Doctor, particularly the former, had great veneration for the feudal system. Let the following serve as a comment on that *admired* mode of government.

"I procured a horse," says Mr. B. "from one M'Ginnis, who ran along as my guide. The M'Ginnises are said to be a branch of the clan of M'Lean. Sir Allan had been told that this man had refused to send him some rum, at which the Knight was in great indignation. "You rascal! (said he) don't you know that I can hang you, if I please?"—Not adverting to the Chieftain's power over his clan, I imagined that Sir Allan had known of some capital crime that the fellow had committed, which he could discover, and so get him condemned; and said, "How so?"—"Why, (said Sir Allan) are they not all my people?"—Sensible of my inadvertency, and most willing to contribute what I could towards the continuation of feudal authority, "Very true," said I.—Sir Allan went on: "Refuse to send rum to me, you rascal! Don't you know that, if I order you
to

to go and cut a man's throat, you are to do it!"—"Yes, an't please your honour! and my own too, and hang myself too"—The poor fellow denied that he had refused to send the rum. His making these professions was not merely a pretence in presence of his Chief; for after he and I were out of Sir Allan's hearing, he told me, "Had he sent his dog for the rum, I would have given it: I would cut my bones for him."—It was very remarkable to find such an attachment to a Chief, though he had then no connection with the island, and had not been there for fourteen years.—Sir Allan, by way of upbraiding the fellow, said, "I believe you are a *Campbell*."

It is hard to determine, whether the low brutal tyranny of the Knight's disposition, or the hale abject soul of the wretch McGinnis, are most contemptible, and most unmanly. What an odious picture of the feudal times does the above exhibit!! Yet Mr. Boswell, in the midst of this shameful tale, calls his surprize at it "inadvertency," and says he was "most willing to contribute what *he* could towards the continuation of feudal authority."

The following passage is highly worthy of remark, as it throws light both on the Doctor's temper and taste.

"As we sat over our tea, Mr. Home's Tragedy of *Douglas* was mentioned. I put Dr. Johnson in mind, that once, in a coffee-house at Oxford, he called to old Mr. Sheridan, "How came you, Sir, to give Home a gold medal for writing that foolish play?" and desired Mr. Sheridan to shew ten good lines in it. He did not insist they should be together; but that there were not ten good lines in the whole play. He now persisted in this. I endeavoured to defend that pathetic and beautiful tragedy, and repeated the following passage:

—————"Sincerity,
"Thou first of virtues! let no mortal
leave
"Thy onward path, although the earth
should gape,
"And from the guish of hell destruction
cry,
"To take dissimulation's winding way."

Johnson. "That will not do, Sir. Nothing is good but what is consistent with truth or probability, which this is not. Juvenal, indeed, gives us a noble picture of inflexible virtue:

"*Esse bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem.*
"*Integer: ambiguae si quando citabere testis,*
"*Incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet, ut sis*
"*Falsus, et admoto dicet perjuris lauro,*

"*Summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori,*
"*Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas."*

"He repeated the lines with great force and dignity; then added, "And after this comes Johnny Home, with his *earth gaping*, and his *destruction crying*:—Pooh!"

But, neither Mr. Boswell's injudicious selection of a turgid rant, nor the Doctor's ready contrast of a much superior passage from Juvenal, afford proof that the Douglas is "a foolish play." The Spanish proverb says, he that has glass windows of his own, should take care how he throws stones. Dr. Johnson has written a Tragedy named *Irene*. The Douglas has its faults. The part of Lord Raodulph is poor enough, and Glenalvon is a gross and clumsy villain, destitute of the fine natural touches which characterise an Iago and a Zanga. Glenalvon's *real* love too, is preposterous; for if the mother of a youth of eighteen might be supposed an object of love, her unmanly melancholy, thus upbraided by her husband,

—————These black weeds
Express the wonted colour of thy mind,
For ever dark and dismal. Seven long
years
Are past, since we were join'd by sacred
ties:
Clouds all the while have hung upon thy
brow,
Nur broke, nor parted by one gleam of
joy—

is certainly enough to cure, and not calculated to kindle an amorous flame. Yet, with all these blemishes, the characters of the mother and son, and even that of Norval, the old shepherd, have such exquisite strokes, and the two former such tender interest, and such sublime simplicity of pure nature, that the blemishes are not perceived; and the Douglas will be a favourite play, while the truth of nature is relished on the English stage. But *Irene*, all on stilts, is the very reverse of the natural simplicity and unfeeling tenderness of the Douglas. Dr. Johnson's *forte* was *studied* declamation; Mr. Home's, in the Douglas, (though sparing enough of it in his other works) is the pure voice of feeling nature, and unadorned poetry.

We now come to mention what, in our opinion, is the best and most delicately written part of all Mr. Boswell's book; we mean the interviews between his father, a venerable Scottish Judge, and Dr. Johnson. He tells us his father was as sanguine a Whig and Presbyterian as the Doctor was a Tory and Church of England man (*High Church*, Mr. B. should have said): That he was afraid some rude contest might arise from such different principles.

"I was

"I was very anxious," says he, "that all should be well; and begged of my friend to avoid three topics, as in which they differed very widely: Whiggism, Presbyterianism, and—Sir John Pringle. He said courteously, "I shall certainly not talk on subjects which I am told are disagreeable to a gentleman under whose roof I am; especially, I shall not do so to your father."

Yet, notwithstanding this fair promise of good manners, we soon find that Dr. Johnson was still Dr. Johnson. The venerable Judge and the reverend Doctor came to a collision, as Mr. Boswell calls it. "If I recollect right," says he, "the contest began while my father was shewing him his collection of medals; and Oliver Cromwell's coin unfortunately introduced Charles the First, and Toryism. They became exceedingly warm, and violent, and I was very much distressed by being present at such an altercation between two men, both of whom I revered; yet I durst not interfere. It would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the public; and therefore I suppress what would, I dare say, make an interesting scene in this dramatic sketch."

Here, within a few pages of its conclusion, we shall finish our tour through Mr. Boswell's entertaining and truly curious book. As we observed in our first remarks upon it,* it certainly abounds with many most original strokes of the *outré*, and with others of a more reprehensible nature. We are pleased with the delicacy with which he suppresses the detail of the quarrel between his father and the Doctor, which, from the hints he gives, seems to have been rude and outrageous enough. Mr. Boswell says well, when he thus expelles himself: "It would certainly be very unbecoming in me to exhibit my honoured father and my respected friend, as intellectual gladiators, for the entertainment of the public." But, was his father the only person on earth that common decency, in reporting conversation, was due to? To the Doctor himself, at other times to many others, he seems to have thought that nothing was due. Indeed, he has no method to blunt the edge of complaint, for he has taken the same freedoms with himself. But still that is no true apology; for if a man is willing to publish his own absurdities, that is no reason why he should lay before the public what may give uneasiness, and, perhaps, be even injurious to others. Besides, it is a fact well known, that there is a vast difference between a thing said in company, where the

sout ensemble of manner and occasion, and even the humour the company were in, are entirely lost when reported to another company even the next day. And after all, the second-hand reporter only gives it through the medium of his own conceptions: and hence it frequently happens, nay, can hardly miss happening, that the same conversation reported by different people, has a very different appearance. This observation is strongly verified on the very subject before us. Mrs. Piozzi and Mr. Boswell have little tales of the Doctor in common; but though they mostly tend to confirm each other in the substance, the features and the impression made by them are different. Duelling, it is said, preserves good manners among the great; but were Boswell's and Piozzi's method of laying every thing they hear before the world adopted, we cannot think it would tend to the freedom, the gaiety, the pleasure of conversation, the very spirit of which consists in the idea that you are only speaking to the present circle, and not before the awful tribunal of the public. But if the practice of Mr. Boswell be thus unfriendly to conversation, a higher charge, we deem, yet remains against it; that of raking up the weaknesses of a great character, and spreading them before the public, particularly if that character was the celebrated champion of christianity and morality. Whatever Mr. Boswell may think, he has lessened his friend in the eyes of the public, and the disciples of infidelity and Home are highly delighted at the weak superstitions and terrors, or rather horrors of death, that possessed the great mind of Dr. Johnson. What service would that man do the world, who raked up all the human frailties that have adhered to the most exalted characters, either for science, wisdom or virtue? No work could be more agreeable and comfortable to the profligate and the worthless. Such anecdotes, it is well known, are consolation to the depraved and abandoned; and surely

—————if departed ghosts

Are e'er permitted to review this world—

that of the Doctor, whatever it thought in its embodied state, will owe little thanks for many parts of his memorialist's work. We now conclude with recommending to Mr. Boswell, to avoid the evil tendencies we have been careful in pointing out; and, at the same time, to preserve the vivacity and pleasantness of narrative which we admire in the work before us, in his promised life of Dr. Johnson, which, we hear, is in forwardness for the press.

A Short Address to the Public, on the Pay of the British Army, by an Officer. 8vo. 1s. Stockdale. 1786.

THIS pamphlet forcibly and feelingly pleads the cause of both officers and soldiers, particularly those who continue in the kingdom, and are of course deprived of the advantages enjoyed by garrisons abroad, the king's provision.

The pay of the army, our author remarks, is exactly the same it was at the Revolution, at which period it probably might be sufficient at least to procure the immediate necessities of life, but for which purpose at present, from the influx of wealth, and the consequent diminution of the value of money, it is by no means adequate. A proportional rise in the price of their commodities, their manufactures, and their wages, has compensated to the husbandman, the weaver, and the shopkeeper, for the increase of the value of the necessities of life, while the poor soldier, and indeed he might have added the *poor curate* are left in *statu quo*.

The subaltern officer is in a worse predicament

than the private soldier; his pay being equally inadequate to his subsistence, with the accumulated expence arising from the necessity of preserving appearances.

The rank of lieutenant-colonel, our author observes, is seldom attained under 30 years service, and then produces only 311. 2s. Is there, continues he, any other trade or profession in which a man can have employed 30 years to so little advantage?—We are sorry again to refer him to the church, in which many a deserving man has lingered out twice 30 years as a subaltern, without ever obtaining more than the *stipend* of 300l. per annum, though equally obliged to preserve appearances.

To alleviate the distresses of the private men, our Author proposes allowing each man 1½ lb. of bread daily, which he calculates might be done for about 45,000l. a year; and farther adds, he has a plan to augment the pay of the officers, which would not exceed 60,000l. per annum.

Impress of Seamen. Considerations on its Legality, Policy, and Operation; applicable to the Motion intended to be made in the House of Commons on Friday the 12th of May, 1786, by William Pulteney, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

THE love of Liberty is universally implanted in the mind of Man; it is therefore surprising, that in this kingdom, where it is supposed to have taken deeper root than elsewhere, a practice so utterly repugnant to its very principles, a practice which the most urgent situation of affairs can barely justify, should, notwithstanding the many proposals offered to the legislature to remedy so glaring an evil, be still suffered to exist. The Author, strongly impressed with this idea, strenuously recommends with the most liberal spirit the abolition of a custom replete with oppression, and disgraceful to the feelings of humanity. After painting in the liveliest colours the innumerable hardships it is productive of, and shewing that, independent of these, the great expence attending it infinitely outweighs its supposed utility, when compared with the other plans suggested to supersede a mode of raising men so repugnant to every idea of freedom, he proceeds to point out the following particular inconveniencies to which this practice may hereafter be exposed.

“Circumstances,” he observes, “have arisen since the late war, which place the impress in a new point of view, and which require a very mature consideration. — These are the alterations in the political situation of the kingdom with respect to Europe. Mac.

Ireland and America; from both of which we derived a very considerable part of our naval strength. With respect to the former, this change of political circumstances must affect the impress, both in its principle and operation. The latter may in some degree, as far as example can induce, make against the principle; for surely in America an impress can never be supposed to take place; but be that as it may, it will certainly prove a material obstacle in its operations. The recognition of America as a separate state, totally independent of this kingdom, places the natives of that country in the same situation with those of any other foreign state; for thousands of seamen may, by intercourse between America and Great Britain, be at different times in the latter during a future war. If any impress takes place, how are the Americans to be distinguished by officers upon that service? or rather, how are they to disprove the assertion of any man they are attempting to impress, who declares himself to be an American; the similarity being so great in their figure, complexion, language, manners, and habits, as to render it impossible to distinguish the one from the other? — Is it because he cannot produce a register of his baptism, that you can pronounce him an Englishman? or can any one for want of that, or other sufficient evidence, compel

compel him to serve ; or pass any law which shall place him under the necessity of producing it, any more than you would a native of France, Spain, or Holland ? Does not this circumstance present the certainty of a constant scene of confusion, an opening left for every British seaman who is not absolutely known, or by some peculiarity evidently distinguished, to take advantage of, and thereby

avoid the service ? " These, added to many other arguments which might be brought to prove the illegality of impressing men, which militates against every principle of the constitution, will, we hope, induce those in power to do away a custom which has not even the villainous plea of necessity for its defence.

Inferior Politics, with an Appendix, containing a Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt. By Hewling Luson, of the Navy-Office. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Bladon.

IN this tract, which is by no means deficient of merit, though written in too declamatory a style, the Author exhibits the causes of that wretchedness and profligacy which exist among the poor in London and its vicinity ; the defects in the present system both of parochial and penal laws, from which the increase of robbery and other crimes result ; and points out the means of redressing these public grievances.

In his opinion, the obliging every parish to maintain the poor residing in it at the time they become chargeable, would be attended with many advantages : it would not only be a means of saving the poor wretches themselves the numberless inconveniencies attending removals to distant places of abode, but would likewise prevent much litigation about disputable settlements, introduce a spirit of parochial economy, and relieve the public from that swarm of beggars that now infest the streets, under the pretence of not being able to apply to the parish where they are for relief. He would have the money collected for the maintenance of the poor, amounting to the amazing sum of near three millions, lodged in the hands of Government, or in proper persons appointed by it, for the purpose of taking care of the poor, and preventing its being embezzled or misapplied. The necessity of some steps being taken, will appear from the following melancholy truths :

" On a moderate calculation," says our author, " it may be computed, that, at least, one-eighth part of the immense sum annually levied on the inhabitants of London and its environs for the maintenance of the poor, is expended in feasting the collectors and their adherents, and other misapplications and impositions to which the public is liable ; for heavy and arbitrary fines are levied on those, who, disdaining to abet a species of robbery they are unable to prevent, refuse to serve with such unworthy colleagues. Parish-offices are usually performed by a junto of mercenary tradesmen and mechanics, who, not content with expending the money with

which they are entrusted in their luxurious and extravagant entertainments, make it the principal business of those meetings to contrive unnecessary plans of parochial expence, of which themselves are to be the projectors, the comptrollers, the operators, and the paymasters."

To those who think this estimate of parochial gluttony and impositions too high, the following fact, which, the author says, can be established by incontestible evidence, is submitted :

" In a parish not many miles from London, the inhabitants paid, in the year 1783, as a composition for repairing the highways, upwards of 120*l.* of which sum 75*l.* were proved to have been spent in different entertainments, at the same time that some of the roads in that parish were not only impassable, but a nuisance to the inhabitants who had houses contiguous to them, and who paid their part of the composition. But then the reader is requested to remember, that these were not *high-ways*, but *by-ways* ; and therefore it could not be supposed the surveyors would make a *misapplication* of the public money, by laying out any part of it in mending them."

Mr. Luson next proceeds to consider our penal laws, which he wishes to have revised and amended, as in their present state they are in many instances, he thinks, not only inconvenient but absurd.

Capital punishments he is desirous of confining to murder, burglary, forgery, robberies attended with wanton cruelty, and unnatural crimes. Instead of transporting those convicted of lesser offences, he would have them confined for a time, proportioned to their crimes, in penitentiary houses, erected for that purpose, and made to work ; the surplus of the produce of their labour, after defraying the expences of their own maintenance, to go towards supporting their families ; and, if not sufficient for the purpose, the deficiency to be provided by the state, in order to prevent such families from being further corrupted. The author has added many

many observations equally judicious, and proposed many alterations meriting attention.—*Sic omnia*—it would have been well—but

his plan for reducing the national debt is an additional proof that *non omnia possumus omnes*.

An Enquiry into the Influence which Enclosures have had upon the Population of England. By the Rev. J. Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex. 8vo. 1s. Richardson.

THE Reverend Enquirer strenuously combats the opinion of Dr. Price, who persists in maintaining that inclosures are inimical to population, notwithstanding the respectable testimonies that have been repeatedly given on the other side of the question. In farther confirmation of these testimonies, and to bring the matter to a clear issue, Mr. Howlett procured a list of the Enclosure Bills from the Journals of the House of Commons, by which he found, to his great surprize, that between the years 1750 and 1781 they amounted to near a thousand. He then wrote to the Clergy of the enclosed parishes, but did not receive answers from above ninety. From these, however, he has formed a table, and compared these parishes with others not recently enclosed.

In this calculation he has not, for self-evident reasons, included the large manufacturing towns. From this table, which includes two classes of parishes, 89 that have been lately enclosed, and 490 not lately enclosed, it appears that the recently enclosed parishes have vastly the advantage of the others.

"The baptisms," says our author, "in the 89 parishes of the former description, during the five years beginning with the year 1760, to the baptisms during the five years beginning with 1775 or 1776, are nearly as 100 to 121; whereas in the 490 of the latter, for the same periods respectively, the advance is only as 100 to 109; that is, the enclosures are increased more than one-sixth, the non-inclosures scarcely one-tenth. This is surely little less than absolute demonstration of the point in question—the influence of enclosures upon the population of the kingdom, and that so far from having diminished, they have increased it. It is also to be observed, that the increase from hence arising, is certainly greater than here appears; because those enclosures which converted arable to pasture, must have lessened the employment of the inhabitants, and, of course, their number, in the several parishes in which they respectively took place, and proportionably augmented and employed those in parishes where enclosures had not taken place."

The Anticipation of the Review of the Horse-Guards, &c. By Timothy Twaddle, Esq. Poet-Laureat to the Troops. 4to. 1s. Stockdale, 1786.

THIS Laureat, whose poetical claims to that dignity are not remarkably well founded, possesses, however, a tolerable share of humour, which he exercises pretty freely at the expence of his patrons, the officers of the horse-guards. The following extract from the dedication may serve as a specimen.

"To the Officers of the Horse-Guards, &c.

"My worthy patrons,

"I have often perplexed myself in endeavouring to trace out the origin of an appellation so frequently applied to your corps, I mean *that of unfortunate gentlemen*. I never have been happy enough to meet with a single satisfactory answer to the numberless enquiries I have made on the subject; and probably might have remained eternally in the dark, but for one of those lucky incidents that throw a sudden light upon a question, which perhaps has been the object of an endless and fruitless investigation. Casting my eye by

chance on a passage in an old author, I saw the mystery instantly cleared up. As it is in a language which it would be shamefully pedantic for you to understand, I submit the following literal translation to your perusal.

"Long * before Agamemnon † commanded at Troy,

While Nestor was yet but a snivelling boy,
There were many Horse-guards-men who
liv'd and who dy'd,

But of whom we know little or nothing beside;

They were all as brave fellows, I'll venture to say,

As e'er you should see in a fair summer's day;
Tho' this we must guess, for we never
could know it,

Because they ne'er thought of employing a Poet."

"These gentlemen were, as you see, at *that* day, in the same predicament as you

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona, &c.

† A Colonel of the Horse-Guards.

H h h 2

have

have found yourselves at *this*. The relieving you from this *unfortunate* situation is the object of the following essay."

Mr. Twaddle accordingly proceeds to anticipate the important day,

"When the squadrons, impatient of longer delay,

"The call to Blackheath, and to glory, obey."

The Soldiers and Sailors Friend; an Appeal to the People of Great-Britain. By Thomas Martyn. 8vo. 1s. Debrett. 1786.

EVERY plan that tends to relieve the distresses of the unfortunate, from whatever cause they arise, merits the attention of the humane; but when those distresses originate, if we may be permitted the expression, in the service of our country, as is the case of the unhappy maimed soldiers and seamen, the objects of our benevolent author's pamphlet, their claim to assistance and relief is doubly cogent. To accomplish so laudable a purpose, Mr. Martyn proposes levying a tax on the inhabitants of all houses of above the rent of 21. per annum; the lowest class to pay two shillings, the highest eight shillings a-year. From this tax none are to be exempted but minors, apprentices, and servants. Lodgers in houses paying more than 30l. a-year rent, to pay four shillings; the payments to be made quarterly, and every principal of a family giving in a fraudulent ac-

count of the numbers of which their family consists, to forfeit twenty pounds.

The produce of this tax our author estimates at 200,000l. in England, and 20,000l. in Ireland; a fund sufficient to allow eleven thousand men, in addition to those already provided for by Government, an annuity from 10l. to 20l. each. Such a provision, in their old age, for those who had spent the vigour of their youth in the service of the public, would, he thinks, be a means of greatly facilitating the raising recruits in time of war, and tend to render the odious custom of impressing men unnecessary. He likewise wishes this provision might be made to extend to sailors in the Merchant's service.—We heartily approve of this humane and laudable scheme; but, over-burthened as we are already, we see but little prospect of its being adopted.

A genuine Narrative of Facts which led to the Murder of Patrick Randall M'Donnel, Esq. near Castabar, in the Kingdom of Ireland; for which George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. now stands indicted. Containing the principal Incidents of Mr. Fitzgerald's Life, so far as relates to his Original Dispute with the deceased, &c. By an Impartial Hand. 8vo. 1s. Debrett.

THIS pamphlet is evidently written in defence of Mr. Fitzgerald. The unfortunate predicament in which he now stands, is here attributed to the disputes which had long subsisted between him and his late father, in consequence of the latter's flagrant partiality to his younger son Charles. The deceased, M'Donnel, appears to have rendered himself extremely obnoxious to Mr. F——, by officiously interfering in these family-quarrels, and taking a decided part against him. "He acted," we are told, "as an incendiary at the head of the tenantry, to keep the lawful claimant out of his right, and to bar him from the possession of his undoubted fortune; augmenting his distresses, and those of his virtuous mother, at least as far as his

advice and active influence could extend." These provocations, though great, cannot, however, justify Mr. F——'s behaviour. The unnatural conduct of the parent may excite the son to our pity, but it can say nothing in defence of his violence. The following account of that part of Ireland where this blood-busines was transacted, is very alarming. "There is not," says the writer, "any such thing as either law or police. The whole province of Connaught, the county of Sligo excepted, is in as wretched a state of barbarism and bigotry as it was two centuries ago; nor can any man of property live any longer in peace there, than whilst he has a faction or the military to support him in his legal possessions."

Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; from the French of Mr. Le Grand. 2 vols. 6s. Egerton. 1786.

MR. Le Grand's motive for collecting and translating the Tales contained in these volumes, appears to have been a desire to investigate truth, and an ardent zeal for the reputation of his country. Actuated by

this principle, he has been indefatigable in removing the rubbish of seven centuries, to discover the boundaries of literary property, and to detect the encroachments of other nations, particularly of the Italians, on his own,

own; and has wrested the stolen trophies from the brows of their fabulists, and replaced them on the heads of his own countrymen.

"These Tales," says the Translator, "present an interesting picture of the manners and customs of the earlier ages, and are calculated to describe the ordinary transactions of private life. The opinions, prejudices, superstitions, customs, turn of conversation, mode of courtship, all are to be found in them, and in them alone."

The manners which they exhibit, he acknowledges, are not always so chaste and decent as might be wished; and the expressions are frequently of the most disgusting coarseness. This he attributes to the simplicity of the times, the spirit of libertinism not having then invented those ingenious circumlocutions, which, by half concealing it, renders the sin more seducing. He, however, thinks he should be no less culpable as a translator in altering them, than as an author in conceiving them. But he promises the respect due to the reader shall not be forgotten, nor any improper or indecent expression admitted. He has, accordingly, entirely suppressed some tales, and expunged the licentious passages from others; yet, after all, many of them are still sufficiently loose. We have selected the following as a specimen:

THE NORMAN BACHELOR.

ON the year that *Acre** was taken, a pleasant adventure happened in Normandy. A bachelor† of that province had one morning nothing for his dinner‡ but a halfpenny loaf. To make his scanty meal the more palatable, he went into a tavern and called for a pennyworth of wine. The master of the house, who was a man of rough and boorish manners, came and presented to the gentleman, with great rudeness, the liquor in a cup; and in handing it to him, spilt near half of it on the floor. To complete his insolence, he observed to him, "you are going to be a rich man, Mr. Bachelor; for liquor spilt is a sign of good luck."

To break out into a rage against so contemptible a brute, would have been beneath a gentleman: the Norman took his measures with better management, and more address. He had still a half-penny remaining in his

purse; he gave it to the tavern-keeper, and desired to have a piece of cheese to eat with his bread. The vintner takes it with a sneering air, and goes to the cellar to bring what was required. The bachelor, during the absence of the vintner, goes to the wine cask, turns the cock, and lets the wine run out upon the floor. The other, on his return, finding his wine running out and overflowing the room, quickly makes up to the barrel, and having stopped the cock, rushes upon the Norman, and seizes him by the collar, vowing vengeance for the loss of his wine. The Norman, however, being the stronger, raises the other by the middle, and throws him among the bottles, a great number of which are broken, and proceeds to inflict the merited chastisement, till he is interrupted by the entry of some neighbours.

The affair was notwithstanding carried before the sovereign, Count Henry. The vintner spoke first, and demanded reparation of his damage. The prince, before he condemned the knight, asked him what he had to urge in his defence. The latter then related the affair exactly as it had fallen out, and concluded with saying: "Sire, this man assured me, that wine spilt portended good fortune, and that, having wasted half my measure, he had put me into a fair way to become a rich man. Gratitude demanded a return on my part, and as I did not chuse to be put down in generosity, I spilled him half a tun."

All the courtiers applauded the conduct and the declaration of the bachelor. The Count himself laughed heartily, and dismissed both parties, saying that what was spilt could not be gathered up again.

THE TWO TRADESMEN AND THE CLOWN.

TWO traders were proceeding on a pilgrimage. A country-man, who was prosecuting the same journey, having joined them on the road, they agreed to travel together, and to make a joint stock of their provisions. But when arrived within a day's journey of the holy place, it was almost wholly expended, so that they had nothing left but a little flour barely sufficient to make a small cake. The perfidious traders entered into a plot together to cheat their companion of his share, and, from his stupid air, imagined they could

* This town was taken by Philip Augustus, and Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1191.

† A bachelor meant, in the days of Chivalry, a probationary knight, or one between that degree and an esquire. It was also used to signify a poor gentleman, and in that sense it is here to be taken.

‡ It was the custom then to dine at ten o'clock in the morning, and to sup at five in the afternoon. Thus in the story of *Lanval*, we hear of a company going out *after supper* and walking *till night*.

dupe him without difficulty. "We must come to some agreement," said one of the citizens. "What will not assuage the hunger of three, may satisfy a single person, and I vote that it be allotted to one of us only. But that each may have a fair chance, I propose that we all three lie down and fall asleep, and that the bread may be the lot of him, who, on awaking, shall have had the most curious dream."

The other citizen, as we may readily suppose, approved vastly this suggestion. The countryman also signified his approbation, and pretended to give completely into the snare. They then made the bread, put it on the fire to bake, and lay down. But our tradesmen were so much fatigued with their journey, that without intending it, they fell soon into a profound slumber. The clown, more cunning, waited only this opportunity; got up without noise, went and ate the bread, and then composed himself to rest.

Soon after one of the citizens awaked, and calling to his companions; "Friends," said he, "listen to my dream. I thought myself transported by two angels into Hell. For a long time they kept me suspended over the

abyss of everlasting fire. There, I was a witness to the torments of the damned."—"And I," said the other, "dreamed that the gates of Heaven were opened to me. The arch-angels Michael and Gabriel, after raising me up into the sky, carried me before the throne of God. There was I a spectator of his glory"—And then the dreamer began to recount the wonders of Paradise, as the other had of the infernal abodes.

The country man, mean while, though he heard perfectly well what they said, pretended to be still asleep. They went to rouse him from his slumber; when he, affecting the surprize of a man suddenly disturbed from rest, cried out, "What is the matter?" "Why it is only your fellow-travellers. What! do you not recollect us? Come, arise, and inform us of your dream." "My dream? Oh! I have had a very droll one, and one that I am sure will afford you some diversion. When I saw you both carried away, the one to Heaven, the other to Hell, I thought that I had lost you for ever. I then got up, and as I expected never to see you more, I went and demolished the loaf."

Consolation to the Mourner, and Instruction both to Youth and Old Age, from the early Death of the Righteous; in two Discourses. By Samuel Cooper, D. D. Minister of Great Yarmouth. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Robinson and Becket.

FROM the multifarious productions contained in this volume, it appears that the Doctor was not satisfied with informing the world of his daughter's perfections; it was likewise necessary to be told, that the Doctor, who had published several tracts, is one of "the best and most revered of men;" that his wife "is the most angelic of women," (now the daughter is dead) and has written a novel; and that his son is "equal to his sister in excellence," and has composed an elegy; so that there never was before such a divine and learned family. But the Editor is not so totally absorbed in their praises, as to forget expatiating upon the merit of his own compositions; for he kindly tells us, not only what he has, but what he intends publishing; and, according to his account, never author was so successful. He has "overturned from the foundation the visionary edifice" erected by Bishop Warburton, in his *Divine Legation*; but notwithstanding the fabric is *entirely destroyed*, he still intends, whenever a new edition of that work is printed, that his work shall attend it.

The Doctor is shocked at the numberless errors he has discovered in the famous Locke; but as he only mentions "one of the slightest," we may suppose the others will be animad-

verted upon in some future production. Many people will think that these learned men might have been treated with less arrogance and contempt; but to "hint a fault and hesitate dislike," would betray a poor-ness of spirit which this literary *Bobadil* has no idea of. Yet, from his preface, we rather suspect that his former works have not escaped censure, and that he has been condemned for that "bigotry in learning," "inanity of sentiment," and "puerility of declamation," which he now imputes to others. Nor does he seem to treat his flock, at Yarmouth, with greater decorum; for, forgetting the politeness with which St. Paul addresses his heathen audience when he appeared before *Agrippa*, he tells his congregation, (though the Worshipful Corporation was present) that they had never reflected upon "what they must do to be saved." Perhaps they believe in works of *supererogation*, and rely upon the *superabundant* merits of their *pious pastor* and his family to supply their deficiency in religious attainments.

But to return to the *avowed* subject of the work. The Doctor says, his daughter "was so perfect, that no trials were necessary to prepare her for Heaven."—A bold assertion!—"She was adorned with every moral

moral virtue, every Christian grace, and altogether refined from every the least alloy of any earthly foible or human frailty!" Surely he here deals not a little in the hyperbole!—There never was but *one* person upon earth that deserved such encomiums.

In those pages where the Doctor defines the difference between *appetite* and *passions*,

we could think of nothing but Uncle Toby's *smoke-jack*.

This miscellaneous volume is dedicated, *without* permission, to the Bishop of Norwich. The Doctor feared his *humility*, we think the prelate's *good sense*, would have prevented so fulsome an address being made public.

Transactions in India, containing a History of the British Interests in Indostan, during a Period of near Thirty Years; distinguished by two Wars with France, several Revolutions and Treaties of Alliance, the Acquisition of an extensive Territory, and the Administration of Governor Hastings. 8vo. 6s. J. Debrett. 1786.

THIS *Historian* is evidently no friend of Mr. Hastings: if that Gentleman, however, has no more formidable adversaries to encounter, he has not much to fear. The author has proved beyond contradiction the truth of the observation, "that paper, pens, and ink, with the manual capacity of using them, are sufficient to write a book."—Should any reader doubt the truth of this assertion, the following specimen may convince him.

"Emulation is one of the most forcible and *operative* principles in states and individuals. Man in his *social* and *solitary* capacity is the *artificer* of man. But it is still one of the most important desiderata in *morals* or

politics, whether this master-spring in his nature be ultimately beneficial to the species; or whether, on the whole, *its best* are not greatly overbalanced by its *worst* consequences.

"The history of the two rival nations, which eminently exemplifies, at the same time that it approaches nearest to a decision of this point, is *that* of France and England.

"This ancient and prevailing characteristic in the genius of each, has *oftener than once* portended the destruction of both."

Need we *oftener than once* repeat, that such a writer, instead of commencing historian, is hardly fit—"to chronicle small-beer."

Two Letters, addressed to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, for obtaining an equal System of Taxation, and for reducing the National Debt. By P. Barfoot, Esq. 8vo. 1s. Debrett, 1786.

IN these Letters, Mr. Barfoot, by comparing the proportion of taxes paid by tradesmen and farmers, shews that the latter bear a much greater share of the burthen than the former. In order to relieve them, he recommends a variety of substitutes for some of the present taxes which bear hard upon them, and wishes to transfer the load to the backs of those who are well able to bear it—the pluralists and dignitaries of the church.—These, he thinks, "might with pleasure

give back one tenth of their tythe;" and to make it quite palatable to them, he wishes, instead of calling it a tax, to have it termed a *free gift*. His second letter contains a plan for paying off the National Debt, somewhat similar to that proposed by Lord Newhaven, by abolishing all the present taxes, and substituting an impost which will produce considerably more, but by being more equally divided be less oppressive to individuals.

A Narrative of the Death of Captain James Cook; in which are added some Particulars concerning his Life and Character, and Observations respecting the Introduction of the Venereal Disease into the Sandwich Islands. By David Samwell, Surgeon of the Discovery. 4to. 2s. 6d. Robinsons. 1786.

THE Author of this Narrative is of opinion that the event of Captain Cook's death has not been so explicitly related as the importance of it required. The public opinion having attributed that unfortunate affair in some measure to rashness or over-confidence in the Captain, Mr. Samwell thinks it a duty the friends of the deceased owe to his character, to relate the whole affair candidly and fully, in order to remove such a

supposition, injurious to Captain Cook's memory, who was no less distinguished for his caution and prudence than for his eminent abilities and undaunted resolution. This account seems to transfer the blame on an officer who was present at the fatal catastrophe, which is attributed to a want of timely exertions in those who were in the boats. The Author however with great candour observes, that it is a painful task,

task, "to be obliged to notice circumstances, which seem to reflect upon the character of any man. A strict regard to truth, however, compelled me to the insertion of these facts, which I have offered merely as facts, without

presuming to connect with them any comment of my own: esteeming it the part of a faithful historian, "to extenuate nothing, nor set down ought in malice."

An authentic Account of Forgeries and Frauds of various Kinds, committed by that most consummate Adept in Deception Charles Price, otherwise Patch, many Years a Lottery-Office-Keeper in London and Westminster; who, to avoid an ignominious Death, destroyed himself in Tottil-fields Bridewell, on the 24th of January, 1786. 8vo. Kearsley.

THESE extraordinary memoirs strongly evince the truth of the adage, that honesty is the best policy. Had the unfortunate object of them, who certainly possessed extraordinary talents, instead of perverting them to the worst of uses, exercised his abilities in a proper line, he might have lived an ornament to society, entitled to praise not only for his sagacity and prudence, but for a fortitude which might have done honour to a

good cause, but, in the present instance, served only to put a miserable end to a mis-spent life. The style of this pamphlet shews plainly that the author has consulted a lately published *Classical Dictionary*. If the same statute were in force against disfiguring the King's English, as is against defacing the coin, the editor would stand in need of all Price's disguises to avoid succeeding him in his quondam apartments in Tottil-fields.

An Authentic Narrative of Miss Fanny Davies, the celebrated modern Amazon, who received Sentence of Death at Chelmsford Assizes, for stealing above 1250l. in Money and Notes from Mr. Wigglesworth. 8vo. Jameson. 1786.

TO this Authentic Narrative, which may serve as an excellent companion for the former article to adorn the libraries of the cu-

rious, we can only apply the countryman's translation of Queen Anne's motto, *semper eadem—woise and woise*.

Elegia scripta in Sepulchreto Rustico, Latine reddita, A. J. Wright. Cui subjiciuntur alia Poemata. Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, translated into Latin. To which other Poems are added. 4to. Lewis. 1786.

THIS translation is equally entitled to praise for its fidelity and elegance. Mr. Wright, in his preface, defends his original from the severe and unjust reflections cast on him by the late Dr. Johnson, and considers the liberties that gentleman has taken with the character of Mr. Gray and others, either from prejudice or pique, as blenishes to his own reputation. The other poems are miscellaneous, and much above mediocrity. His address to the ladies, in defence of those fair-ones who have unhappily deviated from the path of virtue, and fallen victims to artful seduction, is both spirited and pathetic, tho' some of the expressions are rather uncouth.

Ye fair whom kinder fate hath safely led
Thro' slipp'ry youth, through paths with snares
 bespread,

Spare, I beseech, the miserable race,
Cease to entail indelible disgrace;

Forbear such *hard mouth'd* virtue to display,
Nor give to hooting infamy a prey. [stand,
How rare unhurt can bright-ey'd Beauty
Or fair-fac'd Youth take Virtue by the hand,
Passion scarce e'er confirms cold Wisdom's
 choice;

And Pleasure seldom echoes Reason's voice.

What tho' your virgin form no stain
disgrac'd;

No random Hercules by stealth embrac'd;
For you a parent's caution mark'd the way,
From her fond bosom never went to stray.
Poor Thais knew no guardian to controul
The madd'ning tumults of her rising soul;
No training hand the tender plant to
 rear,

And teach th' unpractis'd Innocent to fear.
Her; ardent youths in amorous swarms ca-
 ress'd,

And to complaisance long and warmly press'd;
You, unattended, ever pass'd along
Safe and unheeded by the wanton throng.
A beauteous face (too apt to lead astray)
Seduc'd the thoughtless wand'rer from the
 way;

Nature in you no fatal charms bestow'd,
No eyes that sparkled, and no cheeks that
 glow'd.

In her the tide of passion roll'd too high,
Boil'd in her veins, and floated in her
 eye;

Languid in you the genial current ran,
Pale and unripen'd you scarce thought on
 Man."

Farewell Odes for the Year 1786. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. 3s. Kearsley.

THIS poetical Drawcanfir is uncommonly severe, in these Odes, on several of the Royal Artists, whom he introduces rejoicing at the thoughts of his resignation. But Mr. West, who seems particularly to be the object of his spleen, he has treated very illiberally. Much as we admire Peter's humour, we can by no means think him justified in thus wantonly exercising it at the expence of a man of merit. It is literally "casting firebrands, arrows, and death, and saying, Am not I in sport?"

After giving this opinion, it cannot be expected we should countenance the deed, by admitting any of the exceptionable passages into the extracts we lay before our readers. They must therefore content themselves with "Peter's sage advice to mercenary artists, and a delectable story of a country-bumpkin and peripatetic razor-seller."

"Forbear, my friends, to sacrifice your
fame

To sordid gain, unless that you are starv-
ing;

I own that hunger will indulgence claim
For hard stone heads, and landscape carving,
In order to make haste to sell and eat;

For there is certainly a charm in meat:
And in rebellious tones will stomachs speak,
That have not tasted victuals for a week.

"But yet there are a mercenary crew,
Who value fame no more than an old shoe,
Provided for their daubs they get a sale;
Just like the man—but stay—I'll tell the
tale.

"A fellow in a market town,
Most musical, cried razors up and down,
And offer'd twelve for eighteen pence;
Which certainly seem'd wondrous cheap,
And for the money, quite a heap,
As ev'ry man wou'd buy, with cash and
sense.

"A country bumpkin the great offer
heard:

Poor Hodge, who suffer'd by a broad black
beard,

That seem'd a shoe-brush stuck beneath
his nose,

With cheerfulness the eighteen-pence he
paid,

And proudly to himself, in whispers, said,

"This rascal stole the razors, I suppose."

"No matter if the fellow be a knave,
Provided that the razors shave;

'It certainly will be a monstrous prize:

So home the clown with his good fortune
went,
Smiling in heart, and soul content,
And quickly soap'd himself to ears and
eyes.

"Being well lather'd from a dish or tub,
Hodge now began with grinning pain to
grub,

Just like a hedger cutting furze:

'Twas a vile razor!—then the rest he tried—
All were impostors—"Ah," Hodge sigh'd.

"I wish my eighteen pence within my
purse."

"In vain to chace his beard, and bring the
Graces,

He cut, and dug, and winc'd, and stamp'd
and swore;

Brought blood, and danc'd, blasphem'd, and
made wry faces,

And curs'd each razor's body o'er and
o'er.

"His Muzzle, form'd of *Opposition* stuff,
Firm as a Foxite, would not lose its ruff;
So kept it—laughing at the steel and
fuds.

Hodge in a passion stretch'd his angry jaws,
Vowing the direst vengeance, with clench'd
claws,

On the vile cheat that sold the goods.

Razors! a damn'd confounded dog,
Not fit to scrape a hog!

"Hodge fought the fellow—found him, and
• begun—

Perhaps, matter razor—rogue, to you 'tis
fun,

That people flay themselves out of their
lives:

You rascal!—for an hour have I been grub-
bing,

Giving my scoundrel whiskers here a scrub-
bing,

With razors just like oyster-knives.

Sirrah! I tell you you're a knave,
To cry up razors that can't *shave*.

"Friend, quoth the razor-man, I am no
knave:

As for the razors you have bought,
Upon my soul I never thought

That they would *shave*.

"Not think they'd shave! quoth Hodge,
with wond'ring eyes,

And voice not much unlike an Indian
yell;

What were they made for then, you dog?
he cries.

Made I quoth the fellow with a smile—
To sell."

Juvenile Indiscretions. A Novel. In five volumes. 15s. Lane. 1786.

WE are informed in the preface to this Novel, that it is the production of a lady; but as for this we have only the author's word, we beg leave to doubt it; and we the more readily do so, as it is a work that would not redound much to the credit of any fair lady. "Errors in point of diction and grammatical propriety" are venial tref-

passes, which we readily overlook in compositions of this kind, but we cannot so easily forgive crimes of a deeper die.—Not content with borrowing every *character* throughout the five volumes, this *foi-disant* lady author has miserably disfigured them, to prevent their being recognized by the right owners.

The New Foundling Hospital for Wit: Being a Collection of Fugitive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, not in any other Collection. With several Pieces never published before. A new Edition, corrected, and considerably enlarged. In Six Volumes. London, Debrett, 1786.

WE took notice of a former edition of this work, in our Review for August 1784: the present one, the editor says, has been considerably improved and enlarged, many new pieces being added by permission of their respective Authors. The whole has been new arranged; and no pains or expence

spared to render it agreeable and useful. From the nature of so multifarious a compilation, it is impossible that the materials can all be of equal goodness: some tares will unavoidably spring up among the wheat. These volumes, however, "take them for all in all," afford more entertainment than most similar collections.

An Asylum for Fugitive Pieces. Vol. II. Debrett. 1786.

THIS is a kind of Supplement to the preceding Article, and deserving the same character. The following little Pieces will probably not be unacceptable to the Reader.

EPIGRAM,

On a Dutch Vessel refusing to take up a late
AERIAL VOYAGER.

"BENEATH the sun nothing, there's nothing
that's new:"

Tho' Solomon said it, the maxim's not true.

A Dutchman, for instance, was heretofore
known,

On *Lucre* intent, and on *Lucre* alone.

Mynheer is grown honest — retreats from his
prey —

Won't pick up e'en *Money*, * tho' dropt in his
way."

On a LATE EVENT.

"TO charming Celia's arms I flew,

And there in riot feasted:

No god such transport ever knew,

No mortal ever tasted.

Lest in the sweet tumultuous joy, •

And pleas'd beyond expressing —

How can your slave, my fair, said I,

Reward so great a blessing?

The whole creation's wealth survey,

To both the Indies wander;

Ask what brib'd senates give away,

And fighting monarchs squander.

She blushing cry'd — "My life, my dear!

"Since Celia is your own,

"Give her — but 'tis too much, I fear,

"Oh! give her HALF-A-CROWN."

EPIGRAM.

"TOM SLEDOE the blacksmith, by his fre-
'quent whets,

And spending much, contracted many debts.

In this distress he, like some other fools,

Pull'd down his forge, and sold off all his tools;

Nothing was left that would fetch any price;

But after all was sold, Tom kept his VICE.

The Affectionate Father; a Sentimental Comedy: together with Essays on various Subjects.

By James Nelson, Author of an Essay on the Government of Children. London.

J. Dodsley. 1786.

THE pieces contained in this volume were written, we are informed, at various times, as subjects occurred, or as the writer's leisure permitted. Early in life, instead of rushing into the pleasures which youth is general so eagerly covet, the author sought amusement in his closet, and, from habit, acquired a facility of writing, which, though no proof of genius, he says, "sometimes supplies the want of it."—The Affection-

ate Father is better calculated for the closet than the stage. The sentiments are just, and the moral good; but the characters want novelty, and the dialogue seldom rises above mediocrity.

In his reflections on men and manners, Mr. Nelson has shown his philanthropy by pointing out the road to domestic happiness, and by informing the ignorant, or reminding the inattentive in a matter of importance re-

* Major Money, who made an excursion from Norfolk.

specting the preservation of their health, in his remarks respecting the use of copper vessels. He has elsewhere indulged a vein of pleasantry without intending or giving offence, and has contributed his endeavours to abolish the disgraceful and destructive, though too prevailing custom of duelling.

"All men," says our author, as an apology for thus employing himself, "be their professions either sedentary or active, are allowed moments of relaxation. One enjoys

himself with his snuff-box; a second looks with complacency on the works of his hands; a third seizes a pen, and writes a couplet; and a fourth plays a tune on his violin; and all this without any just imputation of neglecting their business." Writing, Mr. Nelson confesses, is his hobby-horse, and while he rides it thus peaceably and inoffensively, God forbid that any malevolent critic should cross or jostle him.

The History of Sandford and Merton; a Work intended for the Use of Children. Vol. II. London. J. Stockdale. 1786.

THE total want of proper books to be put into the hands of children, while they are taught to read, has long been a just subject of complaint. A selection of such stories as might interest young minds, without the risk of corrupting them, could not therefore fail of being acceptable. In such a compilation the chief difficulty consists in avoiding to oppress the tender mind of the child by too great a variety and number of incidents. This difficulty is happily obviated in the present work, the stories being not only adapted to the faculties of children, but connected in a continued narration, so as that each appears to rise naturally from the sub-

ject, and by that means makes the impression more durable. This effect is considerably augmented, by two children being introduced as the principal actors in the business, who, by being made to speak and act naturally, render the relation more interesting to those for whom it was immediately intended. As instruction is never so effectually communicated as when it is conveyed in the form of amusement, we sincerely recommend this publication, in which both these objects seem to have been the principal aim of the writer, and whose endeavours have been uncommonly successful.

NARRATIVE of the DEATH of CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

By DAVID SAMWELL, Surgeon of the DISCOVERY.

SOME of the Indians of Oowhy, ee in the night took away the Discovery's large cutter, which lay swamped at the buoy of one of her anchors: they had carried her off so quietly, that we did not miss her till the morning, Sunday, February 14. Captain Clerke lost no time in waiting upon Captain Cook to acquaint him with the accident: he returned on board, with orders for the launch and small cutter to go, under the command of the second lieutenant, and lie off the east point of the bay, in order to intercept all canoes that might attempt to get out; and, if he found it necessary, to fire upon them. At the same time, the third lieutenant of the Resolution, with the launch and small cutter, was sent on the same service, to the opposite point of the bay; and the master was dispatched in the large cutter, in pursuit of a double canoe, already under sail, making the best of her way out of the harbour. He soon came up with her, and by firing a few muskets drove her on shore, and the Indians left her: this happened to be the canoe of Omea, a man who bore the title of Orono. He was on board himself, and it would have been fortunate, if our people had secured him, for his person was held as sacred as that of the king. During this time, Captain Cook was preparing to go ashore himself at the town of Kavarooah, in order to secure the person of Kariopoo, before he should have time to withdraw himself to another part of the island, out of our reach. This appeared the most effectual step

that could be taken on the present occasion, for the recovery of the boat. It was the measure he had invariably pursued, in similar cases, at other islands in these seas, and it had always been attended with the desired success: in fact, it would be difficult to point out any other mode of proceeding on these emergencies, likely to attain the object in view. We had reason to suppose, that the king and his attendants had fled when the alarm was first given: in that case, it was Captain Cook's intention to secure the large canoes which were hauled up on the beach. He left the ship about seven o'clock, attended by the lieutenant of marines, a serjeant, corporal, and seven private men: the pinnace's crew were also armed, and under the command of Mr. Roberts. As they rowed towards the shore, Captain Cook ordered the launch to leave her station at the west point of the bay, in order to assist his own boat. This is a circumstance worthy of notice; for it clearly shews, that he was not unapprehensive of meeting with resistance from the natives, or unmindful of the necessary preparation for the safety of himself and his people. I will venture to say, that from the appearance of things just at that time, there was not one, beside himself, who judged that such precaution was absolutely requisite: so little did his conduct on the occasion, bear the marks of rashness, or a precipitate self confidence! He landed, with the marines, at the upper end of the town of Kavarooah: the Indians immediately flocked round, as usual,

and shewed him the customary marks of respect, by prostrating themselves before him. There were no signs of hostilities, or much alarm among them. Captain Cook, however, did not seem willing to trust to appearances; but was particularly attentive to the disposition of the marines, and to have them kept clear of the crowd. He first enquired for the king's sons, two youths who were much attached to him, and generally his companions on board. Messengers being sent for them, they soon came to him, and informing him that their father was asleep, at a house not far from them, he accompanied them thither, and took the marines along with them. As he passed along, the natives every where prostrated themselves before him, and seemed to have lost no part of that respect they had always shewn to his person. He was joined by several chiefs, among whom was Kanynah, and his brother Koolowroah. They kept the crowd in order, according to their usual custom; and being ignorant of his intention in coming on shore, frequently asked him, if he wanted any hogs, or other provisions: he told them, that he did not, and that his business was to see the king. When he arrived at the house, he ordered some of the Indians to go in and inform Kariupno, that he waited without to speak with him. They came out two or three times, and instead of returning any answer from the king, presented some pieces of red cloth to him, which made Captain Cook suspect that he was not in the house; he therefore desired the lieutenant of marines to go in. The lieutenant found the old man just awaked from sleep, and seemingly alarmed at the message; but he came out without hesitation. Captain Cook took him by the hand, and in a friendly manner asked him to go on board, to which he very readily consented. Thus far matters appeared in a favourable train, and the natives did not seem much alarmed or apprehensive of hostility on our side; at which Captain Cook expressed himself a little surprized, saying, that as the inhabitants of that town appeared innocent of stealing the cutter, he should not molest them, but that he must get the king on board. Kariopon sat down before his door, and was surrounded by a great crowd: Kanynah and his brother were both very active in keeping order among them. In a little time, however, the Indians were observed arming themselves with long spears, clubs, and daggers, and putting on thick mats, which they use as armour. This hostile appearance increased, and became more alarming, on the arrival of two men in a canoe from the opposite side of the bay, with the news of a chief, called Karcemoo, having been killed by one of the Discovery's boats, on their passage across: they had also delivered

this account to each of the ships. Upon that information, the women, who were sitting upon the beach at their breakfast, and conversing familiarly with our people in the boats, retired, and a confused murmur spread through the crowd. An old priest came to Captain Cook, with a cocoa nut in his hand, which he held out to him as a present, at the same time singing very loud. He was often desired to be silent, but in vain: he continued importunate and troublesome, and there was no such thing as getting rid of him or his noise: it seemed as if he meant to divert their attention from his countrymen, who were growing more tumultuous, and arming themselves in every quarter. Captain Cook being at the same time surrounded by a great crowd, thought his situation rather hazardous: he therefore ordered the lieutenant of marines to march his small party to the water-side, where the boats lay within a few yards of the shore: The Indians readily made a lane for them to pass, and did not offer to interrupt them. The distance they had to go might be fifty or sixty yards; Captain Cook followed, having hold of Kariopoo's hand, who accompanied him very willingly: he was attended by his wife, two sons, and several chiefs. The troublesome old priest followed, making the same savage noise. Keowa, the younger son, went directly into the pinnace, expecting his father to follow; but just as he arrived at the water-side, his wife threw her arms about his neck, and, with the assistance of two chiefs, forced him to sit down by the side of a double canoe. Captain Cook expostulated with them, but to no purpose: they would not suffer the King to proceed, telling him he would be put to death if he went on board the ship. Kariopoo, whose conduct seemed entirely resigned to the will of others, hung down his head, and appeared much distressed.

While the king was in this situation, a chief, well known to us, of the name of Coho, was observed near, with an iron dagger, partly concealed under his cloke, seemingly, with an intention of stabbing Captain Cook, or the lieutenant of marines. The latter proposed to fire at him, but Captain Cook would not permit it. Coho closing upon them, obliged the officer to strike him with his piece, which made him retire. Another Indian laid hold of the serjeant's musket, and endeavoured to wrench it from him, but was prevented by the lieutenant's making a blow at him. Captain Cook, seeing the tumult increase, and the Indians growing more daring and resolute, observed, that if he were to take the king off by force, he could not do it, without sacrificing the lives of many of his people. He then paused a little, and was on the point of giving his orders to reembark, when

when a man threw a stone at him, which he returned with a discharge of small shot, (with which one barrel of his double piece was loaded). The man, having a thick mat before him, received little or no hurt: he brandished his spear, and threatened to dart it at Captain Cook, who being still unwilling to take away his life, instead of firing with ball, knocked him down with his musket. He expostulated strongly with the most forward of the crowd, upon their turbulent behaviour. He had given up all thoughts of getting the king on board, as it appeared impracticable; and his care was then only to act on the defensive, and to secure a safe embarkation for his small party, which was closely pressed by a body of several thousand people. Keowa, the king's son, who was in the pinnace, being alarmed on hearing the first firing, was, at his own entreaty, put on shore again; —for even at that time Mr. Roberts, who commanded her, did not apprehend that Captain Cook's person was in any danger: otherwise he would have detained the prince, which, no doubt, would have been a great check on the Indians. One man was observed, behind a double canoe, in the action of darting his spear at Captain Cook, who was forced to fire at him in his own defence, but happened to kill another close to him, equally forward in the tumult: the serjeant observing that he had missed the man he aimed at, received orders to fire at him, which he did, and killed him. By this time, the impetuosity of the Indians was somewhat repressed; they fell back in a body, and seemed staggered: but being pushed on by those behind, they returned to the charge, and poured a volley of stones among the marines, who, without waiting for orders, returned it with a general discharge of musketry, which was instantly followed by a fire from the boats. At this Captain Cook was heard to express his astonishment: he waved his hand to the boats, called to them to cease firing, and to come nearer in to receive the marines. Mr. Roberts immediately brought the pinnace as close to the shore as he could, without grounding, notwithstanding the showers of stones that fell among the people: but Mr. John Williamson, the lieutenant, who commanded in the launch, instead of pulling in to the assistance of Captain Cook, withdrew his boat further off, at the moment that every thing seems to have depended upon the timely exertions of those in the boats. By his own account, he mistook the signal: but be that as it may, this circumstance appears to me, to have decided the fatal turn of the affair, and to have removed every chance which remained with Captain Cook, of escaping with his life. The business of saving the marines out of the water, in consequence of that, fell altogether upon the pin-

nace; which thereby became so much crowded, that the crew were, in a great measure, prevented from using their fire-arms, or giving what assistance they otherwise might have done, to Captain Cook; so that he seems, at the most critical point of time, to have wanted the assistance of both boats, owing to the removal of the launch. For notwithstanding that they kept up a fire on the crowd from the situation to which they removed in that boat, the fatal confusion which ensued on her being withdrawn, to say the least of it, must have prevented the full effect, that the prompt co operation of the two boats, according to Captain Cook's orders, must have had, towards the preservation of himself and his people. At that time, it was to the boats alone that Captain Cook had to look for his safety; for when the marines had fired, the Indians rushed among them, and forced them into the water, where four of them were killed: their lieutenant was wounded, but fortunately escaped, and was taken up by the pinnace. Captain Cook was then the only one remaining on the rock: he was observed making for the pinnace, holding his left hand against the back of his head, to guard it from the stones, and carrying his musquet under the other arm. An Indian was seen following him, but with caution and timidity; for he stopped once or twice, as if undetermined to proceed. At last he advanced upon him unawares, and with a large club, or common stake, gave him a blow on the back of the head, and then precipitately retreated. The stroke seemed to have stunned Captain Cook: he staggered a few paces, then fell on his hand and eye knee, and dropped his musquet. As he was rising, and before he could recover his feet, another Indian stabbed him in the back of the neck with an iron dagger. He then fell into a bite of water about knee deep, where others crowded upon him, and endeavoured to keep him under; but struggling very strongly with them, he got his head up, and casting his look towards the pinnace, seemed to solicit assistance. Though the boat was not above five or six yards distant from him, yet from the crowded and confused state of the crew, it seems it was not in their power to save him. The Indians got him under again, but in deeper water: he was, however, able to get his head up once more, and being almost spent in the struggle, he naturally turned to the rock, and was endeavouring to support himself by it, when a savage gave him a blow with a club, and he was seen alive no more. They hauled him up lifeless on the rocks, where they seemed to take a savage pleasure in using every barbarity to his dead body, snatching the daggers out of each other's hands; to have the horrid satisfaction of piercing the fallen victim of their barbarous rage

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the THIRD SESSIONS of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 15.

HEARD counsel further on the Stour-bridge Canal bill.—After the Counsel had withdrawn,

Lord Bathurst wished that the question, whether or not a proprietor of higher grounds had a free and uncontrollable right to divert the course of a rivulet or stream to the detriment of the proprietor of lower grounds, might be referred to the Judges for their opinion.

Lord Loughborough, in a few words, demonstrated that there was no necessity for such reference, as the point had always been considered a decided one, that a proprietor of grounds might do what he pleased with the water which passed through them; but that if he injured the interests of his neighbours by so doing, an action of trespass lay against him.

The House then proceeded to hear Counsel in the cause. Adjourned.

MAY 16.

Lord Dudley addressed their Lordships. He was anxious, in the first instance, to wipe away the imputation which had been thrown upon the bill by its enemies, who had called it a job, his Lordship's job. The fact was so far the contrary, that it was with great difficulty he had been induced to give his assent to the scheme; and it was after very mature deliberation, and a full conviction of its utility, that he had patronized it, after an examination of every part of the plan.—The proprietors of the collieries, in the line through which the canal would pass, to the number of thirty, so far from considering that his Lordship wanted to establish a monopoly for his own coals, were themselves the greatest advocates for the bill. A noble Lord [Lord Foley] who was possessed of very great property in the neighbourhood, was originally against the bill; but after weighing the plan, and considering all its consequences, was become an advocate for it, and had taken an active part in that House in its favour. His Lordship then entered into a very diffuse defence of the bill, and answered every objection that had been raised, and particularly adverted to the articles of coal and lime, which would be distributed through the whole county by means of the canal. He concluded with moving, that the bill might be referred to a Committee, to receive any amendments that might be necessary.

The Bishop of Llandaff considered the bill in a very different point of view. Its public utility was very doubtful; its private inju-

ries were certain. Suppose, said the learned Prelate, that the town of Bromsgrove and its vicinity should be benefited 2000*l.* per ann. and the private injury was only 500*l.* per ann. surely that was sufficient ground for objecting to the bill; because parliament would never benefit one class of men to the prejudice of another. His Lordship's speech was delivered in very elegant and logical terms, directed in the most pointed manner against the bill.

The Bishop of Salisbury also spoke with great energy against the bill.

At half after seven o'clock the House divided, when there appeared for committing the bill,

Contents	-	-	19
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Non-contents	-	-	42
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Consequently the bill was thrown out, and the House immediately adjourned.

MAY 22.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the bill for appointing Commissioners to carry into execution the land tax of 1786—the Scotch Schools bill—the Newfoundland fishery bill—the Margate Play-house bill—the Coventry canal bill—and to thirteen public and eight private bills.

The order of the day being read, that the bill for appropriating one million annually for the extinction of the national debt, be read;

Lord Loughborough hoped that the bill would be printed for the use of their Lordships. Being informed, however, by Lord Bathurst, that it was contrary to the custom of the House to print a bill of that nature, the question on the motion was put, and it was agreed that the bill should be committed on Thursday next.

Earl Stanhope, in consequence of their Lordships' summons on the present business, though the future discussion of it was to be postponed to Thursday, could not help stating his objections to the plan; that no measure had been adopted, or was likely to be adopted, in order to secure its permanency, and consequently that effect which it was intended to produce. He reasoned with respect to the perfection of his own system in this point of view, and went into a general detail of it. The plan he had laid down was exempt from those objections which naturally rose from the scheme in agitation, relative to the temptation that ambitious ministers would lie under, of availing themselves of a number of those reliefs, and of various pecuniary resources which would naturally accrue in the course of a few years from its adoption. Every means ought therefore to

be employed to prevent this evil. For this purpose he saw only one mode of security, which was so to connect the public creditor with the State, as to render it impracticable. Having made a motion to this effect,

Lord Camelford resisted its being adopted in the present stage of the business, as a resolution of the House.

Lord Sydney expressed many obligations to the noble Earl (Stanhope), but was for moving the previous question on the motion.

Lord Loughborough had not made up his mind sufficiently to the present motion, and hoped the consideration of it might be postponed to some other occasion.

The Duke of Richmond opposed the legislature adopting any permanent system as unconstitutional, and as tending to deprive future legislators of their right.

Lord Stormont was for a subsequent discussion of the resolution.

Earl Stanhope having little hopes of carrying his motion on any subsequent day, said, that he wished it to stand on the Journals of the House. Were the previous question put on it, he should not obtain the object.

The question was then put on the original motion, and it was, without a division, negatived.

The Duke of Richmond moved, that there should be laid before the House, a copy of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which motion was agreed to.

MAY 25.

The answer to their Lordships message to the House of Commons on the Surplus bill, declining the transmission of any grounds of judgment on which they had passed the above bill being read, a short conversation took place, relative to the House resolving itself into a Committee that day for the further consideration of it.

Lord Stormont appealed to their Lordships sentiments of propriety, whether such a measure would be decent, and asked their Lordships, whether they were prepared to go blindfold into a measure, with respect to the grounds of which they had been denied that information which they had reason to expect; and as none of his Majesty's ministers were in the House at that period to answer any questions which might be suggested relative to it, he thought it would be improper to take the business into further consideration.

Lord Sydney coming in soon after, apologized very satisfactorily for his absence, and declared himself ready to give every information in his power on the subject. He explained the nature of the bill, and hoped

that their Lordships would find sufficient reason for adopting it.

Lord Loughborough expressed much surprise at the return to their Lordships' message from the House of Commons. He had considered that message as a ministerial measure. From what had passed on Monday, he had every right to view it in that light; and how that message should have met with such a fate under all its circumstances, he was at a loss to conjecture. He hoped the noble Lord who had spoken last, would have at least the courage to explain it.

Lord Sydney vindicated his conduct, and hoped that when the noble Lord threw any imputation on his courage, he would do it in those places and in that manner in which he could with most propriety resent it.

Lord Loughborough apologized to the noble Lord for what had fallen from him respecting his courage. He had said nothing that could in any respect injure that part of his character, of which he entertained as high an opinion as any man.

Lord Carlisle opposed the going into a Committee without the grounds on which the bill was founded being laid before the House.

The motion being then put, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, it was agreed to without a division.

Lord Stormont then gave his opinion at large on the bill. He next went into a minute discussion of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which he treated in the light of a pamphlet. He recapitulated the various arguments urged in the other House against the statements contained in it, and suggested that the operations of France relative to its fortifications at Cherburgh, and on the continent opposite to us, indicated warlike intentions; and that there was on this account no probability of our peace-establishment being reduced.

Lord Loughborough, in a speech of some length, went into the detail of the bill, and attempted to shew that it was founded in illusive principles—It was a monument which had been built like a castle in the air, without a foundation. He said it had already given a false rise to the funds, and this rise would of itself defeat the very object of the bill, as the Commissioners entrusted with the management of the surplus must buy at a rate much higher than the real value of the stock, taken in comparison with the proportional value of other articles; for the fact was, that since the scheme respecting the sinking fund had been agitated stock had risen, and he made no doubt would rise far beyond the value of any other article.

The Duke of Richmond attributed this circumstance to the very extraordinary balance

in our favour on the exchange, which had amounted, in a certain period, to no less a sum than ten per cent.

The bill was then read, and passed in the Committee; after which the House was resumed and adjourned.

MAY 26.

This day his Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers. As soon as the king was seated on the throne, a message was sent to the Commons, commanding their attendance. In obedience to the royal mandate, the members of the lower House appeared at the bar, when their Speaker addressed his Majesty as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your faithful Commons have passed a bill, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain sums in Commissioners, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied to the reduction of the National Debt;" by which they have manifested their attention to your Majesty's recommendation, at the opening of this session, for establishing a fixed plan for the reduction of the National Debt.

"By the unanimity which attended the last and most important stage of this Bill, they have given the most decisive proof, that they have but one heart and one voice, in the maintenance of the public credit, and prosperity of their country.

"The public credit of the nation, which is the result of just and honourable dealing, is now guarded by an additional security—and the future prosperity of this country will effectually be provided for, when it is considered, that for the purpose of pleading the cause of the continuance of this measure most powerfully with posterity, your faithful Commons have, to the justice and good policy of it, added the authority of their own example:

Qui facit ille jubeat.

"They have not been discouraged by the burthens imposed during the last ten years, from submitting, in the present time, and in the hour of peace, to now, and the possibility of other burthens; their object being to attain a situation for their country, more favourable to her defence and glory in the event of future emergencies.

"A plan so honourable in its principle, and so conducive to the future happiness and safety of the kingdom, must be, in the highest degree, acceptable to the Father of his people.

"Under that confidence, in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain I render the Bill to your Majesty; to which, with all humility, your faithful Commons desire your Majesty's Royal Assent."

His Majesty then gave the royal assent to the following bills: The bill for raising

1,500,000l. by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aid granted in the next sessions of Parliament.—The bill for raising 1,000,000l. in the like manner.—The national debt bill.—The Gibraltar head-money bill.—The Blackfriars-bridge bill.—The Weston inclosure bill.—The Isle of Man sugar bill.—The bill for altering the days of payment of annuities.—The bill for extending the acts relating to courts of conscience; and the bill for regulating manifests.

MAY 30.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the Pawnbrokers bill, Counsel were called in, and being heard in support of the Bill, counsel were heard against it. Upon which

Lord Loughborough rose, and, in a speech of great perspicuity, pointed out the impropriety of the act. His Lordship clearly shewed its evident partiality against the inferior order of society, and moved that it might be rejected.

Lord Rawdon apologized for having taken an active part in favour of the bill. He acknowledged that Lord Loughborough's observations were very prevailing; but he wished to go into a Committee on the bill, when all the precautions might be put into effect.

Lord Bathurst left the woolstack, and spoke in very strong terms against the bill.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Hawke spoke in favour of it.

Lord Loughborough replied, and the bill was rejected without a division.

JUNE 2,

Adjourned to Monday the 12th.

JUNE 13.

This day by virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, the Royal assent was given to

An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty upon battens and deals imported.

An act for the further support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the Greenland seas and Davis's streights.

An act to continue, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax.

An act for the further relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and to oblige debtors, who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon oath, their estates for their creditors benefit.

An act for paving the footways and passages, and for better cleansing and lighting the town of Cheltenham.

And to 9 other public, and 13 private bills.

P O E T R Y.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 8.

MR. Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee to consider of the most effectual means to prevent the present frauds which exist in the adulteration of wine, which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan desired to know whether there was any account in the House of the number of licences which had been granted to persons selling wine; and on it being hinted that there was not, he moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the number of wine licences granted within these last five years, which was granted. He then wished to be informed whether the bill was meant to be printed; and being answered in the negative, he gave notice that he should, whenever the bill came to be debated, move for it to be printed, and at the same time take the sense of the House on the propriety of printing all tax bills. For his own part he thought that they, of all others, ought to be well understood, and made public before passed.—Mr. Pitt answered, “Very well.”

The report of the Surplus or new Sinking-Fund Bill was brought up and read.—Several gentlemen had motions to make for leave to bring up new clauses to be inserted in the bill; but Mr. Pulteney was the first to propose one: it had for its object to cause the notice of the intention of Parliament to pay off any stock that should be at or above par, to be given as usual by the Speaker, and not by the Commissioners, who, according to the present plan, were to be empowered by occasional Acts of Parliament, to be passed for the purpose, to issue the same. Upon this a conversation took place between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Dampster, Mr. Sheridan, and others, in which the only object that all appeared to have in view was, who should most scrupulously guard against any measure that might bear even the semblance of a deviation from the strict letter of the engagements made with the public creditors, under the faith of the nation. Mr. Pitt at last observed, that as the subject was delicate, and all clauses in a bill of so much moment ought to be very maturely considered before they were admitted, it would be better for the House to take time to consider of the business, than to adopt, in a hurry, what might be afterwards found to be injurious to public credit. He moved, therefore, that the debate on the further consideration of the report should be adjourned to Wednesday next.—The motion passed without opposition.

Major Scott made several remarks on the charge delivered by Mr. Burke on Friday last concerning the unfortunate situation of Fuzoolah Cawn. He concluded by moving for leave to present a petition from Mr. Eurap, Mag.

Hastings, praying to be heard by himself or Counsel. The motion was agreed to; the petition brought up and read; and after some conversation between Mr. Burke, Major Scott, Mr. Pitt, &c. the motion for hearing Mr. Hastings by himself or Counsel passed unanimously. The House then resolved itself into a Committee, the Hon. Mr. St. John in the chair, for the purpose of examining evidence on the business of Mr. Hastings. Major Marfac was called to the bar and examined; and after the investigation of a variety of other matters, connected with the subject of the impeachment, the House adjourned.

MAY 10.

The order of the day having been read for hearing Mr. Hastings in answer to the last charge against him, presented by Mr. Burke, Mr. Hastings was called in. When he got to the bar, he informed the House, that as soon as ever a copy of the charge was delivered to him, which was only on Monday, he had set about drawing up an answer to it, and in that business he had been employed since, both night and day. He was consequently almost exhausted with the fatigue, which made him apprehend that he should not have strength enough to read the whole of his performance: he therefore requested that the House would indulge him so far as to suffer him to deliver it in writing to the Clerk; adding, that he would receive this indulgence as a very great favour from the House. His request was granted without any opposition. He then put his answer into the hands of the Clerk, and, bowing to the House, retired.

The House went into a Committee to take into consideration the duty on batterns and deals.

Mr. Pitt said, that persons concerned in the trade had told him, that it would be more convenient, if an increase of revenue were to be derived from batterns and deals, that an addition to the present unequal duty should be made, than that any discrimination of size should be adopted. To their opinion he would give way, though he thought his own a better; and therefore moved that a duty of 5s. per cent. in addition to the present duty, be laid on all batterns, &c. imported.

The question was then put and carried without further conversation; and the House being resumed, resolved itself into a Committee on the militia bill, Mr. Powney in the chair, when a very irregular conversation took place. A clause being proposed for empowering ALL Justices of the Peace to act as Deputy Lieutenants for the purposes of the bill, it was opposed, and rejected on a division,

Ayes	—	25
Noes	—	38
Majority	—	13

3 K

Mr.

Mr. Pitt moved another clause, the object of which was to make the service in the militia to be in future for *five* instead of *three* years; at the expiration of which time all who served for themselves should be intitled to their discharge; but those who acted as substitutes should be compellable in time of war, rebellion, or insurrection, to serve to the end of such war, &c. On this clause the Committee divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	—	—	63
Noes	—	—	14
Majority			—49

A third clause was then moved for compelling officers in the militia to swear to the qualifications they deliver in; but rejected on the principle, that men whom honour would not bind, could not be bound by an oath; and such ought not to be admitted into an honourable service.

An altercation afterwards took place between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan, concerning the mode adopted in the enforcing of the law; when, after proceeding through various other clauses, Mr. Pitt, from a persuasion that the business could not be finally adjusted that evening, moved, that it be postponed till Tuesday next, and that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

MAY 11.

Mr. Jolliffe moved, That a Committee might be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the necessity and expediency of purchasing the house lately belonging to Sir Robert Barker, for the purpose of converting it into offices for the Admiralty.

Lord Surrey seconded the motion.

Lord Newhaven thought the motion was exceedingly necessary. He had examined the ground, and he was assured the whole expence of erecting the intended offices would not amount to more than five thousand pounds. Two thousand pounds, he said, was the purchase of the ground and dwelling, and three thousand pounds would be the whole expence of converting it into the intended offices. He therefore thought it extremely necessary that a Committee should be appointed, in order to enquire into the reason of such an estimate being made as had been laid before the House, viz. 13,000l. for the purpose.

Mr. Brett urged the necessity, from the situation of the now existing offices.

After a further short conversation between Mr. Brett, Lord Newhaven, and Mr. Jolliffe, the question was put, and the House divided. The numbers were,

Against the motion	79
For it	32
Majority	— 47

Captain Macbride then rose to make a motion respecting the Captains of the Navy. He said they were in a situation in which no other public description of men could be

found. He stated a circumstance, that when they were put aside by junior officers being raised above them, they were not admitted to that pay to which their situation justly intitled them. For as such Captains were never known to serve, they should be put upon the superannuated list of Admirals; but instead of this they had only their half-pay. This was ill-treating a description of men that deserved better treatment from their country. And for what? he asked. For fighting our battles, and preserving the existence of the nation. To them they were indebted for the places they (the Members) then possessed. He then read a memorial from a Capt. Brodie, who had been at the taking of several places in the wars before last; had taken himself several vessels, and some of superior force; had lost an arm in the service; and yet he was not thought a proper object to be put on the superannuated list. After reading this memorial, he made two motions to the following purport:

That an humble Address might be presented to his Majesty, praying to admit that such Captains as were then put aside, might be placed on the said list.—The other motion was to raise the half-pay of the other Captains from eight to ten shillings per day.

Captain Luttrell observed there were great objects to be done for the improvement of the navy, which, he said, should be submitted to the consideration of the noble Lord (Lord Howe) who had the controul of this department; and he trusted, from his being himself an officer, and his great abilities and experience in the profession, that he would see great and essential regulations adopted.

Captain Bowyer had no objection against the admitting of so gallant and deserving an officer as Captain Brodie to be put upon the superannuated list; all his objection was, that it might be a precedent for a very impolitic innovation.

Mr. Pitt agreed with what the Right Hon. Gentleman had observed, and upon this principle moved the order of the day.

Sir John Jarvis and Mr. Sheridan spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Pitt replied.

After a further debate between Admiral Hood, Mr. Sheridan, Captain Macbride, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the question was put, and the House divided,

For the motion	—	59
Against it	—	35
Majority	—	24

The order of the day for the attendance of Mr. Hallings being read, he was called in, and delivered in minutes of his answer to the charge delivered in on Monday last by Mr. Burke.—Minutes read, and ordered to be printed.

Capt. Jacques was then called to the bar and examined. His examination continued until near nine o'clock, in the course of which

which objections and replies were made to almost every question, and the witness was continually obliged to withdraw. The Captain's evidence being closed, Mr. Burke declared he should not trouble the House at present with any further examinations. A considerable time was then employed by Mr. Burke and the clerks at the table in selecting passages from India papers.

After which Major Scott informed the House, that as several witnesses were directed to attend the House, by the desire of Mr. Burke, and that gentleman had not thought proper to call them to the bar, he apprehended any Member might call such witnesses to any point that might appear necessary to satisfy the House as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Burke gave his assent, and Major Balfour was called to the bar.

As this evidence seemed to give rather a new turn to the conduct of Mr. Hastings, we shall, with strict impartiality, give the substance of the leading part of his evidence as follows :

That he had resided in India upwards of 20 years, and was in the country of the Rohillas at the time of the war ; that he did not know of any wanton cruelties in the conduct of that war ; that when the army first arrived several villages were destroyed, and some outrages might have been committed, but that he did not know of any town or village that was destroyed ; that at the first alarm the husbandmen and manufacturers flew on all sides from their dwellings, but after the defeat of the Rohillas and the death of their General, the Nabob Vizier issued general orders to protect the natives, and accordingly they returned to their habitations ; that by the treaty of peace which followed that war, it was stipulated that the Rohillas should leave the country and cross the Ganges, which was accordingly done by about 40,000 of them, including women and children ; that they were not molested in their retreat ; and that the country of Rohilkund, when he marched back, was in as good a state of cultivation as when they entered it. These are the striking features of Major Balfour's evidence.

MAY 12.

A motion was made, and the question proposed, that the Seanien's bill be now read a second time. An amendment was proposed to leave out now, and insert this day three months. The question was put, that now stand part of the motion. The House divided, Ayes, 23 ; Noes, 89. The main question was put, and agreed to.

In a Committee on ways and means, resolved that 1,500,000*l.* be raised by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids in the next session.

That 1,000,000*l.* be raised in the same manner.

In a Committee of Supply, resolved that

25,000*l.* be granted for carrying on the building at Somerset House.

That 13,000*l.* be granted for supporting the African settlements.

That 168*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* be granted for defraying the extra-expences of prosecuting offenders against the laws relating to coin.

That 14,939*l.* be granted for defraying the extra-expences of the Mint in 1785.

That 4106*l.* be granted as a compensation to Joseph Lodin Maivoir for his loss by the seizure of his ship in 1776, by Governor Macnamara.

That 127,138*l.* be granted to his Majesty to make good the deficiency on grants of last year.

The House having proceeded to take into consideration the report on the Sinking Fund bill,

Mr. Pulteney said, he had a clause to propose, which would render it very difficult for future Parliaments to defeat the operation of the bill ; for it would make it necessary that they should give those occasional directions to the Commissioners, relative to the redemption of capital stock above par, without which they could not under the laws now in existence redeem any such stock. The clause was, that in case Parliament should neglect for a certain time to give those directions, the Commissioners should be empowered to redeem stock above par, without any directions. As the redemption must take place in such a case, at a great loss to the public, it was reasonable to presume that this clause would compel Ministers to propose, as occasion should require, that the proper directions should from time to time be given to the Commissioners. He then moved for leave to bring up the clause, which was granted ; and, after having been twice read, it was admitted into the bill.

Mr. Fox then proposed another clause, which was, that the Commissioners might be permitted to subscribe such money as should be in their hands to any future loan. This he thought would be one way of preventing any future Ministers from diverting this sinking fund in time of war from the purposes for which it was now going to be instituted, as they would have the full benefit of this money in the loan ; and the public would be equally benefited, inasmuch as this mode would keep down *pro tanto* the accumulation of the national debt. By borrowing from ourselves we could always borrow on better terms than from others ; and we should be able to make a better bargain, inasmuch as the loan would be less by so much, than if the Commissioners were precluded from subscribing. If a *bonus* was given upon a loan, then the public would save as much upon it as would be due on the loan subscribed by the Commissioners. But it was always to be understood, that though the public should be the lender on those occasions,

cations, a fund should be established to pay the interest of what should be thus advanced.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he felt very great pleasure in having it in his power to concur with the right honourable Gentleman; it was not often he could enjoy it; but the pleasure was the greater on that account. The clause met his entire approbation, and he hoped that the unanimity which animated all parties, however differing on other points; in approving the principle of the bill, would be a kind of pledge, that it would be held as sacred by posterity as it was by the present generation, when there appeared no other emulation among the most discordant parties than who should be most forward to support the public credit. The clause was then brought up and agreed to.

Mr. Dempster moved several clauses, which were rejected: one of them was for enacting a declaration, that the new Sinking Fund was of right the property of the public creditors, and ought to stand pledged as an additional security to them for the payment of the principal and interest on their debt. The object of this clause was to put it out of the power of future Parliaments to divert this fund from the purpose of its establishment without a violation of public faith, which would be thus pledged to the creditors.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the clause would amount at most to a declaration of the opinion of the present Parliament, and could not be binding on its successors. The question was then put on the motion for bringing up this clause, which was negatived by a majority of 104.

Ayes 5 Noes 109.

The House then ordered the bill with its amendments to be engrossed.

MAY 15.

Several orders of the day were deferred.

The order for a ballot on the Kirkwall Election petition, which stood for the 23d inst. was, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, discharged, and a new order made for a ballot on the same petition, on the 25th inst. The order for the Carlisle ballot was also discharged, and a new one made for the 23d inst. on the motion of Lord Surrey.

The order for bringing in the bill in favour of the captors of St. Eustatius, was discharged; and another was passed in its stead, enlarging the grounds on which the bill is to be framed, and taking in the dependencies of St. Eustatius, which were not included in the former order, and to which the framers of the bill could not extend it under the former order.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Sinking Fund bill having been moved,

Sir Grey Cooper said, he wished to take notice of an expression that had fallen from a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Grenville), before the House had resolved itself into a Committee on that bill. The Right Hon.

Gentleman had said, that in the last year the land and malt taxes had produced 2,850,000l. now he wished to know upon what authority he had made such an assertion. It was well known that the assessment of the land tax amounted to no more, including Scotland, than *two millions thirty-seven thousand pounds*; the sixpenny duty being deducted out of that sum, there remained only 1,982,000l. net money paid into the Exchequer; the deficiencies on the malt-tax were proportionably greater; and therefore he was surprised how the two taxes together could have produced 2,850,000l. If so large a sum was actually paid within the year, he was convinced that part of it must have been an arrear of a former year.

Mr. Grenville replied, that when he stated that the land and malt taxes had produced 2,850,000l. he did not mean to be understood to hold out an opinion, that such would probably be in future the annual produce of the tax on land and malt; on the contrary, the report of the Committee of Accounts, on which the bill was founded, stated the average produce of land and malt at 2,600,000l. a year: and his only reason for saying that these two objects had produced in one year 2,850,000l. was, that an honourable Member (Mr. Sheridan) had in a speech on the report of that Committee, asserted, that whenever the *actual* produce of one year was unfavourable to the idea of a Sinking Fund, then the Committee took the *average* produce; and that on the other hand, when the actual produce was more favourable, then the average produce was overlooked, and the inferences of the Committee were built on the former. In reply to that charge of the Hon. Gentleman, he had taken the liberty to state, that if it had been well founded, the Committee would have taken the land and malt taxes at 2,850,000l. which they had actually produced in one year; but instead of that, the Committee taking the average, though unfavourable to the object which the Hon. Gentleman supposed them to have had in view, estimated the annual produce at 2,600,000l. only. The Hon. Baronet, he said, was not wrong in his opinion, that when the receipt amounted to 2,850,000l. there must have been paid in some arrear of a former year: that certainly was the case in last year's: at the same time he begged it might be understood, that this sum was the gross produce of the land and malt taxes, and not the net produce over and above all deductions for sixpenny duties, fees, &c.

Sir Grey Cooper observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not adhered to the old mode of making up accounts in the Treasury Office.

Mr. Grenville replied, that whether he had adhered to or deviated from the old mode, was not in this case of the least consequence, as it could not alter a matter of fact; and he

still

Bill stated it as a fact, that the gross produce of the Land and Malt taxes had amounted in the last year to 2,850,000l.

Sir James Erskine said he had a clause to add, by way of rider to the bill, to which he presumed there could be no objection. The object of it was to enable the Commissioners to buy up Navy bills or Ordnance debentures. This, he observed, would be a great saving to the publick, and keep up the national credit, by preventing the extraordinary discount on those bills and debentures in time of war.

Sir James was proceeding, when the Speaker interrupted him to tell him that, in his opinion, the clause was not admissible; for the Commissioners under this bill could not buy up bills, for which the Sinking Fund was pledged or mortgaged as an additional security; which was not the case with respect to Navy or Ordnance debts.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the same reason might have been urged with equal propriety against the clause proposed last Friday by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) for empowering the Commissioners to subscribe to future loans, for the re-payment of which the Sinking Fund was not now pledged or mortgaged.

The Speaker replied, that under that clause the Commissioners could not subscribe to any new loan, for the re-payment of which the Sinking Fund should not have been pledged, as one of the previous conditions of the loan.

Sir James Erskine said he would acquiesce in the opinion of the chair, and therefore would not press his clause.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed *nem. con.*

Mr. Wilberforce moved, That the House resolve itself into a Committee on the County Election bill brought in by Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, for the better regulation of elections of members to serve in Parliament for Counties.

Mr. Grenville opposed it.

A short conversation then took place, in which Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Powys, and several others, bore a part: the question was at length carried by a majority of 76; after which the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolving itself into a Committee, the bill was read, and several amendments made in it. The House then resumed, and afterwards adjourned.

MAY 16.

The bill for repealing several of the restrictive clauses in the Hawkers and Pedlers bill, was, after some debate, on a motion made by Mr. Popham, and seconded by Sir Edward Ashley, rejected, the numbers being against the bill 99, for it 49.

MAY 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not rise with an intention to press on the notice

of the House any plan, the adoption of which he conceived it had already reprobated. With respect to the plan of fortifications, he by no means considered the late division of the House as going the full length of wholly setting aside every scheme of this nature. Gentlemen had entertained a variety of sentiment with respect to the estimates which had been given in, and the fortifications proposed; but all seemed to agree, that the fortification of our Dock-Yards was absolutely necessary. The old works which had been erected for that purpose, were either fallen into disrepair, or, if put on their former footing, were inadequate to the end for which they were intended. It was therefore necessary that they should be put as soon as possible on a respectable footing, and that new works should be immediately erected for the purposes of security. It had been his intention, on a former occasion, to have fortified the Island in such a manner, and on so extensive a scale, that in the event of hostility the nation might have been enabled to have carried on a war with greater freedom, and with more effect than ever it had done. Various schemes of fortification had been proposed for that purpose. But in his general view he had been thwarted. The negative, however, which the House had given to the proposition on that occasion, did not go to the length of rejecting all schemes of fortification whatever. The House had not decided, in every instance, against the demolition of old works or the erection of new ones. In this confidence he should move, "That an estimate of the expence of such parts of the plan of fortifications, which the land officers of the late Board reported to his Majesty would give a reasonable degree of security for the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth, as appear most necessary to be carried into immediate execution, specifying such sums for each work as can be conveniently employed in the year 1786 towards their completion, be referred to a Committee of Supply."

The total for the old works

at Portsmouth were esti-

mated at — £. 129,140 9 10½

The total for new at ditto 139,270 13 11

In all — £. 268,411 3 9½

The total for the old works

at Plymouth would amount to —

£. 8,522 6 5½

Total for new at ditto, at 119,588 5 5

In all — £. 128,110 11 10½

The total therefore for old and

new works would be £. 396,521 15 8

To carry into execution this object, it was proposed that this year the sum for old and new works at Portsmouth of 48,558l. 19s. 2d. should be expended; and that for old and

and new works at Plymouth, the sum of 14,773l. 15s. 5½d. should be employed; so that the whole of the annual expenditure of 1786, on the Fortifications proposed, exclusive of the purchase of land, amounting to 25,693l. 4s. 1¼d. would not exceed 63,332l. 14s. 7½d.—Some parts of the plan contained in the estimate had been formerly proposed as matter of urgency. Other parts had not, and it would remain with the House whether they should be adopted. On the whole, he begged leave to submit the motion he had made to the consideration of the House; which being seconded,

Mr. Bastard contended, that the House ought not to countenance a measure which it had reprobated. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Pitt) had been used with moderation when the question was formerly agitated; but that moderation he had abused. The soldier who had brought the treasure he found to the Roman Emperor, had been desired by him to use it; but the treasure of moderation which the Right Hon. Gentleman had carried to the Master-General of the Ordnance, he had been advised by him to abuse. He considered the motion as a secret attack on the declared sentiments of the House. The pill which had been formerly presented was too hard to be swallowed, and was now pounded, that it might go down with the greater ease. The spirit of the Master-General of the Ordnance had migrated into that House, and could not too soon be expelled from it.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion on the following grounds, viz. that it would lead the Committee into discussions, which, as they related to professional objects, and the defence of the nation, belonged more especially to a secret cabinet; that the present estimate was founded on the basis of the Board of Officers, which basis the House had reprobated; and that on this account the revival of a question so grounded, and which had been negatived, was an affront to the House.

He hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman would in future pay more respect to the opinion of the House, and not attempt to force an obnoxious measure on the country. He likewise hoped every gentleman would conceive, that the plan was totally reprobated, consequently that it could never again be proposed to Parliament.

Mr. Dundas observed, that the approbation of the Board of Officers was surely no disparagement to the estimate. He would advise the House to think of doing something in the time of peace; for if they were called to fortify in time of war, they would act in panic, and would do things more expensively than in cooler moments.

It was agreed that the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. Rolle then moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that his Majesty would be graciously

pleased to order an estimate to be laid before the House of the repairs necessary for the old works at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The motion was agreed to.

MAY 18.

The order of the day was read for going into the consideration of the report of the Committee concerning the alteration of the names of a List of Commissioners for the Land-tax in the Engrossing-Office.

Mr. Mortlock being then called, was asked what he had to say in his own defence. He bowed, but made no reply. He was then desired to withdraw.

A short conversation immediately took place on the form of procedure.

Mr. Dempster, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and others, treated the matter as altogether trivial and unimportant, and that it was an improper use of the time of the House to take any further notice of the matter.

Lord Mulgrave then moved that the matter be recommitted, which occasioned a very long uninteresting discussion of the question, whether the report of the Committee was a sufficient ground on which for the House to proceed.

The question being then put for the recommitment, there appeared

Ayes 79 Noes 81

Mr. Drake, the moment after this division, moved, That the subject should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. This, like the former, produced much conversation. But on the question being put in the words moved by Mr. Drake, there were

Ayes 97 Noes 78

Lord Surrey then rose to make his promised motion for an equal representation of the people. He stated the importance of this great question in a constitutional point of view. It was the only medium through which the people of England had any direct share in the government. He owned bringing on the question was liable to this objection, that the sense of the House had already decided against him. He mentioned several circumstances, however, which in his opinion was a sufficient answer to this objection. He called the attention of the House to several points, which he thought of much consequence on the subject, and moved that a Committee be appointed for inquiring into the present state of the representation of the Commons of Great-Britain.

Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Sheridan then said each of them a few words in support of the motion, when the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and the question put. For Lord Surrey's motion,

Ayes 64 Noes 95

In a Committee a conversation took place concerning the further proceeding in the prosecution of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke agreed that the further discussion of the question relative to the manner in

in which he was to bring forward his specific charges be postponed to Friday se'n-night.

Major Gilpin was then called to the bar, and went through an examination of considerable length on the subject of the Princesses of Oude.—Adjourned.

MAY 19.

Mr. Dempster moved several resolutions for placing light-houses in certain parts of the coasts in the North Seas, which he stated to be of the utmost importance to the safety of the navigation in many places on the coast of Scotland, where vessels were frequently lost for the want of such lights.—The resolution passed *rem. con.*

The House then went into a further consideration of the whale fishery bill.

Mr. Hussey animadverted at some length on the importance of that fishery, not only as an article of commerce, but as a nursery of seamen for manning our navy, and, as such, deserving every encouragement. He was of opinion, that instead of diminishing the bounty formerly given, it ought to have been increased at any rate; that the sum now proposed of 30s. per ton was by far too small; he would therefore, if the House should be of the same opinion with him, propose a small addition to that bounty.

Mr. Jenkinson objected to any alteration of the bounty in the present stage of the business. It had already passed the Committee, and the report had been received.

Mr. Thornton spoke a few words in favour of an additional bounty.

The bill was then read with amendments, and passed.

The House was next resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. Pitt proposed to the Committee, that an additional duty of one penny per pound be imposed on all hair-powder manufactured in Great-Britain.

The resolution passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty. Resolved, That 6,500*l.* be granted to his Majesty for purchasing certain lands in the Island of St. Vincent's—6,356*l.* for completing the purchase of the Bahama Islands—62,059*l.* 5*s.* to make good the money issued to American sufferers—3,750*l.* 14*s.* to pay fees on the receipt of 150,000*l.* granted last session for American Loyalists—2,426*l.* 9*s.* for the passage of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pemberton, Commissioners for American Claims, to Nova Scotia—16,061*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* to discharge bills drawn on the Treasury by the Governor of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. and for other purposes—21,560*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for the expence of maintaining convicts on the River Thames—1000*l.* to replace that sum issued to the Sec-

retary of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

Mr. Burke said, that on consideration of what had fallen from the Right Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer he had adopted the mode recommended by him, and instead of pressing the House to a general vote of impeachment on the whole of the charges against Mr. Hastings, as had formerly been his intention, he should propose a separate question on each several article of charge, and then move for a resolution of impeachment grounded on them all. That he should begin on Tuesday se'nnight with the Rohilla war.

MAY 22.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the bill for transferring certain duties on wines from the Customs to the Excise; which being read a first time, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion for the printing of the bill imposing a tax on perfumery goods. The practice of printing bills was but of late date, not above ten or twelve years. Some persons had pretended to argue against the printing of tax bills on the same principle that had induced the House on all occasions to resist the suffering evidence or counsel to be heard against them—to prevent the House on occasion of every new tax from being embarrassed by the applications of those who, whether the tax was a good or bad one, would be sure, from motives of private interest, to give it every opposition. Was it, said he, necessary for the House to understand the principles of a tax bill than one of an ordinary nature? Here he argued to the experience of the House—that it had always been remarkable that tax bills of all others required the greatest alterations and amendments in every subsequent session. He drew a humorous title for a bill to remedy the defects of former bills, which he said was often found nearly to copy the words of the school-boy's tale of *This is the house that Jack built*. First came a bill imposing a tax—then came a bill to amend that bill—next a bill to explain the bill that amended the bill—next a bill to remedy the defects of the bill that explained the bill that amended the bill.—and so on, he said, *ad infinitum*. He compared the tax bills to a ship built in the dock, which every voyage discovered a new fault, and was obliged repeatedly to be brought into dock to be repaired—first it was to be caulked, then to be new ribbed, again to be careened, and generally at length to be broke up and rebuilt.

When the laugh occasioned by this statement had subsided, Mr. Sheridan proceeded to point out several absurdities in the tax bills which had been lately passed, and which, he contended, might all have been avoided, if the bills, by being printed, had

bee,

been submitted to a full and public discussion. In the horse tax bill, for instance, there was a clause which required a stamp to be placed, not indeed on the animal, but on some part of his accoutrements. This clause, on a little consideration, had been abandoned. There was, however, inserted another so absurd, that it was never carried into execution; he meant the clause by which it was enacted, that the numbers and names of all the horses in each parish should be affixed on the church door! The churchwardens were also required by the same act to return lists of the windows within their districts to the Commissioners of Stamps—for the purpose of detecting those who had not entered their horses. If horses were in the habit of looking out at windows, this might possibly have been a prudent and judicious regulation; but under the present circumstances there was some little occasion for wonder how these ideas came to be associated in the minds of those who framed the bill; unless it was that they wished to sink the business of legislation into contempt, even with those who were appointed to carry the laws into execution.—A happy encouragement to smuggling was given in the act which enjoined the staving of all spirits that should be seized: as consumers must be again supplied, the smugglers were emboldened to proceed in their business, and, he presumed to say, drank in grateful libations the health of the Minister which framed the bill, with *three times three*.

In fact, every bill of the present administration had gone through as many transformations as the insect in its progress to become a butterfly; and every one of them afforded a substantial argument for the necessity of his present motion.

He next condemned the proposed tax on perfumery; and enumerating the articles of lavender, milk of roses, &c. said that the Commissioners in distinguishing the various particulars of taxation, must be gifted by nature with the noses of pointers; and then, alluding to Parliament, quoted the following passage from Pope's Rape of the Lock:

"Our humble province is to tend the fair,
 "Not a less pleasing, tho' less glorious care;
 "To save the powder from too rude a gale,
 "Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale."

Mr. Sheridan concluded by moving, "That the bill relative to a tax on perfumery be printed."

Mr. Rose said, he had no particular objection to the motion, but thought it was ill-timed, and would be of very little service.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself happy that the days of taxation were nearly at an end, as the revenue of the country was considerably improved. If any good could be derived from the present motion, he would not oppose it; but from a

consciousness of its futility, he was of opinion it was needless to trouble the House with any thing of the kind.

Mr. Beaufay and some others spoke, after which the House divided,

Ayes 24 Noes 119.

MAY 23.

Ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Carlisle petition.

The House went into a Committee on the Perfumery bill. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Courtenay, Lord Surrey, and Mr. Fox, severally spoke against certain clauses in this bill, which in their opinion were not only absurd, but even oppressive in so high a degree, that prescription could not soften them, or plead in their favour; particularly that provision which invested the Excise with power to enter at pleasure into the House of the subject, and to examine at will such and such places, and to force the purchase of stamps.

Mr. Rose contended, that this clause had for precedent the fourth of George II. On which the House divided, for the clause 45; against it 15; majority 30.

Mr. Sheridan, with others, insisted that the penalty of 100*l.* in default of selling any article without the stamp was too high, which gave birth to the second division for the 100*l.* penalty: for it 37; against it 18; majority 21.

Some new clauses were received, and the blanks filled up.

Mr. Rose, Mr. Dundas, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Attorney-General, &c. spoke in favour of the original clauses.

MAY 24.

Mr. Rose presented a bill for better securing the duties on starch. As soon as it was read the first time,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that any gentleman who attended the Committee of yesterday, would be convinced of the necessity of printing tax bills; he therefore moved, that the bill for regulating the duty on starch be printed.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion.

The question was then called for, and the gallery cleared; but it was given up without dividing.

The message from the Lords being read, for the production of such papers and documents as they required from the Commons, to consider of the means of the public revenue whereby they are enabled to appropriate one million annually for the reduction of the national debt.

A motion was made, "that a message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their Lordships that the Commons have taken their Lordships' message of Tuesday, relating to the bill for vesting certain sums in Commissioners towards discharging the national debt, into consideration; but conceive that it has not been the practice of Parliament, for either House to desire of the other the information

on

on which they have proceeded in passing any bill, except where such information has related to facts stated in such bill as the ground and foundation thereof; and that the Commons think this reason sufficient for not giving, at this time, any further answer to their Lordships' message."

Mr. Fox did not approve of an answer in such general terms; he argued that their Lordships, who were to confirm by their assent the funding bill, should, in order to guide their decisions, be furnished with matter to convince them that the public means were adequate to support this measure; and if they did not see the report of the Committee upon which this matter was grounded, they had no positive proof before them, whether the public were equal, or not, to the proposed measure.

Mr. Grenville made some observations on the mode by which the public would be enabled to support this system in future; and then the motion was assented to by the House.

On the third reading of the bill for repealing certain clauses in the late India bill, and for regulating the judicature of India,

Mr. Fox rose, not he said to oppose the bill in this late stage, but to enter his protest against it. It met with his dissent as establishing a judicature anomalous and unknown to the constitution, and as doing little where much was to be done—as repealing but a small part where nearly the whole was objectionable. On the present occasion he did not rise to argue, but to protest; but he could not but observe, that ministers in removing the clauses which were repealed by the present act, had shewn on what slight grounds they proceeded to the most desperate measures. The compulsion on gentlemen returning from India to make a full disclosure of their effects, if not justified by strong necessity, was a piece of tyranny, for instance, unexampled in the history of legislation. That necessity, it appeared from their present conduct, did not exist; and from that conduct it was plainly to be inferred, that no confidence could be placed in an administration, which from slight causes could proceed to such dangerous innovations.

Mr. Dundas defended his conduct in introducing the present bill. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he observed, had himself acknowledged that some change in the former bill was necessary. The alteration was now produced, and before his objections were made, he ought first to have stated why, in the course of two years, he had not introduced something better himself. The repeal of a clause enforcing the disclosure of property was occasioned, he said, not by any conviction of its impropriety, but merely on account of the disgust which it had occasioned in India.

Mr. Fox replied, that it was a strange mode of reasoning to say, that a person who

was not in the habit of bringing bills into that House, should, by omitting to bring in a bill on any subject, be thereby disqualified from stating his objections to what was brought forward.

Mr. Grenville said, it was imagined that the clause respecting the disclosure of property would not have occasioned any discontent, as it afforded gentlemen returning from India an opportunity to exempt themselves from calumny and reproach. He mentioned the conduct of Lord Macartney as a proof of the justice of this observation.

The Speaker put the question, when the bill passed without a division; and Mr. Dundas was ordered to carry it up to the Lords.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the militia bill, when several amendments were made; after which the House adjourned.

MAY 25.

Mr. Gilbert, in a short speech, stated the immediate necessity, in many points of view, of revising the poor laws, which, he said, should be the subject of another motion, to which the one he was about to make was only preparatory. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of requiring the overseers and churchwardens to make immediate returns in each of their respective parishes of the charitable donations thereto bequeathed, from time to time, within a certain number of years therein named.

Mr. Dempster conceived, that the order of the House was sufficient for this purpose, independent of an act.

*The Speaker thought so too.

Mr. Hussey could not assent to the motion, unless he knew the object of it. In his opinion, it fell little short, in every respect, of the bill for the disclosure of private property.

Lord Beauchamp conceived the motion to be a very proper one. In his opinion, it carried the object in the face of it; it was not tortious, that public charities were made a job of, inasmuch that they were become in that sense proverbial—He did not doubt but the order of the House was in itself sufficient; but lest it should not prove so, he did not see the harm of passing a bill that might enforce the command of the House in this particular, which in his idea was not unworthy of their attention; as he did not doubt, on examination, things would appear in this line much to their surprise, and far beyond their conception.

Mr. Gilbert said, as to the object of the bill, it was to see how far the persons entrusted with charitable legacies had fulfilled the will of the donor, as many things had come to his knowledge, that urged him to the enquiry in question; but that when the bill should be printed, it would, in his opinion, meet the approbation of every bosom that could sympathize with the distressed, or that wished

to redress the cause of the injured, unable to procure redress in any other mode so speedily, and perhaps, above all, so effectually.

The Master of the Rolls agreed not only in the propriety, but in the humanity of those remarks.—Charitable donations were increased, if his information was right, above two-thirds, within the last thirty years; he therefore wished to give every succour to the bill, which, in his opinion, it was entitled to, in every sense.

On the introduction of the Greenland Fishery bill, a short conversation took place betwixt Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Jenkinson in point of order, which the Speaker decided. After which,

Mr. Hussey insisted, that this bill gave immediate employment to a multitude of the poor, which ought to be the first object in every well regulated state; he then pointed out the many advantages that would arise from the continuance of the bounty on this fishery, as a nursery, or rather academy for our seamen, whom a noble Lord (Mulgrave) gave the preference to, in point of skill and hardiness. The principal arguments urged on this subject in a former debate, were recapitulated in this.

Mr. Dempster argued very strenuously against the diminution of the bounty, which he represented as trifling, in comparison to the profits that resulted from it. In the account of this trade, the whalebone was left out, he observed, which brought in a very large sum, as he was well informed, by Mr. Fall, of Dunbar. He insisted, that in the course of last year, the quantity of oil or blubber imported, amounted to above 10,000 tons, one half of which came from Greenland; with many other remarks, particularly wishing that witnesses might be heard at the bar of the House on the subject.

Mr. Sheridan spoke to the same purpose.

Mr. Hussey then moved, that the further consideration of this business be deferred till this day se'nnight, on which the House divided, for the motion 36—against it 86.—Majority 50.

Mr. Dundas presented a petition, requesting that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable the East India Company to make use of their credit, &c.

Mr. Fox objected to the manner in which the bill was worded, as the reasons that gave birth to the request, were not set forth therein.

Mr. Dundas then explained the reasons.—The Company, in consequence of the commutation act, had been enabled to enlarge their demands beyond their last estimate;—with many other reasons which satisfied the House. The request was granted.

Alderman Watson presented a petition from the Wine Trade, requesting to be heard by counsel on the principle of the said bill.

He urged many reasons to shew that the persons interested in this bill were little acquainted with the spirit of it, and that he thought some time ought to be allowed for that purpose.

Mr. Rose declared, that he had done everything in his power to diffuse the principle of it; in particular, that on Tuesday last Mr. Moody, a respectable wine merchant, had waited on him for that purpose; that he had given him the bill for the direct purpose of submitting it to the meeting at the London Tavern.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Dempster, and Mr. Martin, dwelt on the impropriety of hurrying the bill through the House, which precluded at least the necessary information to those who were mostly interested in it.

The petition was then received, and Counsel ordered to be heard to-morrow on the bill.

Alderman Watson moved, that instead of to-morrow, Tuesday next be inserted. On which the House divided.

For the motion	—	27
Against it	—	77
		—
	Majority	50

After which the House proceeded to the remaining clauses of the perfume bill.

Adjourned.

MAY 26.

As soon as the Speaker had returned back from the House of Lords, to which the Commons had been summoned by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to attend his Majesty,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had just drawn up a motion, which he believed would meet the unanimous concurrence of the House; and therefore he would not urge any argument in support of it; he then moved that the Speaker be requested to order the speech which he had this day made to his Majesty at the bar of the House of Lords, on presenting the new Sinking Fund bill for the Royal Assent to be printed. The motion passed *nem. con.*

Upon the order of the day for the second reading of the Wine bill,

It was urged by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Lord Beauchamp, that the counsel who had been retained by the wine merchants to oppose the principle of the bill, had not received any of their instructions till last night; and that they had declined appearing at the bar so early as this day, for this reason, which they alleged, that it was impossible for them, in so short a space of time, to prepare themselves so, that they should be able to acquit themselves to their own credit, and the advantage of their employers. That the ground on which they meant to oppose the bill was not, that it was oppressive to extend the provisions of the Excise laws; but that such was the nature of the wine trade, that

that however applicable the Excise laws might be to spirits or other liquors; they were wholly inapplicable to wine: and in order to make out this position, it was necessary that the Counsel should have time to receive ample instructions relative to all the minutiae of that trade, which could not possibly be the case in the interval of a few hours.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Steele, and the Attorney-General, on the other hand, contended, that as notice had been given *before the Easter recess*, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intention to put part of the wine duties under the management of the Board of Excise, the wine-merchants could not be said to be taken by surprise; on the contrary, they had full time to take the principle into consideration; and if they had neglected so to do, it was their own, and not the fault of that House; and the more so, as they had had the bill in their possession for a fortnight. It was also thought necessary that the bill should pass through the Committee before the *Whitsuntide recess*, which it could not do, if the second reading should be postponed to Tuesday. Mr. Fox, still anxious to procure the delay, offered to bind himself not to debate the principle of the bill till after the second reading; Mr. Sheridan made a similar offer; and Mr. Pitt seemed willing to gratify them; but as these two gentlemen could bind themselves only, and not the rest of the House, Mr. Pitt felt himself obliged to urge the second reading this day. The House accordingly divided on the motion for that purpose; which was carried by a majority of seventy-four. Ayes 110—Noes 26.

The bill was accordingly read; and an order was made that it be committed on Tuesday next.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland moved for the second reading of a bill for granting the privileges of British-built ships to two ships belonging to a house in Glasgow, that were built in America since the peace. Mr. Jenkinson opposed the motion, as it might open the door for too many similar applications, and it was lost.

After this, a short conversation between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Francis took place on the mode of producing certain papers with respect to the subject of Mr. Hastings' impeachment; and an order was directed to the East India Directors, to deliver them to the House.

Mr. Burke entertained the House in his reply to the arguments of the Attorney-General, with a story that drew forth a general laugh:—He said the Hon. and learned Gentleman, he believed, possessed two sorts of law wine;—he had *supernaculum* for the other House, whenever he went there; and he had his inferior sort, which he thought would do for such uninformed men as himself. He reminded him, he declared, of that Bishop who

sent to his wine-merchant to order a pipe of indifferent Port, as it was for the use of his *inferior clergy*; whereupon the wine-merchant sent him a pipe adapted to his order, accompanied with a note, declaring, that if the Bishop could find a more indifferent pipe, he would give it his Lordship for nothing.

MAY 31.

Mr. J. C. Jervoise, Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the contested election for Carlisle, reported to the House, That the Committee had found John Lowther, Esq; was not duly elected; that J. Christian, Esq; ought to have been elected; and that the said J. Christian is duly elected.

Mr. Gilbert presented his bill for the better regulating of charitable institutions, and obliging those entrusted with the distribution of donations, to be responsible for their conduct in the exercise of the trust reposed in them. The bill was read a first time. When the Speaker was about to read that clause which empowers the Church-wardens and Overseers of every parish to examine all bills, in order to discover whether or not any sum remained to be applied for the purposes of the institution,

The Attorney-General imagined that the power meant to be granted was too extensive, therefore he should oppose it.

Mr. Gilbert declared that there was an absolute necessity for such a clause. Any gentleman who took the trouble to read the bills would, he was convinced, readily concur with him in that opinion. In order, however, to make it more generally understood, he moved that it should be printed. Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved several resolutions. One was relative to the lottery intended for the next year. The tickets are to be sold at 13l. 15s. 6d. The number 50,000. and the sum to be raised, 688,750l.

The Attorney-General referred to the case of Mr. Mortlock, respecting the names of the Commissioners of the Land Tax for Cambridge. The report of the Committee was read, and a motion made for discharging the further consideration of the business. The Attorney-General then moved,

That the alteration, now deemed reprehensible by the House, had been made without the consent or knowledge of Gen. Adeane.

That any breach of a similar nature should in future be deemed by the House as highly criminal.

That no alteration should take place without the orders or concurrence of Parliament.

That the proper officers should deliver in to the House a correct duplicate of the list, to be regularly filed, and open for the inspection of any member.

These motions were severally put, and agreed to.

JUNE 1.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday, for raising money by a lottery.

The Clerk of the Crown attended, and amended the writ for Carlisle, by inserting the name of John Christian, Esq. and erasing that of John Lowther, Esq.

The Fortification bill ordered for this day, on the motion of Sir George Howard, was deferred to this day se'nnight.

The House seemed urgent that Mr. Burke should immediately enter on the proposed enquiry into the Rohilla war, as the ground of the first charge of Mr. Hastings; on which

Mr. Burke, after waiting till the House filled, about five o'clock rose, and having thanked the assembly (which by this time was very full) for waiting, confessed that he never felt himself in so arduous a situation before, on which account he hoped that gentlemen would so far sympathize in his feelings, as to pardon such unintentional omissions as must necessarily occur in the particulars he had to lay before them.

They were not come this day to decide on the character of an individual; they were come to decide on maxims of state, on a code of laws, that millions unborn should either be governed by or appeal to; that at present attracted the eyes of surrounding nations, and would either prove a blot on the name of an Englishman, indelible thro' time, or raise it, if possible, to a higher degree of national estimation for justice, humanity and public faith, than it has hitherto held in the immortal annals of history—the very idea of which, in the present occasion, should preclude all prejudice or partiality; that every thing should give way to those great objects, that raised Rome to that enviable dignity, that every nation flowed in to her, and was proud to own her sway. He did not wish to detain the House in declamation; he only wished to prepare them for a train of facts, that, he trusted, could not be controverted—that even Mr. Hastings had pleaded guilty to—and the only difference was on the principle of them; and since he had mentioned Rome, he would point out how she supported her provinces, as long as a spark of patriotism remained in her bosom. In the first place, she maintained them by a continuity; they were mostly connected by land, or slightly disjoined by sea. In the next place, the Greek was universally spoken throughout them; and of course every man heard the other speak in his own language, like the miraculous gift of the tongues at the feast of Pentecost. And, lastly, he that had either conquered, or was delegated to govern a province, adopted it with a degree of parental affection; he became the father of the people he was sent to preside over; instead of privately joining to exterminate them, he redressed their wrongs, poured oil into their wounds, or gathered them under his wings, even as an hen gathered her chickens. This

was the pride, this was the emulation of every governor; and the censorial accuser was a character of the first dignity, and sought after by men of the first repute (which was not the case in the present affair—India was distant; there is a gulph like that betwixt Dives and Lazarus, betwixt them and us; their language is known to few) who met with every assistance in carrying forward the prosecution;—formality was neither dictated nor decried, nor papers refused; every archive was thrown open, and every record subjected to public inspection; which was not the case in the present affair, as was visible to the world, to the disinterested;—but that, in spite of all, he hoped to come off victorious even in the defeat, as he was well convinced that the matter of charges he had brought were grounded entirely on fact; that time would strengthen instead of diminishing them; and that he should find resources in his own bosom on this consideration, that if he should retire under the stigma of a false accuser, he should have the bulk of mankind on his side; and that it would be a consolation that those who had cleared Mr. Hastings, had condemned him, in open defiance of the strongest facts, and the most respectable evidence in corroboration of those facts. This affair involved in it the honour of the House; they had pledged themselves to bring it forward; let their honour therefore never be tarnished; let that be safe with father Paul, *Ego perpetua*.—Having premised this and much more, he went over the ground of the charges he had already exhibited against Mr. Hastings, strengthening some, explaining others, and collecting the whole, as it were, into one point of view—in one, appealing to the humanity of the House: in another, to the justice; in a third, to the policy of nations at large, which he dwelt on for some time, elucidating by applications from history, ancient and modern, for the purpose of crowning his remarks.

After this he adverted more particularly to the Rohilla war. Having given a geographical account of the situation of those people, he painted the simplicity of their manners, love of agriculture and manufactures, and peaceable disposition.—The whole amounted to above two hundred and forty thousand, and above sixty thousand of those were driven like a flock of deer, beyond the Ganges, men, women, and children, without any provision, without any just, or even plausible plea for so doing, besides the numbers butchered with such circumstances of cruelty as would harrow up the soul. The Rohillas thus treated, thus butchered, thus exterminated, were the prime nobility of the country, the artizans, the bankers, &c. The wife of one of the first princes amongst them, was dragged through the country with every mark of unmerited indignation and contumely; and for what did Mr. Hastings conspire to lay waste the country of the Rohillas, which

which in his own letter he acknowledged to be the garden of India? Wherever the Roman Eagle flew, liberty and science followed after; every trace of barbarism vanished; the aspiring temple was taught to seek the sky, and the husbandman to tame the stubborn genius of the soil; the reverie presented itself this minute in the Rohilla provinces, and the revenue of that country had consequently fallen one third. Not a complaint had come from those people in thirteen years. — And why so? Because they were flattered. At length their cries had found the way, and he hoped the ear would not be shut against them; they stretched forth their hands, and spoke to us in an unknown tongue, but the voice of distress was known in every tongue; as it exceeded words, it did not require the dress of them; they did not threaten, they only supplicated, and he hoped their supplication would not come in vain. Mr. Hastings had already exercised unbidden authorities; he had removed servants without orders; accepted presents and bribes, which he was strictly forbidden; he had in many cases stretched forth the arm of power unfinewed either by authority or justice: he had placed a sword in the hand of a desperado; he had encouraged infidelity, duplicity, rapacity, and every crime that disgraced the name of a man. The House had already condemned his conduct, when they knew less of it than they do at present; he hoped they would therefore act consistently.

Mr. Williamson spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Nicholls against it.

Mr. Powis disliked the manner in which the charges were worded, as he might think Mr. Hastings guilty and impeachable in some of them, though not in others; he would rather recommend a question — Whether on the whole of the charge he was guilty of impeachable matter?

This produced a conversation, in which Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Pitt spoke; at length Mr. Powis's amendment was carried, to the purport already described.

Mr. Powis then stated the two circumstances in which he conceived Mr. Hastings guilty of this charge. The first was the suppression of the treaty, and the second the extirpation of the Rohillas, even if he were a party; for that, even in that case, he had no right to do more than enforce the forty lacks of rupees demanded by Sujah Dowlah. He was also against the indemnity, from an opinion that punishment should not be retrospective in its object, but calculated to prevent the future repetition of crimes.

Mr. Ellis spoke against the motion.

Lord North defended his own conduct in re-appointing Mr. Hastings after these crimes were committed, by alledging, that they were not known in Europe at the time. And tho' he disapproved the Rohilla war, yet the ex-

gency of the times rendered it inexpedient for him to take any other measures for the removal of Mr. Hastings, than those which were adopted during his administration.

Mr. Baiwell declared, that he had no knowledge of the treaty between Mr. Hastings and Sujah Dowlah for the extirpation of the Rohillas, though he was then in the Council.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Vansittart, and the Lord Advocate spoke.

Mr. Fox then rose, but hearing round the Committee a general cry of "Adjourn, adjourn;" he said he was the more disposed to comply with the inclination of the Committee, as he was apprehensive of being obliged to trouble them at considerable length. The debate was then adjourned till twelve next day, and the House being resumed, adjourned at past three o'clock in the morning.

JUNE 2.

The order of the day for going into the further enquiry of Mr. Hastings, relative to the Rohilla war, being read,

Mr. Francis got up, and in a speech of some length, summarily recapitulated the heads of the charges, strengthening each, as he went on, either by reference to written papers, or the evidence at the bar, and declaring that declamation, insinuation, &c. should not come forward as operative in his favour. As he stood in the light of an accuser in common with his Honourable Friend (Mr. Burke), which he acknowledged in the face of day, he thought it incumbent on him, in justification of his character, to declare, that personal animosity to Mr. Hastings did not in the least urge the decided part he had taken in the present affair; he went out to India with a spotless character, he returned with one, which was more satisfactory to his own mind, and to his friends, than if he had returned laden with millions. He had early reprobated Mr. Hastings's conduct, contrary to his own interest; but in this he was not singular; General Clavering and Colonel Monson had done the same; and it was but justice to their memories to declare, that they had done so; their names were irreproachable, and when he thought of their worth, it animated and fired his bosom. These men reprobated the conduct of Mr. Hastings, not through envy, for their minds were superior to it; not through the hopes of aggrandizement, for they already filled exalted stations; and Gen. Clavering was above sixty years of age when he went to India. As for himself, what could he have expected by the removal of Mr. Hastings? Neither to be Commander in Chief nor Governor-General? And what hopes or views had Mr. Burke in this procedure? He had no dispute with Mr. Hastings; no hopes of preferment in his disgrace; he had made himself many

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one single reason to prove that the bill ought to be recommitted, he presumed the House would not be disposed to adopt the motion. Mr. Newnham then read, from a manuscript, some objections that had been put into his hands, to several clauses of the bill. When he concluded, the question was put upon his motion, which was negatived by a majority of 39.

Ayes, 32 Noes, 61.

The House then went through the various amendments that had been made in the Committee; after which

Mr. Beaufoy begged leave to propose a new clause, which he thought absolutely necessary, in order that justice might be impartially administered under this bill. The summary proceedings of the Commissioners in levying penalties under the Excise laws were incompatible with the spirit of the constitution, because they superseded the trial by jury, which was the bulwark of the constitution. The summonses issued by the Commissioners on the information of an Excise Officer were returnable in three days; and as personal service was not necessary, it might happen that the first notice a man should get of an information having been lodged against him, might be by the Sheriff's seizing his goods; and as the summonses did not state the ground of information, he must necessarily be unprepared for a defence. He would move therefore for leave to bring up a clause that should give the person accused an option to have his cause tried either by the Commissioners or by a jury in the Court of Exchequer; and he thought this the more reasonable, as the Excise Officers were at present intitled to this option by law. He concluded by moving for leave to bring up the clause.

Mr. Pitt said, he felt uncommon concern, when he conceived it to be his duty to oppose a measure so popular, and so justly popular, as was that of securing to every man his birth-right, the trial by jury. But the same necessity which first introduced Excise laws, had superseded, in some cases, that best of trials, because the collection of the revenue could not have been otherwise secured. The security of the revenue was now the security of public credit, and consequently of the constitution, which could not survive the ruin of the faith, credit, and character of the nation. The putting of the wine duties under the management of the Board of Excise was but an experiment; and should it be unattended by the summary trial before the Commissioners, it might turn out to be very highly prejudicial, and not at all advantageous to the revenue. To extend the Excise laws at all was to him a painful measure, which nothing could induce him to propose, but a firm conviction that frauds to an enormous degree had been committed upon the Customs in the article of wines, and that the regulations contained in

the bill, together with the summary jurisdiction of the Commissioners, would tend, in a very great measure, to prevent the repetition of them in future. He reminded the House that this summary jurisdiction was not a new thing in this country; and begged that gentlemen would observe that, if it was to be taken away in this instance as unconstitutional, the constitution could not be secure until every vestige of it was removed from the statute-books; and consequently to go as far as the honourable Mover wished, and no farther, would be doing the business by halves and ineffectually. He hoped therefore, when he resisted so popular a clause as was then a subject of debate, that he should not be thought to be less zealous for the trial by jury than any other man in the House; but that the House would give him credit that nothing could make him resist the motion, but a strong apprehension that, by agreeing to it, he should stake the credit of the nation, and thereby endanger, if not absolutely ruin the constitution.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Dempster, supported the motion; and Sir Grey Cooper opposed it, though at the same time he thought the Excise laws inapplicable to the wine trade.

The House then divided on the motion for bringing up the clause, when there appeared for it, 30; against it, 95. The clause was consequently lost by a majority of 65.

Several other clauses were received, after which the House adjourned.

JUNE 8.

In a Committee to consider of duties paid on fermented wash on Scotland,

Resolved, 1. "That the several duties now paid upon fermented wash, and also upon low wines and spirits, and also upon licences taken out by distillers or makers of low wines or spirits from corn or malt in Scotland, do cease and be discontinued for a time to be limited.

2. "That a yearly duty of 2l. 10s. sterling be charged upon every gallon, English wine measure, of the cubical content of every still, including the acid which shall be used for making low wines or spirits from corn or malt, which shall be erected within the entered warehouses of any distiller in Scotland.

3. "That a yearly duty of 2l. 10s. sterling be charged upon every gallon, English wine-measure, of the cubical content of such stills which shall be used for making low wines or spirits from melasses or sugar.

4. "That a yearly duty of 3l. sterling be charged for and upon every gallon, English wine-measure, of the cubical content of such stills which shall be used for making low wines or spirits from foreign materials (except melasses and sugar).

5. "That a duty of 2s. per gallon be laid upon all spirits brewed or made from corn,

corn, malt, cyder, or any mixture therewith, or from worts, or wash of British or foreign materials, of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which shall be imported into England from Scotland."

The Earl of Surrey desired to be informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any measure was meant to be taken this session relative to the sale of the Crown Lands. It was a business, his Lordship said, that he wished much to see brought forward, and therefore hoped something was meant to be done to restore the heirs of the Derwentwater estates to their property, the same as had been last year done with other noble families, whose estates had been attainted. He also wished to be informed, whether anything decisive was to be done this year for settling the claims of the American Loyalists.

Mr. Pitt in answer said, undoubtedly it was his intention to bring forward the business of the Crown Lands as early as possible; but he was fearful nothing more could be done this year than using parliamentary authority for a more actual and accurate survey.—As to the claims of the American Loyalists, every step possible was taken to accomplish the business; but he did not imagine the House would be called on to come to any thing decisive on that head this year.

Mr. Young brought up the Report of the Committee on the militia bill, which was read; but when the Speaker came to the clause which states that only two-thirds of the militia shall be called out annually, a conversation took place between Mr. Marsham, Mr. Powney, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Pyc, &c. &c. whether it would not be better to call out five-sixths, on which the House divided, for calling out only two-thirds,

Ayes, 49 Noes, 13.

Mr. Rolle proposed a clause, not to suffer any man to become a substitute who had more than one child born in wedlock; which, after a trifling conversation, was withdrawn.

JUNE 9.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to take into consideration the estimate for the new buildings to be erected near the Admiralty Office. It appeared from the estimate, that the sum of 13,000l. would be necessary for the erecting those works; and it was moved that 6000l. of that sum should be advanced this year towards carrying them on.

After some little conversation and opposition on the part of Mr. Husley, the question was put, and on a division was carried by a majority of 27:

Ayes, 63 Noes, 36.

The House was then resumed.

On the third reading of the wine duty bill, some alterations were made, and new
EUROP. MAG.

clauses added; and a motion having been made, "That this bill do pass,"

Mr. Alderman Newnham opposed it, as impolitic and oppressive. He said he had little hope that his opposition would be of any effect; he rose therefore principally to request the Minister would pledge himself to this, "that if it should be found that this experimental plan did not produce the great increase of revenue that was expected from it, he would suffer the wine trade to return to its old system, by a repeal of the bill next session, should it pass into a law in the present one," which, said he, may the Lords in their mercy prevent!

Mr. Alderman Hammet joined in this hope; he said it was reported that the Right Hon. Gentleman was an enemy to the trade of the country [This raised a loud laugh on both sides of the House]. He called upon him therefore to prove that the report was ill founded, by declaring, that if the experiment should fail, he would not continue to ruin the trade of England by oppression.

Mr. Pitt said smilingly, that if he was an enemy to the trade of the country, he had the mortification to find that ever since he had been at the head of the Exchequer, that trade had been improving, and was still likely to grow and improve. He could feel no objection to grant the request of the Hon. Member, taking it on his own terms; and therefore he might safely say, "that if the experiment should fail, he would not continue to ruin the trade of England by oppression." In answer to the request of the other worthy Magistrate, which was very differently expressed, he would say, that if the success of the experiment should fall short of what he expected from it, he would then endeavour to devise some subsidiary regulations that would render the plan more effectual.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge observed, that this was a poor consolation for the country to be told, that if the present oppression did not raise money enough, the oppression should be made heavier next year. For his part, he detested the principle of the Excise laws, and as he was resolved to oppose every attempt to extend them, so he was determined to take the sense of the House on the passing of the present bill.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan expressed their disapprobation of the resolution the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have taken.

The House then divided on the question for the passing of the bill, which was carried by a majority of 38:

Ayes, 71 Noes, 33.

The bill was accordingly passed, and ordered up to the Lords.

The House then went into a Committee, to take into consideration a petition from the East-India Company, which had been presented
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presented a few hours before, praying for leave to borrow two millions sterling.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, as he could not foresee any objection to the prayer of the petition, he would not tire the Committee by urging arguments to enforce it. It was a signal satisfaction to him, he said, that the proposition which he was going to make, would relieve the East-India Company, without laying any burthen on the nation. He was not going to propose that the public should lend the money, but that the Company might be so far released from its legal restraints as to be at liberty to borrow it on its own credit. The sum wanted by the Company was two millions sterling, which he proposed to raise in this way—by the sale of an annuity of 36,000*l.* due to the Company by the public: this, he said, would produce 800,000*l.* and by an enlargement of the Company's trading stock from 3,200,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* the additional 800,000*l.* stock would sell for 1,200,000*l.* which would complete the sum wanted. He then moved,

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East-India Company be enabled to raise a sum of money for the purposes mentioned in their petition by the sale of 36,226*l.* 16*s.* being an annuity due from the public in consideration of 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.* part of 4,200,000*l.* advanced by the Company to the public under the authority of several Acts of Parliament.

That the said Company be enabled to raise a further sum by adding 800,000*l.* to their capital stock of 3,200,000*l.* so as to make the whole capital in future 4,000,000*l.* and that such additions be made by opening a subscription to that amount, after the rate of 160*l.* for every 100*l.*

This brought on a conversation, in which Mr. Sheridan, and other Members, entered largely into the state of the Company's affairs. After a long conversation, the question was put, and the resolution carried without a division; and the House being resumed, adjourned at ten o'clock.

JUNE 12.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that an additional duty of six shillings per barrel be imposed on all sweets made for sale.

The Report of the Committee on the election bill being then brought up, a great many amendments were proposed and adopted, when the House adjourned.

JUNE 13.

Mr. Fox desired the third charge against Mr. Hastings relative to Benares to be read; which being done, he enlarged upon each article of the charge and commented with much severity on Mr. Hastings's conduct,

observing, in the words of Mr. Dundas, "that Mr. Hastings seldom or ever went a journey in India, but it was marked with the ruin of some prince." The right honourable Member, in a speech of two hours and a half, displayed his usual abilities, and after recapitulating shortly, that Warren Hastings had, in violation of every tie of honour, and in defiance of express agreements entered into, exacted great sums from Cheyt Sing, and wantonly, through a determined enmity to him, endeavoured to find means to drive him from his country, thereby bringing disgrace on Englishmen; he concluded with moving, "That the Committee having heard the charge, and examined evidence therein, were of opinion that it contained sufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esq."

He was seconded by Mr. Francis.

Mr. Nicholls defended Mr. Hastings, and said, if he was guilty, the noble Lord in the blue ribband was guilty in not bringing him to account.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he should take a general view of the question; that he should draw his arguments from the general result as it impartially weighed in his mind, neither leaning towards the prosecution on one hand, or endeavouring to extenuate the supposed criminal on the other. Here the honourable Gentleman took an opportunity to censure the vindictive spirit with which the prosecution had been instituted. The politics of India were involved in obscurity, even upon the very spot; how then was it possible for gentlemen to form a clear and distinct idea upon every transaction which was so diffuse and complicated? He had, with as much attention as he could possibly appropriate from the other concerns of Government, endeavoured to investigate the grounds of the charge now under consideration, and he had made up an opinion upon it which was entirely satisfactory to his conscience. He acknowledged the task was arduous, he would not shrink from it, but boldly avow his opinion, as an honest man, whatever might be the consequence.

After this *exordium*, the honourable Gentleman proceeded to state, that, upon the present enquiry, there arose two questions.

1st. The right which Mr. Hastings possessed of calling on the Rajah for his contribution; and, 2dly, the propriety of making it.

The first head of this question naturally divided itself into three branches:—

1st. The penalty in refusing the stipulated quota;

2dly. The nature of the constitution of the Asiatic governments, by the tenure of which Cheyt Sing held. And,

3dly. The agreement between him and the Company, which had been so warmly insisted

intisted upon by the right honourable Mover of the question.

On the first of these branches it would be preposterous to assert that there could exist a government without a power to command resources in the time of exigency. All governments in the world, whether despotic or limited, must of necessity possess such power. The history of our own country, under the feudal system, was a striking instance of it. Without such a power indeed, no regular government could exist.

As to the second head, the constitution of Asiatic principalities; it appeared to him that the land of the country, by a sort of feudal shackle, was bound to answer every call which the Nabob, Rajah, or Prince (by whatever title he was distinguished) should make upon the owners; nay, it was even a question in India, whether the Zemindar had any natural right to the soil, or whether he and all his under tenants were not considered merely in the light of stewards to the Nabob under whom they held.

He did not mention these circumstances by way of giving the least approbation of them; but he must reason upon the state of India in the situation in which it **really** was, and not what it **ought** to be. In this view of the constitution, and the tenure on which the Rajah held, it was evident that Mr. Hastings, on behalf of the India Company, might lawfully call upon him for assistance whenever necessity required it. He then adverted to the third head, namely, The agreement between Sujah ul Dowlah and Mr. Hastings, on the one part, and Chryt Sing on the other.

Here he entered into a variety of forcible and ingenious arguments to shew, that altho' by the agreement in question, a certain annual sum was stipulated, after payment of which the Rajah was not to be called upon; yet this was to be considered as a sort of peace-establishment, and by no means precluded Mr. Hastings from calling for auxiliary aid, when the necessity of the empire demanded a general exertion. In order fully to clear up this point, he entered at large into the manner in which the territory of Benares became in the possession of Chryt Sing, by means of Bulwant Sing, his father.—Here the Hon. Gentleman evinced a thorough and complete knowledge of his subject; and very clearly proved, that the tenure by which he held, was entirely subordinate, and therefore liable to all those restraints incident to such situations in India. As an auxiliary argument to support this opinion, he shewed, that at a period when Warren Hastings had proposed to make the Rajah Dowlah entirely independent, under a consideration that it would strengthen his hands, he was opposed by a majority of the Council, and in particular by Mr. Francis.

Having thus cleared his ground, he next adverted to the several steps that Mr. Hastings

had taken to draw from the Rajah the extra supplies of money and troops; and read extracts from the several minutes of the Council Board at Calcutta, in which the Members had acceded to the demand of the five lacks for three years; and even Mr. Francis himself had gone so far as to give his consent to fine the Rajah in one lack, as a punishment for having neglected to comply with such demand. Nay, further, that Mr. Francis had actually, in the first instance, given his consent to threaten the Rajah with military execution, if he made any further excuse or delay, with this proviso, that "he hoped the threat would be sufficient." This Mr. Pitt urged was fairly recognizing the power, although the blame was now entirely thrown upon Mr. Hastings. Having thus made out the two positions, viz. the right of calling for the aids in question, and the propriety in doing it; he then traced Mr. Hastings step by step, until he arrived at the city of Benares, with the avowed intention of enforcing compliance to his demands.

And here he came to the most painful part of the task imposed upon him by the duty that he owed to the cause of Justice.

Mr. Hastings knew, when he departed from Calcutta, all the circumstances that had attended the Rajah's delay. He therefore left that place with a full determination of insisting upon his demands being complied with, and with **NO OTHER INTENTION** whatever. Nothing new happened on his passage, except that the Rajah met him, and made the most humble submission—a submission, which, by the way, shewed the inferior condition in which he considered himself. When Mr. Hastings arrived at Benares, without taking any preparatory steps, he determines to fine him 50 lacks, (about half a million) and arrested him in his palace, in order to enforce immediate payment. Here it was, that the transaction affected Mr. Hastings—allowing him every merit in the previous transactions, and exculpating him entirely from any crimes on that score. Yet this was such a breach of faith—such a cruel oppression—such a heavy exaction—and upon the whole, a conduct so cruel, unjust, and oppressive, that it was impossible, he, as a man of honour or honesty, or having any regard to faith and conscience, could any longer resist; and therefore he had fully satisfied his conscience, that Warren Hastings had been guilty of such enormities and misdemeanors, as constituted a crime sufficient to call upon the justice of the House to impeach him.—A great cry from all parts of the House, hear! hear! hear!—Mr. Pitt then went into several particulars of the subsequent conduct of Mr. Hastings, and exculpated him from any charge.

The above is only a faint idea of the wonderful display of oratory, sound sense and sensibility which Mr. Pitt displayed upon this

interesting occasion; and to which nothing but want of room should prevent us from attempting to do justice.

Mr. Dempster agreed with the last Honourable Speaker in all but his conclusion. He was confident that Mr. Hastings' motives were pure; that we owed the preservation of an empire to his exertions.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Vansittart, Col. Phillips, and Major Scott, supported Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Powys thanked God that the Minister had declared himself in so honourable and manly a manner; but at the same time he saw him stand alone; his friends avowed the arbitrary principle which was so justly and honestly reprobated by the Minister. He then

acceded to Mr. Pitt's opinion, that Mr. Hastings was impeachable for having wantonly and unnecessarily exercised an arbitrary and cruel authority over the Rajah.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Powys and Mr. Pitt replied to each other, but adduced nothing new; when at Half after Twelve the Gallery was cleared, and the Committee divided,

Ayes for the motion	—	118
Noes	—	79

Majority 39

for IMPEACHING Mr. HASTINGS of being GUILTY of HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS, in his Conduct to the RAJAH of BENARES.

O E T R Y.

O D E to S L E E P,

Written at Midnight, by W. M. PARSONS, Esq.

NOW ebon shades obscure the room,
And no kind rays the scene illumine,
Save through the pane in languid streams
The wan moon sheds her yellow beams,
With chequer'd radiance decks the ground,
And gently gilds the gloom around.
At this lone hour, when midnight reigns
With silence o'er the twilight plains,
While drowsy birds forget to sing,
No echoes in the forest ring;
No zephyr through the valley blows,
But all is hush'd in deep repose;
Shall I alone sad vigils keep,
Why dost thou fly me, gentle sleep?
O'ercome with toil, the cottag'd swain
Is sure thy partial smiles to gain;
On hardy bed outstretch'd he lies,
And ready slumbers close his eyes.
E'en * the poor sea boy on the mast
Thou deign'st to lock in fetters fast,
Tho' round him blows the whistling gale,
And rattling shrouds his ears assail.
Nor dost thou to the slave refuse
The balm of thine oblivious dews;
He, yielding to thy welcome sway,
Flies from his tyrant far away,
Escapes the scurge and galling chains,
And temporary freedom gains.
Lo! where with weight of sorrows prest,
Pale Grief reclines and sinks in rest;
E'en pining Care forgets his woe,
And Pain to thee a respite owes.
Love only thou forsak'st, O sleep,
Love only wakes—and wakes to weep!
Once thou wert wont unsought to shed
Thy peaceful poppies on my head;

But since my Stella's angel charms
Have fill'd my soul with soft alarms;
Sadly I waste the night in sighs,
And no kind slumbers close mine eyes.
Oh come! diffuse thine influence bland,
Steal on my sense with downy hand;
And, Morpheus, on thy friendly wing
Some sweetly-soothing vision bring.
I ask not dreams of high renown,
The Poet's wreath, or Monarch's crown,
Or to deform the fancied plain
With clouds of smoke, and hills of slain;
Far, far, such awful forms remove
From him who only thinks of love:
But bear me to some vernal scene,
Empurpled mead, or alley green,
Where e'er fam'd Arno's gentle tide
The dark pines wave their umbrage wide,
And bring my Stella to my mind,
Ah! bring her fair—and bring her kind!

O D E to I N D O L E N C E.

By MERRY, Esq.

O PEACE to yonder tumult rude,
That hursts upon my solitude;
And mingles with the storm afar,
The frantic ravings of despair;
While thro' the dreary deep of air
Thy fatal voice is heard, O blood-stain'd war!
Yes, now the passions wildly rage,
And sadly gloom the human scene;
Forgotten all the poet's page,
His pensive joy and hour serene.
O hence, ye furious passions, hence!
But welcome to my hugging arms,
Array'd in all thy sober charms,
Mild tranquil Indolence!

* Shakespeare's Henry IV.

For much I love to view thy melting eye,
Thy wanton tresses careless fly,
The zoneless breast, the open grace,
The vagrant undetermin'd pace,
The aspect bland, the form benign,
The winning air, and smile divine.

Amid the silent noon of night,
When sailing on in lustre bright
O'er pathless wilds, and mountains drear,
The pale moon throws her silver ray,
Guiding the pilgrim's lonely way
To where the convent's distant spires appear;
O then thou lov'st, at ease reclin'd,
With Contemplation by thy side,
Where gently steals the whisp'ring wind,
And soft the ling'ring waters glide,
To think, alas! how short, how vain,
The rich man's boast, the poor man's woe!
What madness to exult below,
What folly to complain!
See Hope's gay altars by fresh vnt'ries drest,
The swarm of yesterday at rest!
Those budding flow'rs their seasons gave,
Have prpp'd the blossoms of the grave;
And Death alike shall soon efface
The glories of the present race.

O goddess! wave thy lily hand,
That meekly bears the magic wand,
To soothe the mental storm to rest!
And now Life's drops unruffled flow,
Nor burn with rage, nor chill with woe,
But all is sweet and tranquil in the breast:
Nought now the placid soul can move,
Save Pity comes with tearful eye,
Or the fixt gaze of feeling love,
Or gentle Mercy's heart-felt sigh.
Yet these will not disturb thy cell,
For Echo's duple-like notes, and clear,
Shall oft inform thy list'ning ear;
With these the Virtues dwell.

And see the fleecy clouds transparent fly,
Leaving serene the summer's sky:
And see gray evening's gloom appears,
While Nature melts in dewy tears.
O hither come, and bring with thee
The rural nymph, Simplicity.

Where Arno's waves uncertain flow,
Where rapid rolls the brighter Po,
Oft have I woo'd thee, goddess dear!
To bless with ease my future days,
From censure far, or noisy praise.
O may thy clarion, Fame! sublime to hear,
Be ever to my senses mute:
'Tis true, the thrilling notes are strong,
Yet cannot charm like Pity's lute,
Nor Philomela's plaintive song.
Beneath his courser's boundings fleet,
The laurell'd hero, as he goes,
Tramples unseen full many a rose,
Nor heeds the perfume sweet. [way,
But thou, indulgent power! canst point the
Where all the milder pleasures stray,

The upland lawns, the shadowy vales,
Cool lucid streams and tepid gales,
And where the feather'd choirs around
Wanton amid the wilds of sound.

Each haughty tyrant scorns to tread
Thy simple path, with flow'rs bespread.
He, too, whose sordid soul requires
Still to increase his daily heap,
Who leaves th' unfriended race to weep,
Base, wretched victim to his own desires;
Alas! his bosom ne'er shall feel
The bliss thy radiant smiles bestow,
When soft thy 'luring slumbers steal,
And charm away the sense of woe.
But bright Content shall thee be near,
And oft, to catch the breeze, unfold
Her waving locks of downy gold,
And chase the rising tear.
There glowing Genius shall in rapture muse,
And round his holy rays diffuse;
With comprehensive thought shall scan
The windings in the maze of man:
And thus with thee my limbs reclin'd,
Far from the world shall soar my mind.

H O R A C E, Book II. ODE 16.

Otium Divos, &c.

By Mr. H A S T I N G S,

On board the Barrington in his Vnyage from
Bengal to England in 1785.

Addressed to JOHN SHORF, Esq.

FOR ease the harra's'd seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and sees or fears,
Beneath, his watry grave.

For ease the slow *Mab-atta* spoils,
And hardier *Sik* erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belye
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies:
Perch'd on his couch Distemper breathes,
And Care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd,
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise, as well as blest.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labor'd years have won;

Not

Nor pack'd Committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by Fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent attend him still,

Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mix'd at best is man's estate,
By Heav'n's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enrich'd, with honours crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An early death was Elliott's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold,
Too soon to fade. I hark the stone
Record his name, 'midst * Hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,
I wish they may, in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine;
With these, the muse already thine,
Her present bounties yields.

For me, O Shore, I only claim,
To merit, not to seek for fame,
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace and ease.

SONNET, addressed to Miss SEWARD.

WHILST others waste the swiftly-
circling hour
'Mid the loose pleasures of a glittering ring,
Be thine, sweet songstresses of the groves, to sing
The chafter transports of the humbler bower.

Touch'd by thy genial strains, the bosom glows,
Now smiles illumine, now trickling tears distain:
This soothes to rest, that plants the thorny pain!
Here scenes of bliss, there rise unnumber'd
woes!

Fair fav'rite of the Nine! those paths pursue,
Which lead to Virtue's, Learning's bright
abode.

Thy modest merit, unassuming claim,
Not Envy's cankerous tooth shall dare corrode.
Still copy life: So shall the portrait true,
Its skilful artist crown with deathless Fame.

S. A.

SONNET on leaving —

FAREWELL, blest seat of all my youth-
ful hours!

No more, alas! I feel that calm delight,
Which erst my willing footsteps did invite
Thy winding streams to trace, and woodland
bow'rs.

For me no more shall joy thy shades illumine,
Peace, cheerful Peace! within thy vales ap-
pear.

For ah! this tortur'd bosom, wrung with care,
Content's smooth image strives in vain to assume.
Yet tho' far distant from thy rural plains,
Where oft I've mark'd th' approach of pensive
eve,

When thy lov'd haunts fore'er, perhaps, I leave,
Thy haunts endear'd by Philomel's sweet strains;
Still shall remembrance each known path
pursue,

'And liveliest Fancy stamp the prospect true.

S. A.

G. W. to Miss A. B. on his leaving ENGLAND.
Comparison — The HEART and BEE-HIVE.

WITHIN the heart are various cells:
Here Love commands, there Friend-
ship dwells.

For ev'ry virtue there's a place,
That dignifies the human race.
Sometimes, indeed, the Vices drive
The envied Virtues from their hive.
The drone Insensibility
Invailes the cell of Sympathy;
While the more active waspish train,
Eager to seize the rich domain,
(Should Virtue sleep) with poison'd darts
Envenom all the honey'd parts.—
Specious without, but foul within,
That artful, undermining sin,
Hypocrisy, usurps the cell
Where plain Sincerity should dwell!—

* Mr. Elliott, (the brother of Sir Gilbert Elliott) died in October 1778, in his way to Nanpore, the capital of Moodjee Bhowla's dominions, being deputed on an embassy to that Prince by the Governor General and Council. A monument was erected to his memory on the spot where he was buried; and the Mahrattas have since built a town there, which is called Elliott's Gunge, or Elliott's Town.

O, ever dearest Maid! beware
 The artful man who speaks you fair!
 'Twas tongue of Guile, and heart of Gall,
 Insur'd the first weak female's fall:—
 That Viper, base Ingratitude,
 Doth oft (alas! too oft) intrude
 Into the Paradise decreed
 For mem'ry of a "Friend in need."
 How happy, lovely Anna, you,
 To whom praise unalloy'd is due,
 Your heart, most justly, charming Fair,
 We to the BLESSED may compare,
 Virtue its QUEEN, sole empress there! }
 So sweetly have I known it fill'd,
 The honey from the lips distill'd. —
 Of these small cells within the heart,
 Where ev'ry virtue reigns apart,
 It has by all been long confess'd,
Friendship's is larger than the rest;
 Or so expands, that numbers may
 Unenvied hold united sway;
 While in the monarch Cupid's cell
 One favour'd guest alone can dwell.
 Since I, fair Anna, dare not aim
 To kindle in your heart *Love's* flame,
 Haply I may, without offence,
 To *Friendship's* part make some pretence.
 O let me ever then remain
 Where Friendship holds her social reign;
 'Till (the long years of absence o'er)
 "Safe anchor'd on my native shore,"
 Your sparkling eye and lips unfold,
 In language to be *felt*, not *told*,
 Nor time nor absence could impair
 The traces of my image there.
En Artsis, June 16, 1786. G. W.

THE chiding Winter now resigns his reigo,
 And verdant Spring diffuses joy and
 peace!

A thousand varied colours deck the plain,
 And nature's bloom bids warring passions
 cease:

The airy characters in wanton ringlets move,
 And grove and mead, resounds with artless
 tales of love!

In this soft season let me stray,
 Far from the lawless seats of strife,
 Where Peace and Virtue lead the way;
 Where Truth emits her cheering ray,
 And innocence gives joy to life!

On some enamel'd bank reclin'd,
 Where varied scenes each sense delight,
 Oft let me feast my wand'ring mind,
 And that sweet consolation find,
 Which tells me ALL is RIGHT.

But chief with gratitude my soul he franght,
 To Heaven he ev'ry ardent pray'r address'd,
 To crown with joys, surpassing human
 thought,
 The hand—the kindly hand, which made
 me blest,

That bade each sorrow from my soul remove,
 Banish'd despair, and gave me peace and love.

Let each fond nymph and rustic swain
 Proclaim Amintor's faith and truth;
 Echo, each grove, and verdant plain,
 The praises of the godlike youth!

Amintor, emblem of the *Spring*,
 Diffuses blessings all around;
 No jealous pangs his bosom sting,
 No worthless deeds his conscience
 wound.

Like *Summer's* heat his friendship glows,
 Exempt from ev'ry sordid view;
 By him the wretched find repose,
 And future blissful scenes pursue.

His gen'rous and expanded mind,
 The sweet abode of heart-felt peace,
 Like *Autumn* crowns the lab'ring hind,
 And gives to industry increase.

When stealing *Winter* vents his rage,
 Each happy prospect to destroy,
 O blest kind Heaven! Amintor's age
 With gleams of never-fading joy!

T W I L I G H T.

By Miss HELEN WILLIAMS.

MEET Twilight! soften the declining
 day,
 And bring the hour my pensive spirit loves,
 When o'er the mountain flow descends the
 ray

That gives to silence the deserted groves.

Ah, let the happy court the morning still,
 When in her blooming loveliness array'd,
 She bids fresh beauty light the vale or hill,
 And rapture wamble in the timesol shade.

Sweet is the hour of the morning's flow'r,
 And rich in melody her accents rise;
 But welcome is to me the softer hour
 At which her blossoms close—her music
 dies.

For then, while Nature drops her weary
 head,
 She wakes the tear its luxury to shed.

RECEIPT to make a PASTORAL.

By the late Mr. HENDERSON.

TAKE first two handfuls of wild thyme,
 Or any herb that suits your rhyme,
 And shred it finely o'er your plains,
 Fit to receive your rolling swains.
 With crocus, violets, and daisies,
 Be sure to fill the vacant places;
 Then plant your groves and myrtle bowers,
 (Well water'd with celestial showers)

And

And, to avoid the critics quarrel,
 A sprig or two of Virgil's laurel.
 Your ground thus laid, your trees thus plac'd,
 Sweeten'd with flowers to your taste,
 Your shepherd take, and, as is wont,
 Baptize him at the poet's font.
 Adorn him with scrip, crook, and reed,
 And lay him by for farther need.
 Then take a damsel neat and fair,
 And in a fillet bind her hair.
 Give her a flock of tender sheep,
 And keep her by you—She will keep.

E P I G R A M.

By the SAME.

Mr. PINGO, by direction of Mr Garrick, engraved a medal, on one side of which was the Manager's head; on the reverse, three figures, that resembled plague, pestilence, and famine, more than what they were intended to represent, namely, *the three Graces*, with this modest inscription,

"He has noited all your powers."

This being, by a Gentleman to whom Mr. Garrick had presented it, shewn to Mr. Henderson, he repeated the following lines:

THREE squalid hags when Pingo form'd,
 And christen'd them the *Graces*;
 Garrick, with Shakespear's magic warm'd,
 Recogniz'd soon their faces.

He knew them for the sisters weird,
 Whose art bedimm'd the noon-tide hour,
 And from his lips this line was heard,

"I have united all your power."

So Garrick, critics all agree,
 The Graces help'd, thee to no riches,
 And Pingo thus to flatter thee,
 Has made his Graces witches.

O D E

For his Majesty's Birth-day, written by Mr. WARTON, and set to music by the late Mr. STANLEY.

I.

WHEN Freedom nurs'd her native fire
 In ancient Greece, and rul'd the
 lyre;

Her bards, disdainful, from the tyrant's brow
 The misel gifts of slavery tore;
 But paid to guileless power their willing
 vow:

And to the throne of virtuous kings,
 Tempering the tone of their vindictive strings,
 From Truth's unprostituted store
 The fragrant wreath of gratulation bore.

II.

'Twas thus Alcens smote the raptur'd chord;
 And Pindar on the Persian lord
 His notes of indignation hurl'd,

And spurn'd the minstrel-slaves of eastern
 sway,

From trembling Thebes extorting conscious
 shame;

But o'er the diadem, by freedom's flame
 Illum'd, the banner of renown unfurl'd:

Thus to his Hiero decreed,
 'Mongst the bold chieftains of the Pythian
 game,

The brightest verdure of Castalia's bay;

And gave an ampler meed
 Of Pisan palms, than in the field of fame
 Were wont to crown the car's victorious
 speed;

And hail'd his scepter'd Champion's patriot
 zeal,

Who mix'd the monarch's with the people's
 weal;

From civil plans who claim'd applause,
 And train'd obedient realms to Spartan
 laws.

III.

And he, sweet master of the Doric oar,
 Theocritus, forsook awhile
 The graces of his pastoral isle;
 The lowing vale, the bleating cote,
 The clusters on the sunny steep,
 And Pan's own umbrage, dark and deep,
 The caverns hung with ivy-twine,
 The cliffs that wav'd with oak and pine,
 And Etna's hoar romantic pile;
 And caught the bold Homeric note,
 In stately sounds exalting high
 The reign of bounteous Ptolemy:
 Like the plenty-teeming tide
 Of his own Nile's redundant flood,
 O'er the cheer'd nations, far and wide,
 Diffusing opulence and public good:
 While, in the rich-warbled lays
 Was blended Berenice's name,
 Pattern fair of female fame;
 Softening with domestic life
 Imperial splendour's dazzling rays,
 The queen, the mother, and the wife!

IV.

To deck with honour due this festal day,
 O, for a strain from these sublimer bards!
 Who free to grant, yet fearless to refuse
 Their awful suffrage, with impartial aim
 Invok'd the jealous panegyric Muse;
 Nor, but to genuine worth's severer claim
 Their proud distinction deign'd to pay,
 Stern arbiters of glory's bright awards!
 For peerless bards like these alone,
 The bards of Greece, might best adorn,
 With seemly song, the Monarch's natal
 morn;
 Who, thron'd in the magnificence of peace,
 Rivals their richest regal theme;
 Who rules a people, like their own,
 In arms, in polish'd arts supreme;
 Who bids his Britain vie with Greece

THEATRICAL JOURNAL,

THE following Prologue, mentioned in our Magazine for March last (see p. 207), we could not before obtain a copy of :

P R O L O G U E,

OCCASIONED BY THE
DEATH of Mr. HENDERSON,
Spoken by Mrs. SIDDONS, *

At Covent-Garden, Feb. 25, 1786.

Written by ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq.

ERE fiction try this night her magic strain,

And blend mysteriously delight with pain;
Ere yet she wake her train of hopes and fears
For Jaffier's wrongs and Belvidera's tears,
Will you permit a true, a recent grief
To vent its charge, and seek that sad relief?

How shall we feel the tale of feign'd distress,
While on the heart our own afflictions press?
When our own friend, when *Henderson* expires,
And from the tomb one parting pang requires!

In yonder Abbey shall he rest his head,
And on this spot no virtuous drop be shed?
You will indulge our grief:—Those crowded rows

Shew you have hearts that feel domestic woes;
Hearts that with gen'rous emulation burn,
To raise the widow drooping o'er his urn;
And to his child, when Reason's op'ning ray
Shall tell her *whom* she lost, this truth convey:
Her father's worth made each good man his friend,

Honour'd thro' life, regretted in his end!
And for his relatives to help his store.
An audience gave, when he cou'd give no more.

Him we all mourn: his friends still heave the sigh,
And still the tear stands trembling in the eye.

His was each mild, each amiable art,
The gentlest manners and the feeling heart;
Fair simple truth; benevolence; to all
A gen'rous warmth, that glow'd at Friendship's call;

A judgment sure, while learning toil'd behind;

His mirth was wit; his humour, sense refin'd;
A soul above all guile, all meaner views;
The friend of Science; friend of ev'ry Muse!
Oft have I known him in my vernal year—
This no feign'd grief—no artificial tear!
Oft in this breast he wak'd the Muses' flame,
Fond to advise, and point my way to fame.

Who most shall praise him, all are still at strife;

Expiring virtue leaves a void in life.

A void our scene has felt:—with Shakespeare's page

Who now like him shall animate the Stage?
Hamlet, Macbeth, and Benedick, and Lear,
Richard, and Wolsey, pleas'd each *learned* ear.

If feigning well be our consummate art,
How great *his* praise, who in Iago's part
Could utter thoughts so foreign to his heart?

Falstaff, who shook this house with mirthful roars,

Is now no counterfeit:—He'll rise no more!
'Twas Henderson's the drama to pervade,
Each passion touch, and give each nicer shade.
When o'er these boards the Roman Father pass'd—

But I forbear—that effort was his last.
The Muse there saw his zeal, tho' rack'd with pain,
While the slow fever ambush'd in each vein.
She sought the bed, where pale and wan he lay,

And vainly try'd to chase disease away;
Watch'd ev'ry look, and number'd ev'ry sigh,
And gently, as he liv'd, she saw him die.
Wild with her griefs, she join'd the mournful throng,

With sullen sound as the hearse mov'd along;
Through the dim vaulted aisles she led the way,

And gave to genius past his kindred clay;
Heard the last requiem o'er his relics cold,
And with her tears bedew'd the hallow'd mould.

In faithful verse, there near the lonely cell,
The fair recording epitaph may tell,
That he who now lies mould'ring into dust,
Was good, was upright, generous, and just;
By *talents* form'd to grace the Poet's lays;
By *virtue* form'd to dignify his days.

June 9. The Haymarket Theatre opened with the following

P R O L O G U E,

Written by Mr. COLMAN,

AND

Spoken by Mr. BENSLFY.

I. E. SAGE, of life and manners no mean teacher,
Draws an Archbishop, once a famous preacher;
'Till apoplex'd at last, his congregation
Sinelt apoplexy in each dull oration.

Our Chiet, alas, since here we parted last,
Has many a heavy hour of anguish past;

* Mrs. Siddons, to do honour to the memory of her deceased friend, obtained the consent of the Managers of Drury-Lane, and performed the part of Belvidera; but that character requiring great exertion, and the Prologue being unusually long, several lines here printed were omitted on the above night.

Meanwhile by Malice it was said and written,
His mind and body both at once were
smitten *;

Yet now return'd in promising condition,
Alive, in very spite of his physician,
Again with rapture hails the generous town,
Sure that misfortune never meets their frown!

Fam'd Pasquin, his applauded predecessor,
'Gainst wit and humour never a transgressor,
Still cheer'd your vacant hour with jest and
whim,

When hapless Chance depriv'd him of a limb;
But you, who long enjoy'd the tree's full
shade,

Cherish'd the pollard, and were well repaid;
Shall then his follower less your favour share,
Or, rais'd by former kindness, now despair?
No! from your smiles deriving all his light,
Those genial beams shall make his flame
more bright.

Warm gratitude for all your kindness past
Shall soothe Dis ease, and charm Affliction's
blast.

By Reason's twilight we may go astray,
But honest Nature sheds a purer ray;
While, more by Feeling than cold Cautioned,
The heart corrects the errors of the head.

Cheer'd by these hopes, he banishes all fear,
And trusts, at least, you'll find no falsity here.

The Play was *The Maid of the Mill*, in which
Mr. Matthews, from Bath, made his first
appearance in Giles. He is intended to sup-
ply the place of Mr. Bannister, senior; but
possesses only in a low degree the talents
(small as they were) of his predecessor. His
voice is not a bad one; but he exhibits
scarce any other requisite for the stage.

20. The play of *Jane Shore* was performed
for the purpose of bringing forward a Mr.
Horne, in the character of Hastings. This

gentleman made an effort in the histrionic
art with the company of gentlemen who ex-
hibited in the play of Dr. Stratford at Drury-
Lane, in 1784.

After the play, a new farce, in two acts,
called the *Widow's Vow*, was performed for
the first time. It is a translation from the
French by Mrs. Inchbald, and does credit
to her pen. She has softened down the ex-
travagance of the French intrigue, and has
adapted it to the English audience. The
story is briefly this:—A young and beau-
tiful widow has sworn the male sex—a
young Marquis, whose sister, the Countess
Isabella, lives next door to the widow, hav-
ing fallen desperately in love with her, his
sister contrives to procure his introduction by
making the widow believe that it is the
Countess herself in disguise. The Marquis
is supposed by the whole family to be a wo-
man, and he is treated by the widow with
extreme freedom, and by her uncle with
such pointed allusions as to incense him, and
he is forced to correct his insolence. In his
equivocal character, however, the Widow
pledges herself to marry him, and the sister
arrives critically to explain the supposed
metamorphosis.

This farce has considerable humour, and
we have seldom seen a trifle more ably exe-
cuted. Mrs. Wells was admirable in the
display of arch simplicity; and Mr. Ban-
nister, jun. gave a very plausible aspect, by the
elegance of his dress and easy manners, to
the supposed change of sex. Mr. Edwin
and Mrs. Bates were also very happy in their
performance.

The Prologue was well in the writing;
but it was still better in the delivery. It
was written by Mr. Holcroft, and excellently
spoken by Mr. Bannister.

THE POLITICAL STATE of the NATION and of EUROPE, for JUNE 1786. No. XXVIII.

THIS month, which may be called the
last of the Session, will prove a very ex-
pensive month to the nation. The money-
votes which pass day by day in elucubrations would
frighten any nation but the English, who
seem to be inured to the yoke of taxation,
without measure and without end. It is all
one to them whether a million be voted, or
a single thousand; or whether that vote is
passed by forty Members, or four hundred;
therefore thin houses in the summer make
the Minister's hay-time and harvest.

Among the many items of national expen-
diture, the sum demanded for the American
claims is not the least perplexing and morti-
fying to the true friends of this country; and
yet their most sanguine patrons admit that
they have no claim upon us at all; that is, to

be bestowed on them as a mere benevolence
or charitable donation, in consideration of
their sufferings on account of Great-Britain.
This language might have suited Britain
once; but now, encumbered and heavy laden
as she is with an enormous and unparalleled
debt, under which her sons reel and stagger
like drunken men, ready to sink under their
insupportable burden, it is wild, romantic,
and absurd, to talk of charitable donations to
the amount of millions, the number unde-
fined and unknown. America has cost this
nation very dear first and last—in peopling
it, and promoting its cultivation—in pro-
tecting it and fighting for it—in fighting
against it to subdue rebellion, and restore it
to its station in the British empire—in
making peace with it, ceding our lands with-

* Alluding to a paragraph in the Public Advertiser of November 4, 1785. This couplet, omitted at the Theatre, is here restored, in order to prevent any misapplication of the next line but one.

out any equivalent, and fortifications which we had need of to guard against their future incursions!—and ceding to them lands which were not ours to give, and which they demand of us to put them in possession of!—and after all, we are called to distribute among their inhabitants and citizens as much money as the fee simple of their land is worth for nothing, or worse than nothing, for ill turns or real injuries done us! Thus, in friendship and in enmity, in peace and in war, America is a mill-stone round the neck of Englishmen, which no time nor circumstance can enable them to shake off! To mend the matter, the men whose bounden duty it is to enable us to shake off this intolerable burthen, this mill-stone, are the men who are drawing the end tighter and tighter, and tying it with an indissoluble knot. Thus American madness bids fair to be our ruin first and last.

To make up this charitable donation to our dear American brethren, Englishmen are not to be taxed against their will, but, literally speaking, with their own consent; that is, they are all to be tempted to turn gamblers, and then to be punished for gaming in their own way. In some cases, the end is said to sanctify the means; but in this case the end and the means damn one another.

The Wine Duty bill has been pushed forward thro' a very thin House, and gone into the Upper House, where the Opposition has been but weak in numbers, however strong in argument the few opposing Members may have been. We believe many of the people's representatives will deeply repent their precipitate retreat to their country-seats, while the Minister was forging chains for them in common with their constituents, the weight and inconvenience of which they will soon feel even in their convivial hours.

The Sinking Fund bill met with its difficulties in passing both Houses; and we are well assured, if it had been better understood than it was, it would have met with still more and greater difficulties, in proportion as it had been understood. That must now stand its trial; and let experience decide all differences of opinion upon it.

The Deal and Batten duty bill has passed into a law, very much modified to what the Votes set forth in the outlet. Whether this modification or moderation on the Minister's part proceeded from the force of internal representation of parties concerned, or of foreign remonstrances on the part of the Empress of Russia and the other Northern Powers, or from both these causes co-operating, we know not; but report has been circulated that the Czarina has renewed her commercial treaty with us. If the above impost was not known to, and admitted by her at the time of signing, she will probably consider it as an infraction of the treaty.

Although the Minister was twice beat off

from his fortification scheme, he returned to the attack the third time, and succeeded to his wishes for the present year, trulling to his future efforts and manœuvres for the completion of his plan the next and succeeding years. This shews how much he regards the crowns of Parliament, or even its open rebukes.

The East-India regulating bill has given the Minister a great deal of trouble in carrying it through; but we believe it will give him more trouble of all in carrying it into execution.

The new East-India Loan bill, too, gives no small trouble in its passage through Parliament. It seems to be a medicine obtruded upon the patient against the grain by a physician in whom the patient has no great faith. Probably the Company would find its way much better in commercial and civil affairs, if Ministers would not meddle at all with them. The Company flourished, prospered, and grew great, respectable at home, and formidable abroad, till the griping, squeezing hand of Ministry was stretched out against them, to share their profits, and annihilate their power of electing Directors out of their own body to manage their own affairs. Every touch of the ministerial hand laid upon them since has proved like a mortal stroke upon their vital part, which all the efforts of the Legislature and of Ministry since have not been able to remedy or du away. The Company never will thrive while the present restraints remain upon them; but will grow worse and worse until they are restored to their former state, or something near it, subject to a very few restraints, and those respecting their military affairs only.

The Crown lands have been recommended to the consideration of the House at a late season of the year, when every man in it was panting and gasping for a speedy deliverance from the business already crowded and accumulating on their hands! What His Majesty's Ministers mean by giving this advice to their Master we cannot conceive. It soars above our comprehension, as to any good that may or can be derived from it at this juncture.

The prosecuted Asiatic Governor has had two votes passed upon him, the one for, the other against him: the first we ascribe to the goodness of his cause, and the perspicuity of his defence; the second we impute to the Minister's flying off in a tangent in the latter part of his speech, thereby drawing off all his followers to vote with himself against the Governor. For what reason the Minister spoke, voted and acted, we are at a loss to comprehend; for we can find nothing like a solid reason in what is handed to us as his speech: the consequence, however, seems to be a stagnation of the business for the present Session, neither party, his friends or his foes, expressing much anxiety to push the matter further till the next Session of Parliament. In the mean time, we may expect warm debates

bates and arguments *pro* and *con* among the commons of Great-Britain without doors, about the treatment and fate of this great and wonderful man; as well as great rejoicings among Frenchmen, Peers, and Commons of all ranks and degrees, for the indignities already offered the man whom they have been taught to dread as a Marlborough; while the rest of Europe will gaze at us in silent astonishment!!!

Ireland seems to have launched quite into the pacific ocean of politics! No volunteering, manœuvring, parading, or resolving, among the Irish people! All seems to be calm and quiet as to public affairs.

A nominal King of Portugal dying, makes little or no variation in the political system of Europe, and is hardly worth our mentioning, but out of a respect to crowned heads, and the idea of a change that a second marriage may make among the Catholic Powers, particularly the Members of the Family Compact. The death of a King of Prussia, as now expected, if really happening, would give a much greater shock to the general system of Europe, especially if accompanied with another death in that Royal Family at the same time.

Holland continues to be convulsed from

time to time with internal feuds and commotions; yet the heavy Dutchmen seldom proceed to any dangerous extremes: one or other of the contending parties finds the way to stop in time; and to let time and patience work the cure of all their political disorders.

The King of Sweden has met his Diet with great *ecclat* and cordiality. From the tenor of his speech it appears, that the tranquillity of the North is not likely to be disturbed among the Northern Powers themselves, however a storm may break out from another quarter.

If any regard is to be paid to the intelligence conveyed in the foreign prints, matters are growing very serious between the Ottoman Porte and the Empress of all the Russias, consequently the Emperor of Germany, united as the two latter Powers are in alliance, interest, views, and correspondent designs. If a war breaks out between the Turk and the two Imperial Courts, it will be a very perplexing scene for the Cabinet of France, as the Porte will expect and demand of France an explicit categorical declaration what part she will really act in case of a rupture. The French never were put harder to it for a decided part to act, than they will be upon this impending occasion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, May 4.

THE following important historical anecdote is worthy of being made public; It is well known that the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, perished at the battle of Lutzen, which he gained on the 16th of November 1632; but nothing positive was known as to the circumstances of his death. Some pretended that Cardinal Richelieu was the author of it; others, that he was assassinated by Duke Albert of Lauenbourg, one of his Generals, who was himself killed by the Austrians; but a letter has been lately found in the Archives of Sweden, which explains that melancholy event quite in another manner. It is dated January 29, 1725, and addressed by Mr. Andre Goedging, Provost of the Chapter of Wexio, in Sweden, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedson Dahl, Secretary of the Archives of this kingdom, and is as follows, viz. "While I was in Saxony, in 1687, I by happy chance discovered the circumstances of the unfortunate end of the King Gustavus Adolphus. That great Prince went out without any other attendant than a valet to discover the enemy: a thick fog prevented his perceiving a detachment of Austrian troops, who fired and

wounded him, but did not kill him; the valet, who helped the king to get back to his camp, finished him with a pistol, and took a pair of spectacles, which that Prince always wore, he being very near-sighted: I bought those spectacles of the Dean of Lauenbourg. Whilst I was in Saxony the murderer of the King was very old, and drew near his end; remorse for so atrocious an action was a continual torment to him. These circumstances I had from the mouth of the Dean himself, of whom I bought the spectacles, which I have deposited among the Archives of Sweden."

Naples, May 6. By order of the King, a magnificent set of China is fabricating here, intended as a present from his Majesty to the King of Great-Britain, in return for the ear-rings sent by the King of England last year.

Copenhagen, May 30. The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa Augusta of Denmark with his Highness the Prince of Sleswic-Holstein, was celebrated on Saturday evening last in this capital, in presence of his Danish Majesty, the Prince Royal, the Queen Dowager, &c. &c.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Ipwich, May 27.

A FEW days ago, as the workmen were making a new turnpike road at Bea-sacre, in this county, one of them struck his

pick-axe against a stone bottle, which contained about 980 pieces of silver coin, supposed by the date to have been hid there 1000 years.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 22.

ON Saturday last an unfortunate accident happened during the King's hunt, to the Rev. Dr. Young, Fellow of Eton college, and a Prebendary of Worcester. After having rode about two miles, the Doctor's horse fell, and rolling over him, bruised him so terribly, that he did not survive his fall above two hours.—Some gentlemen observed that the horse was out of condition, before the chase began, and advised the Doctor to decline the sport, but he was too keen to be persuaded. — The Dr. was a bachelor, about 60 years of age.

23. Was sold by Mr. Skinner, the valuable manors of Kinnecl and Donnerbenwawr, in Flintshire and Denbighshire, in one lot, for the sum of 47,500l.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry accepted of the freedom of Plymouth, which was presented to him at Mr. Winne's, in a very elegant box, by the four senior aldermen and common-councilmen.

His Royal Highness since sailed in the Pegasus Frigate, and the Rose, Capt. Harvey, for Guernsey, and from thence for Halifax and Newfoundland.

24. The bankers waited on Mr. Pitt, and settled the terms of the Lottery for the next year; the profits of which are to be applied to the relief of the American Loyalists. — The Lottery will consist of 50,000 Tickets, 40,000 of which are taken by Messrs. Hankey and other bankers, and 10,000 by the Bank of England, at 13l. 15s. 6d. each Ticket.

25. The election ended at Westminster school. The following gentlemen were elected to the two Universities, viz. •

OXFORD. — Messrs. Bingham, the Earl of Elgin's brother, Bruce, Murray, Markham.

CAMBRIDGE. — Messrs. Foster, Clapham, Mills, Chelster.

Admitted into the school, in the room of those gone out, Messrs. Wrottesley, Clifton, Wintle, Holme, Taylor, Vincent, Greville, Hutelings.

Lord Cowper took his seat in the House of Peers, after an absence of twenty years. His Lordship was dressed in the insignia of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

30. A letter dated Mantua, May 19, says, "On the 12th instant, about five o'clock in the evening, arrived here, from Milan, in perfect health, the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester, with their royal offspring, and a numerous suite. After visiting the public edifices, and every thing worthy their attention in this city, they, to our great concern, left us on the 14th, to continue their way to Venice."

A lady of considerable fortune, lately deceased, by will bequeathed her luxuries to the London Hospital, and they have accordingly been valued, consisting of all the jewels, diamonds, rings, pearls, necklaces, plate 596 oz,

3 dwts. chins, a large organ built with cedar, and other instruments of music, a chariot and pair of horses, with one hundred pounds in cash, the whole amounting to 703 l.

31. By the new regulations in the several officers of the customs, the land-waiters are to have 500l. per annum in lieu of their former salary of 80l. and the fees of office, which are to be abolished — and they are dissatisfied!!!

The lawyers **SOLIMON DICE** was performed at Berlin on the 19th instant, by his Majesty having **ABSTRACTED** their NUMBER. In 1777, there were 15,229, 5000 of which were **ABBREVIATED** in that year. In 1785, there were 12,139, at the expiration of which 4266 were *struck off the roll*. — In the present year his Majesty has reduced them to 269 only.

The following is the final decree of the Parliament of Paris on the famous affair of the necklace: —

The Cardinal Prince de Rohan honourably acquitted, and discharged, with an injunction to be more cautious in future.

Mademoiselle d'Oliva acquitted, but banished from court.

Count Cagliostro acquitted and discharged, with a reprimand.

Madame de la Motte to be publicly whipped, burnt on the shoulder, her head to be shaved, and to be imprisoned for life in the Hospital de la Ville (house of correction.)

Sieur Villette, who forged the instrument signed "Marie Antoinette de France," to serve for a slave for life on board the galley; Sieur d'Etienville, his accomplice, same punishment.

Sieur de la Motte (by connivance, now in London, and who sold the jewels here) sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

The memorial of the Cardinal Prince de Rohan adjudged true, and worthy of credit.

The memorial of Madame de la Motte to be suppressed, as false and containing calumnies against the Cardinal and others.

And thus ends an affair which has astonished all Europe, on account of the singularity and ingenuity of the fraud.

JUNE 1. The freedom of the city of Hereford was presented to Mr. Fox (by Mr. Walwyn) in a box made of apple-tree.

The Legislature of the United States of America have empowered Congress to lay an Impost of Five per Cent. on all goods imported from any part of the world.

A fortunate discovery was lately made by a poor boy, in a barn at Wardour in Wiltshire. The lad was employed in catching rats, when treading upon a hollow place, he was induced to examine it, and there found a stone trough, containing various gold and silver coins, and a gold ring, intermixed with earth, to the amount of about 100l. The major

major part was of the coinage of Charles II. and consisted of guineas, 110 crown pieces, and other silver money.

A balloon of uncommon size was launched from a piece of ground behind the Lyceum, in the Strand. It is the same balloon, enlarged, with which Mr. Lockwood, Major Money, and another gentleman, went up last summer from Tottenham-Court-Road. With it Capt. Blake and Mr. Redman went, for the purpose of trying experiments.

2. The Directors of the East-India Company have presented to the House of Commons a List of their whole Civil and Military establishments in the E. Indies. From the totals of this large account it appears the annual expence of the

Bengal Civil Establishment is,	£. 227,945
— Military Establishment is	1,078,510
Madras Civil Establishment —	104,140
— Military —	623,605
Bombay Civil — —	45,719
— Military — —	226,495
Bencoolen Civil and Military —	25,478

£. 3,031,893

5. This day being observed as the anniversary of the King's Birth-day, [who entered the 49th year of his age] there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. At one o'clock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there was a ball at Court, and illuminations and other publick demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster.

His Majesty's dress was plain brown, agreeable to his accustomed neatness on this occasion.

The Prince of Wales was elegantly habited in a GALA suit of an orange colour, embroidered down the seams with silver. The star, of the order of St. George, was composed of brilliants, with exquisite taste.

The Queen was in royal purple, entirely covered with fine Brussels lace. This, perhaps, is the most costly dress her Majesty ever wore on the occasion. It displayed at once a peculiar neatness and elegance, which was exceedingly heightened by the brilliant effect of her jewels. Among other diamonds, her Majesty had a beautiful bouquet of brilliants.

The Princess Royal was in a pea-green and silver lustring, most superbly trimmed. Her Highness's train had a rich border of various colours. The petticoat was covered with an embroidered crape, representing oak branches, and fleurettes of the purest workmanship in silver and foil. The pendant acorns had so good an effect, as scarce to be distinguished from nature. An interspersion of white ostrich feathers, and beautiful spangled gauze at bottom, served to relieve, and added much to the magnificence and lustre of the whole.

Princess Augusta and Princess Elizabeth were in pink and silver, of the same pattern, and decorated with the same taste and fancy as their royal sister's.

Miss Fitzroy was neatly dressed in white lustring, prettily ornamented with blue and silver ribbon.

Lady Salisbury was in a pale yellow, covered with a crape and silver, and trimmed with puce flowers; the body of her Ladyship's dress was also puce.

The Lady Spencers, of the Marlborough family, were habited in pale blue, with Vandyke scollops and silver fringe, the petticoats white crape and silver.

There were many suits of tabbinets, plain, corded, and embroidered. The corded had a most beautiful effect, and were highly admired for their brilliancy and rich appearance.

The Ladies head-dresses were chiefly of flowers and feathers, and their bouquets were exceedingly large.

The ball-room was a brilliant spectacle early in the evening. The Prince of Wales entered it a little before nine, and passed some time in conversation with the Countess of Salisbury and the Marquis of Carmarthen. The King soon after appeared, and addressed, with the utmost courtesy, all the ladies within the dancing circle. In this attention her Majesty also joined, who entered the ball-room immediately after, with the three elder Princesses. The Prince of Mecklenburgh was also present, as were Mr. Pitt, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Sydney, Lord Howe, the Duke of Queensbury, Lord Brudenel, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Aylesford, and other officers of state. Many of the foreign Ministers were present, including that new member of the corps diplomatique, the Tripoline ambassador.

On their Majesties being seated, the minuets commenced in the following order, each gentleman dancing with two ladies:

Prince of Wales —	{ Princess Royal, Princess Augusta.
Lord Morton —	{ Princess Elizabeth, Lady C. Powlett.
Lord Galway —	{ Lady C. Spencer, Lady E. Spencer.
Mr. Edgecumbe —	{ Lady Salisbury, Lady C. Waldegrave.

Minuets were also danced by the Hon. Miss Thynne, Miss Fitzroy, Miss Townshend, Miss Broderick, Miss E. Waldegrave, Miss Jeffries, Miss Gunning, and several other ladies.

On the conclusion of the minuets, country-dances were formed in the following order:

Princess Royal —	Prince of Wales
Princess Augusta —	Marq. of Carmarthen
Princess Elizabeth —	Lord Morton
Lady C. Powlett —	Lord Down
Lady C. Spencer —	Hon. Mr. Edgecumbe
Lady E. Spenceer —	Mr. Crawford

After the country-dances had been gone down, their Majesties gave notice of retiring, and the ball ended.

The remainder of the MONTHLY CHRONICLE, with the usual Lists, will be given as a SUPPLEMENT, with the INDEX, in our next Number.

S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE FOR JUNE 1786.

M O N T H L Y C H R O N I C L E.

MAY 2.

THE practice of BIDDING AT WEDDINGS, as it is called, which was at a very early period universally practised amongst the lower classes of the peasantry in this kingdom, has been very lately revived in one of the northern counties. as appears from the following singular notice, which is copied from a provincial paper.

I N V I T A T I O N.

SUSPEND, for one day, your cares and your labours;

And come to this wedding, kind friends, and good neighbours.

" Notice is hereby given, that the marriage of Isaac Pearson with Frances Atkinson will be solemnized in due form, in the parish church of Lamblugh (Cumberland) on Tuesday next, the 30th of May instant; immediately after which the bride and bridegroom, with their attendants, will proceed to Lonsfoot, in the said parish, where the nuptials will be celebrated by a variety of rural entertainments."

Then come one and all,

At Hymen's soft call,

From Whitehaven, Workington, Harrington, Dean,

Hail, Ponsoby, Blaing, and all places between,

From Egremont, Cockermouth, Barton,

St. Bees, Ciot, Kiroyside, Calder, and parts such as

And the country at large may flock in—if they please.

Such sports there will be as have seldom been seen,

Such wrestling, and fencing, and dancing between,

And races for prizes, for frolic, and fun,

By horses, and asses, and dogs, will be run;

That you'll all go home happy—as sure as a gun.

In a word, such a wedding can ne'er fail to please,

For the sports of Olympus were trifles to these.

Nota bene. You'll please to observe that the day

Of this grand bridal pomp is the thirtieth of May,

When 'tis hop'd that the fun, to enliven the fight,

Like the flambeau of Hymen will deign to burn bright.

The melancholy and mysterious fate of the several gentlemen who were poisoned at
VOL. IX.

Salt-hill some years ago, supposed to have been by the wine they drank, is at last developed by the cook who then lived at the inn; and who, being on her death bed, lately sent for a clergyman, and to him related the following circumstances, which she said lay so heavy on her mind that she could not die without revealing them:—"That having, the preceding day, prepared a dish, which was not called for, she suffered it to remain in the stew-pan (which was of copper) till the next day, when the party alluded to dined there, and the dish so kept constituted a part of *their dinner*.—That before she warmed it again for that purpose, she observed a large quantity of a thick greenish scum on its surface, but the cause of such appearance not occurring to her at the instant, she permitted it to be sent to table, and the fatal effects before mentioned followed. That when told that the parties were in the agonies of death, and recollecting to have heard of the poisonous property of copper, the unaccountable appearance of the food occurred to her mind, and she began to fear that she had been, inadvertently, the cause of that dreadful catastrophe. Under this impression she was miserable, but declared that her only reason for retaining the secret within her own bosom, was the dread that a confession would have been followed by the punishment inflicted on wilful murderers."

Mr. Howard, who has so greatly distinguished himself in visiting the prisons of this kingdom, impressed with the idea that he has discovered the means of preventing the ravages of the plague, is gone to Constantinople to confer with the Turks upon the subject, and to excite them to make experiments for stopping that dreadful disorder.

3. The Gazette of this evening contains an account of the election of Knights, and the ceremony of the investiture of the most noble order of the Garter, on Friday, of the following distinguished personages, viz. their Royal Highnesses Prince Edward (now out of the kingdom), Prince Ernest Augustus, Prince Augustus Frederick, Prince Adolphus Frederick, his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Buckingham, and Earl Cornwallis (now out of the kingdom). Before the election of Knights began, the Chancellor read a new statute of the order, by which it is ordained, that the order shall in future consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights,

Knights, exclusive of the sons of his Majesty, or his successors, who have been elected, or shall be elected, Knights of the same most noble order.

A fire broke out in Ratcliff-Highway, near the corner of Ratcliff-Street, when eight houses and a Dissenting Meeting-house were all consumed.

6. Last week there was a meeting of the Highland Society, for the encouragement of fisheries in the Highlands, &c. 3,000l. were immediately subscribed by eleven gentlemen present, for this particular purpose, and a much larger sum will be soon subscribed.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when eight convicts received judgment of death, 49 were sentenced to be transported, 2 to be imprisoned in Newgate, 3 to be whipped and discharged, and 24 were discharged by proclamation.

7. A duel was fought near Kensington, between Lord Macartney and Major-general Stuart, of which the following is an authentic account, as transmitted to us by the seconds, Colonel Fullarton and Colonel Gordon; the former accompanying Lord Macartney, and the latter General Stuart: The place and time of meeting having been previously fixed, the parties arrived about half past four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the seconds, who delivered each one pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms. General Stuart told Lord Macartney, he doubted, as his Lordship was short-sighted, he would not be able to see him. His Lordship replied, "he did perfectly well." When the seconds had retired a little distance on one side, and as the parties were about to level, General Stuart observed to Lord Macartney, that his pistol was not cocked. His Lordship thanked him, and cocked. When they had levelled, General Stuart said he was ready: His Lordship answered he was likewise ready; and they both fired within a few instants of each other.

The seconds observing Lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here. General Stuart said, "This is no satisfaction;" and asked if his Lordship was not able to fire another pistol? His Lordship replied, "He would try with pleasure," and urged Colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed; the seconds, however, declared it was impossible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stuart said, "Then I must defer it till another occasion!" On which his Lordship answered, "If that is the case, we had better proceed now: I am here in consequence of a message from General Stuart, who called upon me to give him satisfaction in my private capacity, for offence taken at my public conduct; and to assure that personal safety is no consideration with me, I have nothing personal, the

General will proceed as he thinks fit." General Stuart said, it was his Lordship's personal conduct to him that he resented. The seconds then put a stop to all further conversation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground; General Stuart, in consequence of his situation, having been under the necessity from the first of putting his back to a tree. The surgeons, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by Colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon, in the mean time, assisted his Lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, apprehending he might be faint through the loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground, in company with General Stuart, and an easy carriage was provided to convey his Lordship home.

"The seconds cannot help expressing, that no two persons ever met on a similar occasion, who shewed more firmness and composure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted, which was lodged in Lord Macartney's right shoulder; and that there is every reason to hope for his recovery.

(Signed) W. FULLARTON.
A. GORDON."

The above singular circumstance of the General placing his back against a tree, having been left unexplained by the seconds, the following extract of *Sir Eyre Coote's* letter to the Secretary of State, containing the particulars of the battle of *Solelore*, with the late Hyder Ali, in the Carnatic, will clearly account for it. "General Stuart had the misfortune to lose his leg by a cannon shot, whilst bravely conducting the second line to the post which I had occupied at the commencement of the engagement, and on which the enemy had kept up a very severe fire: the same shot also carried away the leg of Colonel Brown, and having caused his death, deprived the Company of a very old and faithful servant, and the army of an able experienced officer."

The above duel had its rise in a transaction which took place in the East-Indies some time past, when his Lordship superseded the General and sent him to Europe.

This day ended the sale of the curiosities belonging to the late Duchess of Portland's Museum, when the celebrated Barberini vase, or antique sepulchral urn, was purchased by a gentleman for the Duke of Marlborough, at the sum of 1029l. It had cost the Duchess 1300l.—The Jupiter Serrapis, cut out of green basalt, went for 265 guineas.—The Augustus Caesar, a Cameo Onyx, for 225 guineas.—A bible in eighteens, belonging to Queen Elizabeth, with

Soon after the above execution, Phoebe Harris, convicted the session before last of coining silver, was brought out at the debtors door, from whence she walked to a stake fixed in the ground, about half way between the scaffold and Newgate-street. She was immediately tied by the neck to an iron bolt fixed near the top of the stake, and after praying very fervently for a few minutes, the steps on which she stood were drawn away, and she immediately became suspended. The executioner, with some assistants, put a chain round her body, which was fastened by strong nails to the stake. The faggots were then piled round her, and after she had hung about half an hour, the fire was kindled.

There was a General Court of Proprietors at the East India House, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Christmas last to Midsummer; when four per cent. for the half year was agreed upon.

22. At a General Court of Proprietors held at the India-House, after a long debate, it was resolved, that it be recommended by that Court to the Court of Directors, to reconsider their determination relative to the price to be paid by the Company in future for freightage; and also to take into their consideration the resolutions of the Ship-owners, lately assembled at the London Tavern.

23. The Quakers letter of this year instils the noblest principles of morality; that passage which inculcates paying our full debts as soon as we are able, notwithstanding any composition which creditors may accept of, deserves to be written in most legible characters, and presented to every bankrupt on receiving his certificate.

24. Letters from Vienna mention, that the members of the Divan had been in warm debate for great part of last month, in consequence of the sudden departure of the Russian Minister, which was deemed by the Porte introductory to a declaration of war.

Being Midsummer-Day, a Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs for the year ensuing, and other officers. About one o'clock the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, went upon the Hustings, with the two Sheriffs, Sanderfon and Watson, when the Recorder opened to the Livery the business that called them together; after which all the Aldermen that had not served the office, and the Commoners who had been nominated in several Mayoralties, were put up, when the show of hands appeared for Charles Higgins, Esq. Citizen and Grocer, and Edward Watson, Esq. Citizen and Founder; whereupon they were declared duly elected. They then proceeded to the Election of Chamberlain, when John Wilkes, Esq. was chosen; and the Bridge-

masters and Aleconners continued as before; the Auditors were next nominated, but warm debates arose relative to continuing Mr. Tomlins another year, he having already served three years; the principal speakers were the two Sheriffs Sanderfon and Watson, Tomlins, and Loveland. At length the Sheriffs resolved to return six to the Court of Aldermen, when the Court was pleased to return Messrs. Thorn, Wilson, Stock, and Nettlehip; on which they were declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded for Mr. Tomlins and Mr. Loveland.

A box with a considerable quantity of plate belonging to Lord Berwick was stolen from Powell's Shropshire waggon, while the man was baiting at Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham. It is supposed the villains had followed the waggon from London. Two fierce mastiffs guarded the waggon, which it is supposed the villains found means to intoxicate. The booty appears to have been of great value.

25. The Sunday toll on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge commenced in pursuance of a late act of parliament for that purpose.

27. At a Court of Aldermen, George Mackenzie Macaulay, Citizen and Bowyer, was sworn Alderman of Coleman-street Ward, in the room of Mr. Peckham, who resigned. Charles Higgins, Esq. elected Sheriff at the last Common-Hall, gave bond to take upon him the office on next Michaelmas Eve, and Edward Watson, Esq. Founder, elected Sheriff at the same time, paid 400l. and the usual fees into the Chamber, to be excused from serving that office. John Wilkes, Esq. elected on Saturday last by the Livery in Common-Hall, Chamberlain of this City, was sworn into his office. Robert Peckham, Esq. late Alderman, being the only candidate, was appointed the City's Justice in the Borough, Southwark, in the room of James Kettilby, deceased.

28. The three young Princes, Ernest, Augustus, and Adolphus, attended by Lord Howe and General Faucett, went to Gravesend and embarked on board the Augusta yacht for Germany.

29. A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India House, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of balloting on the question, for the Court of Directors reconsidering their resolutions of the 17th of March and 26th of May last, and also the resolutions of the Ship Owners, relating to the hire and freight of shipping. When the glasses were closed they were delivered to the Scrutineers, who made their report that there had ballotted

For the question to reconsider	362
Against it	94
Majority	268

The

The last Calcutta Gazette received at the India-House announces the death of Tippoo Saib.

On the 16th inst. a man went before J. Easton, Esq. Mayor of Salisbury, and voluntarily declared, that he murdered a Drummer of the name of Jones about seven years ago. Since that time he had been in various employments as a Sailor, and in France, the West-Indies, Russia, &c. that he was lost on board the Sampson Man of War, lying off Plymouth, whence he and his companion John Sheppard, a native of the Soke, in Winchester, were lately discharged. He declared, that excepting this murder, he had at no time of his life done any injury to society: That on Thursday the 15th, upon the road to Salisbury, they were overtaken near Woodyate's-Inn by a thunder storm, in which he saw several strange and dismal spectres, particularly one in the appearance of a female, to which he made up, when it instantly sunk into the earth, and a large stone rose up in its place; that the stones rolled upon the ground before him, and often came dashing against his feet. Sheppard corroborated this part of the story, so far as relates to the horror of the unhappy man. He persisting

in the truth of his confession, was committed to the town jail, and will take his trial at the ensuing Huntingdon assizes.

Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.

At the first day's performance of the Musical Festival, (May 31) more than 2600 persons were present, and the choir, including music, consisted of 640 hands. The presence of their Majesties, with the Princess Royal, Princess Elizabeth, two other of the Princesses, and three Princes, accompanied by the Prince of Mecklenburgh, and a numerous retinue, formed a most splendid appearance.

The second day's performance, Saturday June 3, was better attended, if possible, than the first.

Tuesday, June 6, the sacred Oratorio of the Messiah was performed before a company equally numerous and brilliant with any of the former days. And on Thursday, June 8, the music of the second day's performance, (the Oratorio of Israel in Egypt) was repeated by command of his Majesty.

The musical festivals in Westminster-Abbey have this year realized 12,326l. 7s.

P R E F E R M E N T S, JUNE 1786.

JUNE 3.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Edward to be colonel in the army by brevet, bearing date the 20th of May, 1786.

6. The Right Hon. Richard Lord Milford, to be lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Pembroke, vice Sir Hugh Owen, bart. deceased.

10. The dignity of a baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen and their heirs male, viz.

John Macpherson, of Calcutta, esq.

James Colquhoun, of Luss, in Dumbartonshire, esq.

Admiral Sir James Douglas, kn.

Major-General Thomas Shirley, of Oathall, in Suffex, Governor of the Caribbee Islands.

Major-General William Green, chief engineer of Gibraltar.

Rear-Admiral Joshua Rowley.

Corbet Cobet, esq. (late Devenant) of Adelerley, in Salop.

Lyonel Wright, Vane Fletcher, of Hutton, in Cumberland, esq.

Richard Hoare, of Barn-Elms, Surry, esq.

James Hunter Blair, esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

William Charles Farrel Skeffington, esq. late a captain in the foot guards with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Major William Richardson, from the 14th dragoons, to be captain of a company of the foot-guards, armed with battle-axes, vice Colonel Lorenzo Moore, resigned.

The Hon. Major-General Thomas Bruce, to be resident major-general on the staff of Ireland, vice Major-General St. Leger, dec.

Lord Balgonie is appointed Comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland, vice George Burghes, esq. dec.

Robert Hepburn, of Clerkington, esq. is appointed Commissioner of the board of customs, in Scotland, vice James Buchannan, esq. dec.

George Bond, esq. to be serjeant at law.

The Rev. John Owen, to be chaplain of the garrison of Fort William in the East-Indies, vice the Rev. Henry John Pemberton, resigned.

Mr. Parsons, of the royal band of musicians, successor to Mr. Stanley, as master of that band. Mr. Shields fills the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Parsons.

The Rev. William Roberts, M. A. to be a fellow of Eton college, vice Dr. Young.

BIRTHS,

BIRTHS, JUNE 1786.

HER Grace the Duchefs of Beaufort of a daughter.

Lady George Cavendish of a daughter.

The Countefs of Roseberry of a daughter.

MARRIAGES, JUNE 1786.

ON Tuesday, May 9, at Bunbury, in Cheshire, Mr. Samuel Brookes, farmer, of Tiverton, in the same parish, to Miss Williams, of Manchester, a younger daughter of Mr. Richard Williams, late of Tiverton.—This young lady, who is esteemed a distinguished beauty, some time since attracted the regard of a young gentleman, nephew to Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who became perfectly enamoured with her. He being called abroad, was seized with a fit of illness in Italy, whereof he died soon after his return to his paternal seat in Essex, about three or four months since.—He bequeathed from his nearest relations to this young lady the whole of his fortune, amounting to sixteen thousand pounds, exclusive of jewels, plate, &c. to an immense value, and a personal estate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Lord Macleod, to the Hon. Miss Forbes, eldest daughter of Lord Forbes.

At Abergavenny, Captain Harris to Miss Margaret Jones.

At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Richard Waddington, rector of Cavendish, to Mrs. Wright, widow of the Rev. Mr. Wright of Great Waddingfield.

At Winchester, the Rev. Joseph Martin, rector of Bourton on the Hill, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Sturges, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sturges.

The Rev. John Margerum Close, of Ipswich, to Miss Lawton, daughter of Robert Lawton, Esq.

James Lynde, Esq. Lieutenant of the North Hampshire militia, to Miss Gee, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Dr. Adair Crawford, Physician to St. Thomas's hospital, to Miss Eleanor Stone, sister to Mr. Stone, of Thames-street.

Edward Seymour Biscoe, Esq. nephew to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Susannah Harriet Hope, daughter of the Rev. C. Hope, minister of All Saints, Derby.

At the Cape of Good Hope, James Henry Cassamajor, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Major James Campbell, M. P.

James Wickins, Esq. of Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, to Miss Peachy, daughter of Wm. Peachy, Esq. of Gosport.

John Schaw Stuart, of Greenock, Esq. to Lady Maxwell, widow of Sir James Maxwell, bart.

John Fonblanque, Esq. to Miss Frances Caroline Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of Col. Fitzgerald.

Harry Wilson, Esq. to Miss Kennet, daughter of the late Alderman Kennet.

Sir William Molesworth, Bart. to Miss Ourry, daughter of the late Paul Ourry, Esq. Commissioner of Plymouth dock-yard.

At Korkfley, near Colchester, Henry Richards, adjutant of the 3d reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Sadler, only daughter of the late William Sadler, gent.

Martin Whish, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise, to Miss Harriet Tyssen, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Erasmus Lloyd, Sheriff of Worcester, to Mrs. Ward, relict of Dr. Ward, of Ludlow.

Lord Viscount Malden, to Miss Stephenson, of Harley street.

The Rev. Robert Burt, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Gascoyne, of Sunbury.

The Rev. Mr. Newton, of Witham, to Miss Mary Todd, of Islington.

At Skulcoats, near Kingston upon Hull, Joseph Robinson Pease, Esq. banker, to Miss Twygge.

Francis Gregor, of Trewarthywick in Cornwall, Esq. to Miss Masterman, daughter of Wm. Masterman, Esq. of Restormel Park.

At Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Price, Canon Residentiary, to Miss Wroughton.

Dr. James Ford, jun. of Jermy-street, to Miss Fell, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Col. Smith, Secretary to the American Embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter to John Adams, Esq. Minister from the United States of America to this Court.

The Rev. Aaron Wickens, of Great Dunmow, to Miss Catherine Clapton.

James Drake Brockman, of Beachborough, in Kent, Esq. to Miss Tatton, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Tatton, late Prebendary of Canterbury.

Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. of Battle-Abbey, in Sussex, to Miss Vassal, of St. James's, Westminster, who is possessed of 7000l. a year.

The Right Hon. Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, to the Hon. Mary Monckton, of St. George's, Hanover-square.

G. Palmer, Esq. commander of the *Perseus* frigate, to Miss Smith, daughter of Richard Smith, Esq. of his Majesty's navy.

Major

Major Law, late of Bengal, to Miss Eliz. Hornby, daughter of Wm. Hornby, Esq. late Governor of Bombay.

At Plymouth, John Knapton, Esq. to Miss Stephens, daughter of Dr. Stephens.

John Williams, of Castle Hill, Cardigan-shire, Esq. to Miss Jones, sister to Wythen Jones, of Llanidloes, Esq.

At Bristol, Mr. John Mongoe, of Keynsham, to Mrs Haynes, widow:—What is remarkable, the lady is near 18 stone, and 60 years of age, and Mr. Mongoe 18 years of age, and about 6 stone.

Richard Clay, Esq. of Nottinghamshire, to Miss Nelly Crook, youngest daughter of Robert Crook, Esq. of Beaconsfield.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of Swell, near Stow, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Collier, daughter of Edward Collier, Esq. of Blockley, Worcestershire.—The bridegroom is said to be turned of 70, while the bride is not quite 18.

Lieut. Blunt, of the Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of Colonel Blunt, to Miss Wychie, daughter of John Wyche, Esq. of Salisbury.

Philip Thicknesse, Esq. jun. to Miss Elizabeth Peacock, of Bath.

The Rev. E. White, A. B. vicar of New-

ton-Valence, and rector of Greatham, Hants, to Miss Blunt, of Maryland.

Capt. Munro, of the Houghton East-India-man, to Miss Elizabeth Munro, of Barford.

Dalhousie Watherston, Esq. member for Boston, to Miss Walker, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Walker, of Tilehurst, Berks.

William Finch, jun. Esq. of Heath, to Miss Priestly, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Priestly, of Birmingham.

Mr. Pett, surgeon and apothecary, Shaftesbury, to Miss Pretor, daughter of Simon Pretor, Esq. banker, of Sherborne.

The Rev. Mr. Tweed, rector of Capel St. Mary and Little Wentham, in Suffolk, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Richard Powell, Esq. Collector of Excise at Ipswich.

Mr. Charles Francis Bedwell Mead, to Miss Elizabeth Bedwell, of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Joseph Haycraft, Esq. of Deptford, to Miss Westbrook, only daughter of ——— Westbrook, Esq. of Cookham.

Capt. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of the 78th reg. to Miss Houston, of Fortrose.

Humphry Mortimer, Esq. of Exeter, to Mrs. Bate, a widow lady, being his 4th wife.

MONTHLY OBITUARY, JUNE 1786.

MAY 16

AT Hertford, Mr. Arthur Mackereth, aged 67; and on the same day, at Ambleside, in Westmoreland, Mr. John Mackereth, his brother, aged 76.

19. George Carnagie, Esq. Advocate, youngest son of the late Sir James Carnagie, of Southesk, Bart.

21. Mr. Levy Barfaiiles, aged 93; upwards of forty years Chief Rabbi of the Jews Synagogue.

22. Charles Price, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices for Glamorganshire.

23. Mr. Peacock, Student of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

James Hervey, Esq. of Hill Hall, Bedfordshire, aged 80.

Thomas Richardson, Esq. of Tottenham High-Cross, aged 90.

Lately, at Ambleside, in Westmoreland, the Rev. Isaac Knipe, M. A. Minister of Ambleside, and Master of the German School there.

24. At Warwick, Richard Clutterbuck, Esq. Justice of the Peace for Northumberland.

Lately, aged 80, Mrs. Denton, relict of Mr. Denton, and mother of Captain Denton, the of Westmoreland Militia.

25. Mr. John Baldoc, Merchant, of Sisle-Lane.

His Most Faithful Majesty Peter III. King of Portugal, in his 69th year, of an apoplexy.

Peter Capper, Esq. of Bath.

Lately, Lady Ducie, relict of the late Lord Ducie.

Lately, the Rev. John Bainbrigge, Rector of Broadchalk, in Wiltshire.

26. At Stoneleigh, in the County of Warwick, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Leigh, Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, and Baronet. His Lordship was born the 1st of March, 1742, and took his seat in the House of Peers, March 15, 1764. He was, in April 1767, appointed Lord High Steward of Oxford. His titles are extinct.

Lately, in Switzerland, Lady Margaret Beckford, daughter of Lord Aboyne.

27. Mr. William Lee, Printer, at Lewes.

At Langley, in Kent, in her 86th year, Mrs. Anne Berkeley, relict of the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.

Lately, the Rev. William Bonnin, Vicar of Pristewell, Essex.

28. The Rev. Tilleman Hodgkinson, rector of Sarfden, in Oxfordshire, and Prebend of Landaff.

Joseph Wathen, Esq. of New-house, in the parish of Stroud, Gloucestershire, one of the most considerable Woollen Manufacturers in that County.

29. Mrs.

29. Mrs. Baker, wife of the Rev. Mr. Baker, rector of Burnet.

30. Philip Bell, Esq. in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

31. At Dumfries, in Scotland, Charles Stewart, Esq. of Stambelly.

Lately, at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, Thomas Newell, in the 106th year of his age.

At Norwich, Mrs. Goodall, relict of the late Henry Goodall, D. D. Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Prebendary of Norwich cathedral.

The Rev. Thomas Hallstead, rector of Irstead, with the vicarage of Barton Turf annexed, both in the County of Norfolk.

At Leicester, aged 64 the Rev. Mr. Haines, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints in that town.

The Rev. Joseph Cardale, B. D. rector of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire.

In a very advanced age. John Hancock, Esq. Senior Fellow of King's college, of which society he was admitted in the year 1720.

Suddenly, as he was reading over the funeral service and interring a corpse in the church yard at Tolland, in Somersetshire, the Rev. Mr. Munley, of Elworthy, in that County.

The Rev. Mr. Heald, rector of Northrepps and Beeston St. Lawrence, both in the County of Norfolk.

June 1. At Glasgow, Scotland, Donald Campbell, Esq. of St. Catherine's.

Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Rowland Richardson, of London street.

2. Captain James Onway, at Poplar, aged 98.

— Dillon, Esq. of Belgart, near Dublin, in the 70th year of his age.

3. In France, Captain Peter Murdoch, of the late 77th Regiment.

4. Mr. Hulley, upwards of forty years post to his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

5. The Rev. Mr. Boudillon, of Church-street, Spital-fields, in the 83d year of his age.

At Basingstoke, the Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, in the 24th year of his age, many years Curate of Christ Church, Oxford.

Mrs. Paterfon, wife of John Paterfon, Esq. of New Burlington-street

The Rev. John Row, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Chaplain to St. Thomas's Hospital.

6. At Bath, George Mnnkhous, Esq.

Mrs. Dare, wife of Mr. Gideon Dare, in Cockspur-street.

7. Mrs. Potts, wife of J. Potts, Esq. of the Custom-House.

Hugh Duke of Northumberland. His Grace was the son of Langdale Smithson, Esq.

LYBOR. MAG.

and Philadelphia, daughter to W. Reveley, of Newby in Yorkshire, Esq. Upon the death of his grandfather (Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, Bart.), which happened in the year 1729, he succeeded to the title of Baronet, and to his grandfather's estate; and upon the death of his relation, Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham, Esq. he came into the possession of other estates in Yorkshire and Middlesex; and also succeeded his relation as Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, which he represented in three Parliaments. Upon the death of his father-in-law Algernon Duke of Somerset, whose daughter he had married, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Northumberland, (upon his daughter's marriage) with the remainder to her husband, and their issue, after the Duke's death.—The reason of his creation was as follows:—

The Duke's mother (whose third husband was the Duke's father) was daughter and sole heiress of Joceline, the last Earl of Northumberland, which title was become extinct. Being so great an heiress, she was married three times while a minor; first, to the Earl of Ogle, who died a short time after, leaving no issue. She was next married to Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, in Wilts. Esq. but he was assassinated in Pall-Mall, by some ruffians, hired by Count Comingsmark, whose object was to marry the widow. Her third husband was the Duke of Somerset, and she was still a minor, as was also the Duke, by whom she had the above Algernon; who succeeded his father, as Duke of Somerset, and possessed all the Percy estates.—He married Miss Thynne, grand-daughter of the first Lord Weymouth; and by her had one son, and one daughter. The son died unmarried; and the daughter married, in 1740, the above-mentioned Sir Hugh Smithson, the late Duke of Northumberland.

The title of Somerset going to another branch of the Seymour family, the title of Northumberland was revived to the Duke's daughter, in consideration of her descent from the daughter of Joceline, the last Earl of Northumberland. The Percy estate also settled in her, together with several baronies, such as Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, &c

The Duke of Somerset dying in 1750, Sir H. Smithson immediately took his seat in the House of Lords, as Earl of Northumberland. In 1752 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed chamber to the late King. In 1757 he was installed a Knight of the Garter, at Windsor.—In 1762, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and a Privy Counsellor; also Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Middlesex and Northumberland. In 1763, he was appointed Lord

P p p

Lieutenant

Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1766, he was created Duke of Northumberland. In 1778, his Grace was appointed Master of the Horse, which he resigned in 1781.

On the 5th of December, 1776, died the late Duchess of Northumberland. It was her birth-day; and she was interred in her family vault, in St. Nicholas's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey. She had completed her 60th year.

They had two sons and one daughter, viz.

1. Hugh E. Percy, now Duke of Northumberland; born August 14, 1742; first married to Lady Anne, third daughter of the E. of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and from whom he was divorced in 1779. His Lordship married again in May 1779, Miss Frances Julia Burrell, now Duchess of Northumberland, third daughter of the late Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq.

2. Lord Algernon Percy, who, in consequence of his father, the late Duke, having been created Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick, in 1784, with the remainder to his second son, is now a Peer of Great Britain, by that title, and makes a vacancy of Member for the County of Northumberland. His Lordship was born January 21, 1750, and married in June, 1775, to Miss Isabella Susanna Burrell, second daughter of the above-mentioned Peter Burrell, Esq.

3. Lady Elizabeth, born in 1744, and died in 1761. She was buried in St. Nicholas's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey.

The late Duke was also President of Middlesex Hospital, and Westminster Dispensary; a Vice-President of the Small-pox Hospital, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He had no places at Court, having resigned the last he held in 1781.

9. The Rev. Mr. Ellins, rector of Abbots Morton, in Warwickshire.

About this time, Mr. Kennedy, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre. He cut his throat.

10. Thomas Browne, Esq. of Drayton Green, Middlesex.

Mrs. Cox, widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Cox, and daughter of General Parflow.

11. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Webb, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, great nephew of the famous General Webb, and last of that ancient family.

The Rev. Thomas Wintour, M. A. rector of Westwell, in Oxfordshire.

In his 73d year, Sir James Hereford, Knt. a Justice of the Peace for Herefordshire.

Lately, Miss Constantia Dalton, daughter of Robert Dalton, of Thurnham Hall, Lancashire.

12. The Lady of Barwell Browne, Esq. of Wolverton, Hants.

At St. John's College, Oxford, Richard Green, D. D. F. R. S. Rector of Bell Broughton, Worcestershire, Rector of St. Nicholas, in Worcester, and Commissary to the Bishop of that Diocese.

Lately, at Woolwich, Isabella Dryden, aged 105 years. She had been twice to America since she was 85 years of age, and retained her senses to the last.

13. At Rotherhithe, in the 100th year of his age, Mr. William Trundle, a wealthy farmer. It is remarkable, he had lived in the same house 82 years, and seen a complete change of all the inhabitants in his parish.

At Park, near Ayr, William Logan, late of Camlary, Esq.

At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Ledgold, many years Vicar of South Stoneham.

14. Anthony Norris, of Barton Turfe, in Norfolk, Esq. many years Chairman of the Norfolk Sessions.

The Rev. Ephraim Megoe, M. A. Rector of Spexall, in Suffolk, Vicar of Worstead, in Norfolk, Senior Canon of Norwich, and perpetual Curate of St. Martin's at Oak, and St. John's Sepulchre, at Norwich.

15. Sir Richard Betenson, Bart.

16. The Rev. John Oliver, Rector of Tuddenham and Icklingham St. James, in the 64th year of his age.

Lately, Wollerton Pym, Esq. of Willow-bridge, Staffordshire, formerly Lieutenant General of the 64th regiment.

17. Edward Umfreville, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex; author of the Office and Duty of Coroners. 2 vols. 8vo.

At Monks Eleigh, Norwich, Mr. Robert Elliston, senior, uncle to the Rev. Dr. Elliston, Master of Sydney College, Cambridge, leaving a widow to whom he had been married 56 years; but what is still more remarkable, he had lived 86 years in the same house where he was born. His death was occasioned by a fall down stairs.

At Hardwick in Oxfordshire, James Coulthard, Esq. formerly of Lincoln's Inn.

18. Francis Wright, Esq. Banker, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

The same day, at Gloucester, John Ather-ton, Esq.

20. In the Fleet, Lieutenant George Fall, Commanding Officer of one of his Majesty's forts on the coast of Africa.

27. Peter Wilson, of Brigham, in the County of Cumberland.

At Bush-Hill, Mrs. Blackburne, wife of John Blackburne, Esq.

At Enfield, Robert Wimbolt, formerly an Attorney in Tokenhouse-yard.

At Harrowden, in Northamptonshire, Lady Milbank.

Mr. Christopher Wellbank, Attorney at Law, of Southampton-Buildings, and one of the Candidates for Coroner of Middlesex.

At Ashmsted, Berks, Ann Merritt, aged 107, who retained every faculty perfect till within two hours of her death, and has since she was 100 years of age performed the business of a midwife.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Chatterton, Treasurer of Derbyshire.

In his 77th year, the Rev. Edward Watkins, M. A. Master of the Grammar-school at Caustonall, Rector of Cogenhoe, and upwards of fifty years Vicar of St. Gyles, in Northampton.

At Fulbroke in Oxfordshire, John Mawbey, Esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

- April 1* **P**ERCY—The Humourist
 3 She Would and She Would Not—The Virgin Unmask'd
 4 Lord of the Manor—The Rump
 5 Redemption
 6 Merch. of Venice—Cath. and Petruchio
 7 Redemption
 8 The Heiress—The Virgin Unmask'd
 17 Twelfth Night—The Rump
 18 The Country Girl—Double Disguise
 19 She Would and She Would Not—Arthur and Emmeline
 20 Merchant of Venice—The Rump
 21 The Heiress—The Virgin Unmask'd
 22 Macbeth—The Humourist
 24 School for Scandal—Daphne & Amintor
 25 Lord of the Manor—The Rump
 26 Widow Bewitch'd—Virgin Unmask'd
 27 The Heiress—The Rump
 28 She Would and She Would Not—The Irish Widow
 29 Merch. of Venice—Daphne & Amintor
May 1 Twelfth Night—Bon Ton
 2 She Would and She Would Not—Padlock
 3 The Country Girl—Who's the Dupe?
 4 The Heiress—The Virgin Unmask'd
 5 School for Scandal—The Rump
 6 Percy—The Critic
 8 Trip to Scarborough—The Humourist
 9 Twelfth Night—Bon Ton
 10 Clandestine Marriage—Virgin Unmask'd
 11 Isabella—Who's the Dupe?
 12 The Heiress—The Rump
 13 Merchant of Venice—Daphne & Amintor
 15 Hamlet—Comus
 16 Strangers at Home—The Rump
 17 Provok'd Wife—Virgin Unmask'd
 18 Way to Keep Him—The Rump
 19 The Heiress—Gentle Shepherd
 20 Percy—Who's the Dupe?
 22 Trip to Scarborough—Bon Ton
 23 Lord of the Manor—The Humourist
 24 Beggar's Opera—The Rump
 25 Way of the World—Defenter
 26 Jealous Wife—Gentle Shepherd
 27 The Gamester—Arthur and Emmeline
 29 Every Man in his Humour—Watermark
 30 Grecian Daughter—The Critic

COVENT-GARDEN.

- April 1* **F**OLLIES of a Day—The April Fool
 3 Werter—Omai
 4 Mahomet—The Two Misers
 6 The Duenna—Omai
 8 The Foundling—The Poor Soldier
 17 Romeo and Juliet—Omai
 18 The Plain Dealer—Duke and No Duke
 19 The Mourning Bride—The Two Misers
 20 The Castle of Andalusia—Omai
 21 Fontamblau—Midas
 22 Werter—Love in a Camp
 24 The Bird in a Cage—The Drummer
 25 The Foundling—Omai
 26 The Grecian Daughter—Duke and No Duke
 27 The Orphan—Love in a Camp
 28 Robin Hood—April Fool
 29 Castle of Andalusia—The Drummer
May 1 Werter—Omai
 2 The Duenna—Rosina
 3 Chapter of Accidents—The Nunnery
 4 Mourning Bride—Three Weeksast. Mar.
 5 Zenobia—The April Fool
 6 The Beaux Stratagem—The Defenter
 8 The Duenna—Omai
 9 Fashionable Lover—Country Madcap
 10 Follies of a Day—The Contrivances
 11 Bird in a Cage—Small Talk
 12 Werter—Rosina
 13 Timon of Athens—Tom Thumb
 15 Alexander the Great—Piety in Pattens
 16 The Duenna—Omai
 17 Fashionable Lover—Country Madcap
 18 Constant Couple—Love in a Camp
 19 Castle of Andalusia—Omai
 20 I'll tell You What!—Tom Thumb
 22 Chapter of Accidents—The Defenter
 23 Fontamblau—The Drummer
 24 The Comedy of Errors—The Quaker
 25 The Plain Dealer—The Poor Soldier
 26 Bold Stroke for a Husband—Love in a Camp
 27 Provok'd Husband—the Nunnery
 29 Macbeth—Poor Soldier
 30 Oroonoko—Poor Vulcan

- 31 The Chances—The Lyar
June 1 The Recruiting Officer—The Deserter
 2 The Provok'd Husband—Catherine and
 3 Petruchio
 6 The Wonder—The Humourist
 7 As You Like It—The Flich of Bacon
 8 The Heirefs—The Gentle Shepherd

- 31 Robin Hood—Duke and No Duke
July 1 Jane Shore—Love in a Camp
 2 The Beaux Stratagem—The Poor Soldier
 5 The Duenna—Omai

H A Y - M A R K E T.

- June* 9 **M**AID of the Mill—Apprentice
 10 The Same—Beggaron Horse-
 back
 12 Spanish Barber—The Same
 13 I'll Tell you What!—Flich of Bacon
 14 Agreeable Surprize—Peeping Tom of
 Coventry
 15 Chapter of Accidents—The Same
 16 Separate Maintenance—Agreeable Sur-
 prize

- 17 I'll Tell you What!—The Quaker
 19 Love in a Village—Hant the Slipper
 20 Jane Shore—The Widow's Vow
 21 The English Merchant—The Same
 22 Lord Ruffel—The Same
 23 The Two Connoisseurs—The Same
 24 I'll Tell you What!—Peeping Tom
 26 Summer Amusement—Widow's Vow
 27 I'll Tell you What!—The Same

B A N K R U P T S.

THOMAS Lozanory Fresnoeda, late of Red-
 lion-court, West-Smithfield, merchant.
 William Bill the younger, and Edward Cureton,
 of Aldermanbury, London, haberdashers.
 John Lizenby, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, tallow-
 chandler. Josiah Smale, of Macclesfield,
 Cheshire, button-maker. John Boorn, late
 of New Sarum, Wilts, baker. Matthew
 Salt, of Mansion-house-street, London, grocer.
 Andrew Gibbs, of Newgate-market, carcase-
 butcher. Edward Pryce, of Gray's-Inn,
 money-scrivener. John Taylor, late of Bol-
 ton in the Moors, Lancashire, master.
 Richard Dickon, of Pontefract, Yorkshire,
 grocer. [The above name, in a former
 Gazette, "Richard Dickson."] John Par-
 sons, of New Shoreham, Sussex, draper and
 inn-keeper. John Teasdale, of Liverpool,
 druggist. James Fry, late of Blandford
 Forum, Dorset, innholder. John Heath,
 formerly of Cheddleton, Stafford, but now of
 Norton in the Moors, in Stafford, carrier.
 John Martin Sawyer, of London (partner
 with Peter Henry Morel and William Blogg,
 of Savannah, in the States of Georgia, in
 North America, merchants, carrying on trade
 in London, under the firm of Morel, Sawyer
 and Blogg). Stephen Duorns, of Faversham,
 in Kent, bookseller. James Wilmot, of
 Exeter, dyer. Thomas Dennet, of Preston,
 in Sussex, money-scrivener. Martha Lloyd,
 of Rhayader, Radnorshire, mercer and draper.
 Penelope Hooton, of Falmouth, Cornwall,
 grocer. Edward Lane and Francis Reeder,
 jun. of Birmingham, edge-tool-makers and
 partners. Robert Bird, sen. of Andover,
 Hampshire, scrivener. James Macartney,

of Epsom, Surrey, innholder. James Tipper,
 jun. of Falmouth, Cornwall, scrivener. Job
 Swinchatt, of the Strand, Middlesex, linen-
 draper. Robert Hebblethwaite, of Liver-
 pool, merchant. Richard Beresford, of Mac-
 clesfield, Cheshire, mercer. George Enfell,
 of the parish of Dudley, Worcestershire,
 glass-maker. John Serocold, of Love-lane,
 London, merchant. Jonathan Angas, of
 London, factor. John Knight, of Catshall-
 Mill, near Godalmin, Surrey, paper-maker.
 Arthur Goodwin, of Whitcomb-street, West-
 minster, currier. John Snow Hare, of
 Chester, money scrivener. John Cooper, of
 Hanover-square, and Francis Rowley, late
 of Albion-buildings, Aldergate-street, mer-
 chants. Joseph Wolf, of Basinghall-street,
 merchant. Joseph Pyall, of Chessant in
 Bucks, shop-keeper. Edward Kings, of Wor-
 cester, glover. Robert Parsons, of Bridg-
 water, Somersetshire, grocer. Thomas Frank-
 lin, of Downham market, Norfolk, grocer.
 George Woodborne, of Long-acre, coach-
 maker. James Graham, of Berwick-upon-
 Tweed, grocer. Nicholas Joyce, late of
 York-buildings, merchant. William Elmes,
 of Redlion-street, merchant. William Pear-
 son, of the parish of St. George in the East,
 Middlesex, victualler. Henry Burgess, late
 of Boston, Lincolnshire, stationer. James
 Whitaker, of Mill lane, Foulcy-street, South-
 wark, sail-maker. William Gwelt, of King's-
 Norton, Worcestershire, wick-yarn-maker.
 John Colquhoun, of Whitehaven, Camber-
 land, merchant. William Hopton, of Chal-
 ford, Gloucestershire, clothier. Benjamin
 Seymour, of Kent-road, Surrey, rope-maker.

I N D E X

TO VOL. IX. OF THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAYS, DEBATES, NAMES OF AUTHORS, ANECDOTES, &c.

ABYSSINIA, some account of Mr. Bruce's travels in, 252

Accidents, 132, 461

Account of Richard Glover, Esq. 1.—of the Henefs, a comedy, 8—of Professor Gregory, 9—of Cuthbert Shaw, 14—of the Organ of Hearing in Fishes, 16—of the Bishop of Worcester's sermon before the House of Peers, 112—of Love in a Camp, a farce, 129—of the Projects, a farce, 1b—of Mrs. Barbauld, 139*—of Comte de Vergennes, 140*—of Dr. Jebb, 157—of the Captives, a tragedy, 207—of Werter, a tragedy, 209—of the Peruvian, an opera, 1b—of the death of Prince Leopold of Brunswick, 210—of Mrs. Fitzherbert, 227—of Comte de Cagliostro, 228, 327—of the Right Hon. William Eden, 307—of Captain Edward Thompson, 357*—of a boxing Match, 374—of William Hayley, Esq. 385—of George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq. 387

Act of Parliament, the shortest ever known, 326

Address of the House of Peers on the King's speech, 111

Adultery, punishment of, in Connecticut, 62

Aerial Voyage by Captain Blake and Mr. Redman, 462—by M. Blanchard, 372

Agriculture, practice of, in Japan, 316—promotes Civilization, 351

Albion Mill, the largest in the world, began working, 299

Alchemy, prohibited by the Pope, 326—and by the Parliament, 1b

Allegory, 85

America discovered by the Welch, 337

American Common Prayer Book, particulars of, 376

—Congress money, description of, 214

Americans, Address to them by the Abbe Raynal, 59

Amsterdam, feast there on the peace with the Emperor, 132

Anecdote by Dr. Johnson, 17, 92—of Mr. James Cobb, 182—of Timothy Brecknock, 392—of Benevolence, 401

Antiquarian Society, Officers and Council of, 376

Arabia, Chemistry well understood there, 326

Arms of the Japanese, 402

Army, General Officers of, appear in a new uniform, 465

Arts flourished in Egypt at an early period, 324

Bank of England, Directors of, 299

Bankrupts, number of, in 1785, 57

Baptisms, remarkable number of, 466

Barbauld, Mrs. account of, 139*

Barometer, state of, in, 70, 148*, 226, 306, 384

Benevolence, anecdote of, 401

Birth day, (King's) dresses on, 402

— (Queen's) dresses on, 130

— Balls, account of, 130, 402

Blake, Capt. ascends with a Balloon, 462

Blanchard, M. performs his 17th aerial excursion, 372

Books, taste in the choice of recommended, 8

Bnialowski, Count, a dwarf, account of, 329

Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, extracts from, 17, 92—Letters in defence of the Tour, 396

Boxing Match at New-Market, account of, 374

Brandy, its use, pernicious, in scorbutic habits, 75

Brecknock, Timothy, anecdotes of, 392—convicted of the murder of Messrs. McDonnell and Hyppson, 390—Executed, 391

Bruce, James, Esq. some account of his travels in Abyssinia, 252

Brunswick, Prince Leopold of, account of his death, 210

Buckingham, Duchess of, letter from, 144

Buildings (new) number of in fourteen years, 377

Bull, 378.

Burials and Christenings, General Bill of for 1785, 68

Cagliostro, Comte de, account of, 228, 327

Calcutta, British subjects there oppose the East-India Bill, 62

Captives, (the) a tragedy, account of 207.

Casualty, 62,

P P P 3

Cere-

Ceremony of inauguration of a column to the honour of M. Blanchard, 136
 Character of Mr. Glover, by Dr. Brocklesby, 5—of Eudoxus, 393
 Characters, by Dr. Johnson, 17
 Charges exhibited against Warren Hastings, Esq. 280
 Chateau de Ferney, description of, 310
 Chemistry, essay on the rise and progress of, 323, 404—an inexhaustible subject, 405
 Child, the litigated, 400
 Chronology of the most remarkable events of 1785, 54
 Circumstances attending the death of Rousseau, 110
 Clergy, their duty as examples, 394
 Clown and Tradesmen, a tale, 214
 Club, the critical, 238
 Cobb, Mr. anecdotes of as an author, 182
 Comparison between laughing and sentimental comedy, 97
 Convicts, number of capital ones for the Lent Circuit, 301.
 Cook, Captain, particulars of his life and character, 321—Mr. Samwell's narrative of his death, 427
 Cook, Thomas, letter from, to Mr. Baker, 91
 Coral, Mts, history of, 36
 Corn, price of, iv, 140, 138¹, 226, 306, 384
 Cornet Castle in Guernsey, account of its blowing up by lightning, 335
 Country life, eulogy on, 407
 Country Wedding, a bidding to, 463
 Cradle of Security, an old play, account of 395
 Cross, ceremony of transplating on, in Japan, 316
 Cumberland, Duke and Duchesses of, visit the Pop., 372
 Customs of Indians in North America, 398.
 Debates in Parliament, 42—48, 111—120, 184—203, 268—285, 353—362, 430, —452
 Denmark, Princesses of, married, 460
 Description of Emenonville, 155—of Ludlow castle, 232—of Ragliery island, 258—of a flying bridge, 259—of the Giants Causeway, 266—of Chateau de Ferney, 310—of the ruin of King John's house at Warnford, 374
 Discoveries, 132, 133, 374, 460, 461, 463
 Distillation of spirituous liquors, a fatal invention to mankind, 75
 Dog, sagacity of one, 61—assists in the Salmon Fishery, 260
 Dress of Japanese, strictly national, 236
 Duel, 464
 Dwarfs, account of, 328
 East India Company, Directors of, 300—new arrangement of their servants, 301
 Eden, Right Hon. William, account of, 307—his letter to Lord Shelburne, 308

Egypt, the arts flourished there at an early period, 323
 Ejectment, decision in a cause of, 378
 Elegies, Welch, 339, 340
 Episode, Milton's advantage over Homer and Virgil, in, 81
 Epitome of Dr. Aphthorp's discourses on prophecy, 348
 Enclosures promote population, 419
 Emenonville, description of, 155
 Errors of painters, 241
 Essay on the rise and progress of Chemistry, 323, 404
 Eudoxus, character of, 393
 Evelyn, John, his description of the manners, &c. of a foregoing age, 73
 Euler, L. memoirs of, 81—loses his sight by too intense study, 82—some of his most important labours completed when blind, 83—his knowledge extensive, 84
 Eulogy on a country life, by M. Mercier, 407
 Executions, 62, 63, 64, 136, 213, 299, 301, 466, 467
 Exercise, its use as a preservative from the scurvy, 76
 Exhibition at the Royal Academy, 311
 Fable of the countryman and bee, 238
 Farmers considered as the most useful citizens in Japan, 316
 Fecundity, remarkable instance of, 372
 Feudal Power, comment on, 414
 Fines, 132, 134, 378, 464
 Fishes, account of the organ of hearing in, 16
 Fitzgerald, George Robert, Esq. account of, 387—imprisons his Father, 389—convicted of the murder of Mr. McDonnell, 390—his speech on sentence of death being passed on him, 16—executed, 391.
 Fitzherbert, Mrs. account of, 227
 Florio and Lucilla, a moral tale, 244
 Flying Bridge described, 259
 Fortunes, list of, made in the East Indies, 465
 Fragments by Leo, 13, 238
 Fraud, new species of, 62
 Free Masons, reply of one to the President of the Academy at Munich, 57
 Free Thinking, reflections on, 90
 Garter, the number of Knights of the Order of increased, 463.
 Germany; Emperor of, his edict against the Papal power, 58—recript against the Free Masons, 59—edict against gaming, 132
 Giants Causeway described, 260
 Gillies, Dr. strictures on his History of Greece, 329
 Glover, Richard, Esq. account of, 1—his speech on declining the poll for Chamberlain, 3—character of him, by Dr. Brocklesby, 5
 Gordon, Lord George, excommunicated 378
 Great

- Great Men, few uniformly so, 319—~~ex-~~
emplified in Dr. Johnson, *ib*
Great Women, their rank among the In-
dians, 400
Gregory, Professor, account of, 9
Grief, the best relief under it, 393
Gustavus Adolphus, particulars relating to his
death, 460
Halfewell East-India ship, particulars of the
loss of, 60
Hastings, Warren, Esq. charged with high
crimes and misdemeanors, 280—defends
himself at the bar of the House of Com-
mons, 357, 358—evidence examined
against him, 358—impeached, 452
Hayley, William, Esq. account of his life and
writings, 385
Health, the best means of preserving it in
severe cold climates, 22, 74
Heat, the most friendly mode of procuring
it, 76
Henriels (the) a comedy, account of, 8
Henderson, Mr. list of characters he appear-
ed in, 112
Hereford Cathedral, its west tower falls,
373
Heron, Mr. remarks on his philosophy, 87
Highway-rate, application of one, 418
Historical paintings, remarks on, 311, 312
History of a Virtuoso's daughter, 36
Holme, in Herefordshire, account of, 392
Homer, his description of a duel, 239
Hottes, their number and use in the family
of Lord Percy in 1512, 240
Houses of the Japanese described, 313
Hunter, Mr. his account of the organ of hear-
ing in fishes, 16
Japanese, observations on the manners, &c.
of, 233, 313, 401—description of their
persons, 233—dress, 236—houses, 313
—account of their meals, 314—their ig-
norance in medicine and anatomy, 315—
practice of agriculture, 316—method of
computing time, *ib*—ceremony of trampling
on the cross, *ib*—their religion, 402—
arms, *ib*
Ideas, the most elevated acquired in the
country, 408
Jebb, Dr. John, account of his life and
writings, 157—his letter to the Bishop of
Norwich on resigning his living, 158
Indians in North America, customs of, 398
John's (King) house at Warnford, ruin of
described, 334
King's Speech at opening the session of par-
liament, 41
Laughing and Sentimental comedy, com-
parison between, 97
Lawyers, their number lessened at Berlin,
461
Leaves from the Ptozzian Wreath, 142, 247,
317
Leo, fragments by, 13, 238
Letter from Thomas Cooke to Mr. Baker,
91
— from the Dukes of Buckingham to
her Lord, 144
— from Dr. Jebb to the Bishop of Nor-
wich, 158
— from the Right Hon. William Eden to
Lord Shelburne, 308
Letters (two) from Mr. Boswell, in defence
of his Tour to the Hebrides, 397
Literary and Philosophical Society of Man-
chester, list of, 32 regulations of, *ib*
London Hospital, remarkable bequest to,
461
Longevity, observations on, 145
— Tables of, 146
— Circumstances necessary to, 149
— List of, for 1785, 213
— Instance of, 379
Lottery Tickets, subscription price of, 461
Love in a Camp, a farce, account of, 129
Lucilla and Florio, a moral tale, 244
Ludlow Castle, description of, 232
Macartney, Lord, arrives from the East-
Indies, 61—Particulars of the duel be-
tween him and Gen. Stuart, 464
Madoc, a Welch Prince, first discovers
America, 337
Magnesian Earth, a masterly dissertation on,
347
Mankind, promptitude of to decry the present
age, 73
Manufactures, arrears of the French King in
favour of, 63
Medal on the peace between the Dutch and
the Emperor, description of, 132
Meditation upon a stage play, 395
— upon a Nobleman's pedigree, 396
Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical
Society of Manchester, extract from, 9,
20, 74, 77, 145
— of the life and writings of M.
Euler, 81
Mercier, M. his Eulogy on a country life,
407
Milton, his episodes more connected with
his subject than those of Homer and
Virgil, 81
Mind, sources of its pleasure from the exer-
cise of its faculties, 77
Mineral Waters, observations on drinking,
150
Montague East-India ship burnt, 379
Monthly Catalogue of publications, 231,
384
Morality, strongly recommended in the Qua-
ker's yearly epistle, 467
Mother and no Mother, an anecdote, 400
Murder, confession of, 468
Murderers, providential discovery of, 375
Murders, 297, 300, 374, 375, 377, 465
Museum, Sir Ashton Lever's disposed of by
lottery, 215
Ppp 4
Museum

Museum, Portland, sale of, 464
 Music, essay on the different schools of, 96
 Musical Professor, saying of one, 321
 Musical Festival, produce of, 468
 Natural Philosophy, compared to a Pyramid, 405
 Norman Bachelor, a tale, 421
 Northumberland Household Book, extract from, 240
 ————— Duke of, lies in state, 466
 burial, ib.—legacies to parish poor, ib.
 Oak, English, its mode of growth, 27—the most useful of trees, ib.—account of some remarkable ones, 26—its value at market more than equals the slowness of its growth, 82
 Observations by Dr. Johnson, 17, 92
 ————— on Sea Bathing by Dr. Buchan, 93
 ————— on Longevity by Dr. Fothergill, 145
 ————— on Drinking Mineral Waters Dr. Bachan, 150
 ————— on the Japanese, 233
 Officers for City of London chosen, 467
 Old Knights, their manner of visiting, 73
 Ornament in Style, too great attention to it, apt to degenerate into feebleness, 330
 Painters, Errors of, 241
 Painting, the moderns excel in the art of, 346
 Paracelsus, the first who read public lectures in Chemistry, 404
 Parish Settlement, decision in a cause of, 378
 Parliament of Paris, its decree on the necklace affair, 461
 Peckham, Alderman, resigns his gown, 465
 —appointed Justice of the Bridge Yard, 467
 Pedigree, table of, in a nobleman's house, meditations on, 396
 Peruvian (the) a musical piece, account of, 209
 Philosophy of Mr. Heron, remarks on, 87
 Ptozzian Wreath, leaves from, 142, 247, 317
 Pleasure, the exercise of our mental faculties the greatest, 77, 81
 Political State of the Nation and of Europe, 5, 71, 211, 295, 309, 458
 Pour rate, experiment to lessen it at Painf-wick, 373
 ————— method whereby it was lessened at Bradford, 374
 Population promoted by enclosures, 419
 Presents, 465, 466
 Proceedings in the House of Commons, on the address in answer to the King's speech, 46—on the Militia bill, 113, 115, 117, 197, 434—on the Army Estimates, 117—on the Fortifications, 118, 185, 189, 191, 437—on the Production of India Papers,

187, 193, 275—on the Shop Tax, 189, 193, 194, 200—on the Navy Estimates, 191
 on the Mutiny bill, 199—on the India Judicature bill, 200, 203, 274, 279—on the Report of the Select Committee, 273, 277—on the new Taxes, 278, 361—on the Disqualifying bill, 279—the Proceedings against Mr. Hastings, 280, 353, 358, 434, 436, 444, 447, 450, 452—on the Civil List, 281, 282—on the Finance bill, 282, 359, 433, 435—on the Salaries of the Scotch Judges, 284—on the Quebec Petition, 356—on printing Tax bills, 439—on the Perfumery bill, 440—on the Message from the House of Peers, ib.—on the Greenland Fishery bill, 442—on the Rohilla War, 444, 447—on the Wine Duty bill, 448, 449—upon the Rajah of Benares, 450, 452
 Proceedings in the House of Peers on the Address in answer to the King's Speech, 43—on the Mutiny bill, 268—on the Shop Tax bill, 270—on the India Judicature bill, ib.—on the Civil List, 271, 360*—on the Stourbridge Canal bill, 430—on the Surplus Fund bill, 430, 431
 Projects (the) a farce, account of, 129
 Prophet, a pretended one started up in the Ottoman empire, 57
 Pruning of Timber Trees, observations on 28
 Public Receipt and Expenditure, abstract of, 273
 Punishment, an exemplary one, inflicted in Japan, 235
 Raghery Island described, 258
 Rain, essay on the descent of, 344
 Raynal, Abbe, his address to the Americans, 59
 Redman, Mr. ascends with a balloon, 462
 Reflections on Freetrunking, 90
 Reformation in the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, 299
 Reichardt, Mr. remarks on his musical compositions, 320
 Rein-deer's Blood, a salutary drink in cold climates, 75
 Remarks on some attempts to pass the winter in high northern latitudes, 20, 74
 ————— on Mr. Heron's Philosophy, 87
 ————— on Dr. Goldsmith's Essay on the Schools of Music, 153
 Rhyme, objections to its use, 77—seems necessary to Poetry in modern Languages, ib.
 Rubberies, singular ones, 61, 62, 213, 467
 Roberts, Capt. particulars of his murder, 377
 Rousseau, circumstances attending his death, 110
 ————— his Tomb described, 155
 Royal Academy Exhibition, strictures on, 311
 Salisbury, Earl of, their Majesties stand sponsors for his daughter, 377

- Salthill, cause of the death of some Gentlemen who dined there, 463
 Salmon Fishery, account of, 259
 Samwell, Mr. his account of Capt. Cook's Life and Character, 321—and his Death, 427
 Schools of Music, essay on, 96
 Scripture, Texts of, placed over the bench in the Session-house, 377
 Sculpture, the antients exceeded the moderns in that art, 346
 Scurvy, spirituous liquors productive of, as well as salt provisions. 23, 75—Exercise a preservative from, 76
 Sea-bathing, observations on, 93
 Sea-salt, a principal cause of the scurvy, 75
 Select Committee, report of, 273
 Sentimental Comedy and Laughing, comparison between, 97*
 Sessions, 63, 213, 378
 ——— of Admiralty, 133
 Shaw, Cuthbert, account of, 14
 Shelburne, Lord, Mr. Eden's letter to him, 208
 Sheriffs for 1785, list of, 134
 ——— Persons drank to, to serve that office, 378
 Shipwrecks, 60
 Siroc, a disagreeable wind, account of, 286
 Slavery, fourteen English released from, 59
 Small Tythes, determination of a cause on, 135
 Sons of the Clergy, anniversary meeting of, 379
 Sound, experiments on its progress in water, 262
 Sound, (the) number of vessels which passed it in 1785, 131
 Speech, King's, 41
 ——— of the Speaker of the English House of Commons, 432
 ——— of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, 298
 Speeches of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 64, 273
 States General present the French King with two Ships of the Line, 58
 Stocks, price of, ii, 70, 138*, 226, 306, 384
 Stone, a remarkable one extracted, 60
 Storms, 60, 61, 62, 133
 Stuart, Gen. particulars of the duel between him and Lord Macartney, 464
 Style, too great attention to ornament in, apt to degenerate into Feebleness of, 330
 Suicides, 133, 214
 Sunday toll at Blackfriars-bridge commenced, 467
 Supply, particulars of, 282
 Taxes, new, 278
 Theatrical Journal, 8, 127, 207, 263, 364
 ——— Register, iv, 140, 215, 457, 473, 474
 Thermometer, State of, ii, 70, 138*, 226, 306, 384
 Thompson, Captain Edward, account of his life and writings, 357*—his character, 359*
 Timber, comparative value of, 28
 Timber-trees, observations on the pruning of, 28
 Time, method of computing it in Japan, 316
 Tongue, the loss of it a punishment for an unjust Judge, 159*
 Tradesmen and Clown, a Tale, 421
 Translation, on the delicate precision necessary in it, 13
 Travellers, natural cause of the Incredulity which their narratives meet with, 257.
 Treasure, discoveries of, 374, 460, 461,
 Trials in Common Pleas, 466
 ——— in King's-Bench, ib.
 Trial at Bar in King's Bench, 135
 Trials for Murder, 374, 390
 Tumult at the Hague, 297
 Vapour, Essay on the ascent of, 344
 Vergennes, Comte de, account of, 140*
 Voltaire, his Seat at Ferney described, 310
 Ways and Means, particulars of, 283
 Welsh, their ancient national character, 158*, —a Colony of them settled in America 300 years before Columbus arrived there, 337
 Welch Elegies, 339, 340
 Werter, a tragedy, account of, 309
 Westminster School, election at, 461
 Widow's Vow, a farce, account of, 458
 Window Tax, number of houses chargeable to, and exempted from, 64
 Wit, various senses in which the word is used by Mr. Pope, 160
 Wives, their qualifications in old times, 73
 Women, a council of among the Indians, 400
 Worcester, Bishop of, epitome of his Sermon before the House of Peers, 112
 Wymstey, theatrical amusements at, 71
 Young Ladies, their employments and diversions, 74

B O O K S.

ADDRESS to the Grand Jury of Middlesex. By William Mainwaring Esq., 108.
 ——— (A short) to the public, on the pay of the British Army. By an Officer, 417
 Affectionate Father, (the) a sentimental co-

medy, together with Essays on various subjects. By James Nelson, 426
 Anticipation (the) of the review of the Horse Guards, &c. By Timothy Twaddle, Esq. Poet Laureat to the troops, 419
 Asylum for fugitive pieces, Vol. 2, 426

Authentic account of Forgeries and Frauds of various kinds, committed by Charles Price otherwise Patch, &c. 474

Beauties (the) of Mrs. Siddons; or a review of her performance in the characters of Belvidera, Zara, Isabella, &c. in letters from a lady of distinction to her friend in the country, 356*

Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy translated from the Latin; with notes and illustrations. By the Rev Philip Kidpath, 40

Bozzi and Piozzi; or, the British Biographers, a town eclogue. By Peter Pindar Esq. 354*

Breeches (the) or the Country Curate and Cobbler's Wife, a comic, satiric, poetic, descriptive tale, 41

Cary's actual Survey of Middlesex, on a scale of an inch to a mile, wherein the roads, rivers, woods, &c. are distinguished, and every seat shewn, with the name of the possessor, &c. 108

Circumstantial account of the loss of the Halfewell India-man, 179

Compendium of Useful Knowledge. By Dr. Trusler, 108

Considerations on the necessity of lowering the exorbitant Freight of ships employed by the East India Company. By Anthony Brough, 267

Consolation to the Mourner, and Instruction both in Youth and Old Age, from the early death of the Righteous. By Samuel Cooper, D. D. 422

Discourses on Prophecy, read in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, at the lecture founded by the late Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By East Apthorp, D. D. 348

Efficacy (the) of a sinking fund of one million per annum considered. By Sir Francis Blake, 336

Elegy written in a Country Church Yard, translated into Latin, to which other poems are added, 424

English Classics, being select works of Addison, Pope, and Milton, adapted to the perusal of youth of both sexes at school. By J. Walker, 109

Enquiry (an) into the influence which enclosures have had on the population of England. By the Rev. J. Howlett, 419

Errors (the) of innocence, 104*

Farewell Odes for the year 1786. By Peter Pindar, Esq. 415

Florio, a tale for fine gentlemen and fine ladies: and the Bas Bleu; or, conversation: Two poems, 109

History of Wales, in nine books. By the Rev. William Warrington, 337

History of Sandford and Merton, a work intended for the use of children, Vol. 2, 427

Impress of Seamen, considerations on its lega-

lity, policy, and operation. By William Polteney, Esq. 417

India Guide; or, a journal of a voyage to the East Indies. By Miss Emily Brittle, 173

Inferior Politics; with an appendix, containing a plan for the reduction of the national debt. By Hewling Luson, 418

Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Samuel Johnson, LL. D. By James Boswell, Esq. 168, 340, 413

Juvenile indiscretions, a novel, 426

Legal attempt (A) to enforce the Practice of Infant Baptism; being a genuine copy of a petition to parliament by the nurses and chambermaids of London &c. against the anabaptists, 266

Letter to Archibald Macdonald, Esq. on the intended plan for reforming the police of Westminster, 182

Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim. By the Rev. William Hamilton, M. A. 258, 352

—— (two) to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt for obtaining an equal system of taxation, and for reducing the national debt. By P. Barfoot, Esq. 423

Life (the) of Hyder Ally, with an account of his usurpation of My-sore, and other contiguous provinces; to which is annexed a genuine narrative of the sufferings of the British prisoners of war. By Francis Robson, Esq. 267

Medical cautions for the consideration of Invalids, those especially who resort to Bath. By James Makittrick Adair, M. D. 184

Melvyn Dale, a novel. By a lady, 266

Memoirs of the literary and philosophical society of Manchester. Vols. 1 and 2, 32, 97, 161, 344

Muse (the) of Britain; a dramatic ode. Inscribed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, 42

Narrative (a) of the Death of Captain James Cook, to which are added some particulars of his life and character; and observations respecting the introduction of the Venereal Disease into the Sandwich Islands. By David Samwell, 423

—— (a genuine) of facts which led to the murder of Patrick Randall M'Donnel, Esq. near Castlebar in the Kingdom of Ireland, &c. 420

—— (an authentic) of Miss Fanny Davies, the celebrated modern Amazon, &c. 424

New Foundling Hospital for Wit; being a collection of fugitive pieces in prose and verse, a new edition, 426

Observations on a late publication entitled thoughts on executive justice. To which is added a letter containing remarks on the same work, 39

Philosophical, historical, and moral Essay

on Old maids. By a friend to the sisterhood, 35, 101*

Planting and ornamental gardening, a practical treatise; 23

Poet (the) a poem. Inscribed to Mrs. Jennings. By Joseph Culls, 41

Poetical review of the literary and moral character of the late Samuel Johnson, LL. D. with notes. By John Courtenay, Esq. 266

Poetical and congratulatory epistle to James Boswell, Esq. on his journal of a tour to the Hebrides with the celebrated Dr. Johnson. By Peter Pendar, Esq. 181

Principle (the) of the Commutation tax established by facts. By Francis Baring, Esq. 40

Progress (the) of war, a poem. By an Officer, 184

Rajah Kishna, an Indian tale, 109

Recess (the) a tale of other times. By the author of the Chapter of Accidents, 109

Review of some interesting periods of the Irish History, 107

Sermons preached before the Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. By the late William Stafford Done, D. D. Prebendary of Lincoln and Arch-deacon of Bedford, 409

Short address to the public, containing some thoughts how the national debt may be reduced, and all home taxes abolished. By Lord Newhaven, 183

Soldiers (the) and Sailors friend; an appeal to the people of Great Britain. By Thomas Martyn, 420

Strangers (the) at Home, 2 comic opera, 182

Strictures on ecclesiastical abuses, addressed to the Bishops, Clergy and people of Great Britain, 41

Structure (the) and physiology of fishes explained, and compared with those of men and other animals. By Alexander Monro, M. D. 98*, 262

Supplement (a) to the antiquities of England and Wales. By Francis Grose, Esq. 334

Sylvia, or, the Wood: being a collection of anecdotes, dissertations, characters, apothegms, original letters, bons mots, and other little things, 331

Tales of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, from the French of M. Le Grand, 425

'Tis all my eye. Addressed to A. Macdonald, Esq. 42

Tour of Valentin, 160*

Traacts on subjects of national importance: manufactures, commerce, great towns, population, taxes, &c. By the Rev. John Mac Farlan, D. D. 356*

Transactions in India, containing a History of the British interests in Indostan during a period of near thirty years, 423

Travels in the Two Sicilies. By Henry Swinburne, Esq. in the years 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780. Vol 2, 102

Trip to Holland, containing sketches and characters, together with curious observations on the manners and customs of the Dutch, 160*

P O E T R Y.

ABSENCE, a sonnet, 123

Address to the town on Mrs. Martyr's sister's first appearance, 369

Anacreon and Stella, 125

Anacreontic on a cat, 291

Arietta, 286

Author (the) to Emma, by Cuthbert Shaw, 50

Cambria, by Dr. Wolcot, 204

Comparison, the heart and beehive, 454

Congressiad, or poem on Nothing, 292

Content, a sonnet, 124

Despair, a sonnet, ib

Elegy, 290

— on a family tomb, by J. J. B. 49

— on the long Winter 1785, 288

Emma to Damon, by Cuthbert Shaw, 50

— (to) on her doubting the author's sincerity, by the same, ib

Epigram, 206

— on the Duke of Buckingham and the Alehouse-keeper, 126

— to an Organist at Bath, ib

— on seeing Mr. Culman, ib

— on a late parliamentary defeat, 206

Epigram by the late Mr. Henderson, 456

Epilogue to the Heirefs, 126

— to the Captives, 208

— to the Roman Father, 366

— to the Bird in a Cage, 368

— to Zenobia, 369

— to Cymbeline, 372

Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Lushington, 363

Epitaph on a Deistical writer, 206

— on an Old Maid, ib

— on Dr. Johnson, by Soame Jenyns, Esq. 366

Evening, a summer pastoral, 205

Extempore on setting out for Bath, 53

— on arriving at Bath, ib

Ghost of Edwin, a song, 289

Hope, a sonnet, 124

Horace. Book II. Ode 16, by Mr. Hastings, 453

Hymn of Calliope, translated by Mrs. Piozzi, 121

— to death, by — Merry, Esq. 288

Imitation, 368

— of a sonnet on an air-balloon, 204

Impromptu, 367

- Inscription, 368
 Invitation to Emma to live in the country,
 by Cuthbert Shaw, 51
 La Partenza, by Mrs. Piozzi, 362.
 Lines to a lady forfeiting her glove, 124
 — to Mr. Pratt on his marriage, 126
 — on a country squire, ib
 — spoken by Mrs. Abington in the cha-
 racter of Lady Racket, 128
 — to W. Parsons Esq. by Mrs. Piozzi, 203
 — to Mrs. Piozzi, in reply, ib
 — on the Right Hon. Lady Stavordale, 204
 — supposed to be spoken by a bird, 205
 — on a young lady's partiality for the
 weeping willow, 206
 — on an inscription in Hampstead church-
 yard, ib
 — on Amintor, 455
 Love, a sonnet, 123
 Month of May, 367
 Ode to B—— M——, Esq. 52
 — for the new year, 53
 — to Winter, by Mr. Merry, 122
 — on the Siroc, by Wm. Parsons, Esq. 286
 — to Spring, 367
 — to Sleep, 452
 — to Indolence, ib
 — for his Majesty's birth-day, 456
 Pleasures of Poetry, by William Parsons. Esq.
 364
 Preacher (the) 51
 Prologue to the Fair Penitent, 52
 — to the Heiress, 127
 — to the Projects, 129
 — to the Captives, 207
 Prologue to the Fool, 209
 — to the April Fool, 293
 — to the Roman Father, 365
 — to Small Talk, 370
 — to Cymbeline, 371
 — occasioned by the death of Mr. Hen-
 derson, 457
 — on opening the Hay-market Thea-
 tre, ib
 Receipt to make a pastoral, by the late Mr.
 Henderson, 455
 Snowball (the) a cantata, by Cuthbert Shaw,
 123
 Social fire (the), 206
 Song, by the late Cuthbert Shaw, 50
 — by Mrs. Piozzi, 122
 — by ——— Merry, Esq. ib
 Sonnet, 367
 — in the manner of Milton, 53
 — to Mrs Smith, 366
 — to Miss Seward, 454
 — on leaving ———, ib
 Spring, 368
 Stanzas addressed to Mrs. Barbauld, 291
 — on Henderson's genius, ib.
 — on Dr. Johnson, ib
 Translation, by Mrs. Piozzi, 286
 Tribute to the memory of William Woollett,
 291
 Twilight, by Miss Williams, 455
 Verses written near Richmond, 51
 — by George Gray, Esq. 125
 — to Mrs. Piozzi, 287
 — written at Southampton, 290
 Zephyr (to) a sonnet 124,

NAMES of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A BBOT, 383 | Ayton, 302 | Barrow, 139 | Bennet, 138, 139, 304 |
| Abingdon, 216 | Bache 381 | Barfailes, 470 | Bent, 212* |
| Adair, 64 | Bachelor, 209* | Barlow, 209* | Bentley, 210*, 304 |
| Adams, 212*, 382, | Bacon, 67, 211* | Bartholomew, 139 | Beresford, 303, 474 |
| 469, | Bagley, 209* | Barton, 380, 381 | Berkeley, 470 |
| Affleck, 301 | Bagnall, 209* | Barwell, 302 | Bertie, 211,* 379 |
| Ainslie, 382 | Bagot, 139, 380 | Basket, 67 | Best, 65 |
| Aldridge, 139 | Bailey, 380 | Bates, 137 | Betenson, 472 |
| Allan, 67 | Bainbrigg, 137, 470 | Bathurst, 381 | Beverly, 382 |
| Allenfon, 209* | Baker, 139, 471 | Baxter, 382 | Beyer, 383 |
| Amphlett, 65 | Bakewell, 212* | Bayham, 379 | Bickham, 383 |
| Anderson, 303 | Balcarras, 216 | Bayley, 379 | Bill, 474 |
| Angas, 474 | Baldock, 470 | Baynes, 382 | Bindley, 139 |
| Angel, 303 | Baldwin, 64, 139 | Bazlington, 212* | Birch, 209* |
| Annesley, 64, 66 | Balgonic, 468 | Beach, 66 | Bird, 212*, 474 |
| Arbuthnot, 211* | Ball, 209* | Beaufort, 382, 47* | Birks, 212* |
| Archer, 66 | Bancroft, 212* | Beaulieu, 379 | Birkley, 383 |
| Arne, 66 | Banks, 66 | Beaumont, 66 | Biscoc, 469 |
| Arnold, 304 | Barff, 139 | Beaver, 302 | Blackburn, 472 |
| Ashurst, 138 | Barham, 303 | Beavies, 382 | Blackhall, 64 |
| Athaw, 304 | Barlow, 302 | Beck, 304 | Blair, 468 |
| Atkins, 67, 139 | Barnard, 302 | Beckford, 381, 470 | Blakeney, 380 |
| Atkinson, 67 | Barnston, 138 | Bedwell, 470 | Bland, 137, 304 |
| Austen, 209* | Barraclough, 304 | Beech, 383 | Blatchford, 471 |
| Austin, 65, 209* | Barrell, 67 | Bel, 382, 471 | Blittenberg, 65 |
| Aylesford, 380 | Barrington, 137 | Bence, 139 | Blizard, 138 |
| Ayers, 383 | Barritt, 302 | Benezet, 381 | Bloodworth, 211* |
| | | | Blouel, |

- Blonel, 302
Blows, 383
Blunt, 470
Boddington, 216
Bode, 138
Bolton, 380
Bond, 65, 67, 468
Bonneau, 212*
Bonnin, 470
Boone, 210*
Boorn, 474
Booth, 66
Bosauquet, 380
Boscawen, 216, 302
Bostock, 139
Boswell, 137
Boughton, 210*
Bould, 67
Bourdillon, 471
Boutflower, 66
Bowen, 67, 304
Bowles, 67
Boyce, 139
Boys, 65
Boyle, 382
Brackenburg, 380
Bradby, 211*
Bragge, 380
Brandon, 209*
Brewster, 383
Bridgeman, 302
Bridge, 212
Bridges, 137
Bridgewater, 137
Broach, 210
Brockman, 469
Brodie, 209*
Brome, 66
Bromfield, 212*
Brooke, 381
Brookbank, 211*
Brookes, 466
Brown, 65, 138, 212*, 470, 472
Browning, 302
Bruce, 468
Brudenell, 66
Brundish, 210*
Buchanan, 65
Buck, 383
Buckle, 209*
Buckney, 304
Burden, 139
Burford, 209*
Burgess, 210*, 211*, 474
Burgoigne, 303
Burke, 67
Burligh, 66
Burn, 65
Burnaby, 137, 302
Burne, 304
Burney, 137
Burrell, 303
Burt, 469
Busby, 139
Butler, 67, 383
Buttall, 381
- Byng, 302
Byoch, 137
Byron, 304
Cadogan, 216
Calder, 381
Calvert, 302
Campbell, 303, 382, 469, 471
Camplin, 302
Cannon, 209*
Capper, 470
Cardale, 471
Carleton, 301
Carnegie, 470
Carter, 383
Callamajor, 469
Cavendish, 469
Chaffers, 139
Chalmers, 303
Chambers, 209*, 302
Chamier, 302
Chapman, 67
Charleton, 139
Chartens, 67
Chatterton, 473
Chaunter, 302
Chauvell, 211*
Cheshire, 138
Cheslyu, 139
Chesler, 380
Chevely, 212*
Child, 66
Cholmondely, 211*
Clare, 303
Clarke, 212*, 304, 382
Clapton, 471
Clay, 301, 470
Clayton, 66
Clevely, 212*
Clooster, 138
Close, 469
Clutterbuck, 370*
Cockran, 302
Cocke, 139
Coleby, 381
Collier, 139, 471, 470
Collins, 304, 381
Colquhoun, 468, 474
Colvill, 139
Compton, 382
Conway, 302
Conyers, 381
Cooke, 64, 303
Cookworthy, 382
Cooper, 137, 212, 304, 380, 474
Cope, 380
Coppa, 383
Corbet, 468
Cork, 471
Cornwall, 302
Cotton, 212*
Coulthard, 472
Covell, 383
Coulthurst, 302
Cox, 472
- Cozens, 281
Craig, 212*
Craven, 216, 301
Crawford, 469
Cripps, 380
Crofton, 65
Crompton, 209*
Crooks, 470
Crosdale, 301
Cros, 380
Crosland, 209*
Crowle, 216
Cunning, 139
Cunningham, 383
Currit, 65
Cutter, 304
Cutts, 382
Cyraton, 474
Dacie, 66
Dagge, 212*
Dalton, 472
Dalrymple, 65
Dale, 471
Darell, 138
Dartnall, 382
Davenport, 212*
Davies, 302, 380
Davis, 138
Davison, 381
Dayrell, 380
De Chenille, 137
Decolles, 382
De Courcy, 139
Dee, 383
De Gialle, 211*
De Grey, 379
De-la-Cour, 65, 66, 210*
De-la-Rock, 212*
Denhet, 475
Denton, 470
Derham, 211*
Dibbens, 383
Dick, 209*, 211*
Dickenson, 139
Dickon, 474
Digby, 302
Dillon, 216, 471
Dixon, 383
Dobinson, 67
Dobson, 209*
Docker, 383
Dodge, 383
Dodgson, 383
Doorns, 474
Douglas, 211*, 468
Dowdeswell, 137
Dowson, 209*
Drake, 65, 138
Drummond, 137
Dryden, 472
Ducie, 470
Dunbar, 138
Duncombe, 67, 383
Dundas, 137
Dunster, 210*
Dupont, 211*
Durnford, 381, 383
- Duty, 139
Dyer, 382, 383
Earle, 216
Easton, 66, 381
Eccofay, 383
Edge, 67
Edgell, 380
Edmondson, 139
Edwards, 67, 382, 383
Egerton, 216, 382
Elms, 382, 472
Ellis, 65
Ellison, 472
Elliot, 137, 216
Elms, 475
Elphinstone, 139
Elfdon, 209*
Enfell, 474
Eldale, 302
Evans, 209*, 212*
Everett, 380
Ewing, 304
Eyre, 210*, 380
Fall, 469, 472
Fauquharson, 210*
Fauquier, 380
Fawcett, 137
Ferguson, 383
Ferrars, 379
Ferrers, 211*
Fielding, 212*, 302
Finch, 139, 470
Fisher, 216
Fitzgerald, 469
Fitzherbert, 137
Fitzpatrick, 67
Fitzwilliam, 211*
Fleetwood, 66
Flint, 211*
Flower, 212*
Fonblanque, 469
Forbes, 469
Ford, 469
Foster, 212*, 302
Fox, 137
Francis, 137
Franklin, 474
Freemantle, 381
Fresneda, 474
Fry, 137, 474
Fullerton, 211*
Furnish, 209*
Gabbit, 66
Gagarin, 303
Galloway, 211*
Gambier, 137
Garnault, 137
Garfed, 382
Gascoigne, 139, 209, 301, 469
Gates, 66
Gavin, 211*
Geary, 304
Gee, 469
Gib, 216
Gibbs, 474
Gibbins, 67
Gibbons,

- Gibbons, 304
 Gibson, 383
 Gilderdale, 304
 Gilhlan, 67
 Gladwin, 111*
 Glubb, 65
 Glenn, 118
 Goehell, 65
 Gnoch, 66
 Goodall, 471
 Goodwin, 474
 Gore, 67
 Gordon, 304
 Gorges, 304
 Goffin, 64
 Gullit, 211*
 Gouldney, 303
 Govett, 212*
 Guwer, 216
 Graham, 474
 Grave, 383
 Graves, 380
 Grayhull, 302
 Greaves, 301, 304
 Green, 308, 380, 468, 472
 Greenwood, 67, 304
 Gregor, 469
 Grenville, 301
 Griffiths, 212*
 Grove, 303, 383
 Guest, 212*, 474
 Gullibord, 66
 Gunning, 64
 Guyon, 383
 Gwynett, 212*
 Gwynne, 304
 Haddington, 301
 Haggitt, 302
 Hague, 212*
 Haines, 471
 Haliburtun, 304
 Hall, 301, 382
 Hallows, 65
 Hallstead, 471
 Hamilton, 216
 Hammond, 302
 Hancock, 471
 Hanham, 303
 Hanson, 139
 Harbin, 209*
 Harding, 302
 Hardwick, 138
 Hare, 474
 Harrington, 302
 Harris, 67, 380, 469
 Harrison, 65, 380, 383
 Hartley, 209*, 304
 Hartop, 302
 Haslam, 212*
 Hastings, 64
 Hathway, 304
 Hawes, 65
 Hawkins, 139, 379
 Hawy, 139
 Hay, 199, 381
 Haycraft, 470
 Hayden, 67
 Hayley, 139
 Haynes, 470
 Heath, 474
 Heaton, 65
 Headden, 139
 Heald, 471
 Hebblethwaite, 474
 Hemming, 67
 Henzell, 383
 Hephurn, 462
 Heppill, 67
 Herbert, 216
 Hereford, 472
 Herve, 67
 Hervey, 66, 470
 Heywood, 209*
 Hicks, 381
 Hide, 212*
 Hill, 380
 Hoare, 468
 Hobson, 382
 Hodges, 383
 Hodges, 67
 Hodgkinson, 470
 Hodsinn, 67, 301, 381, 383
 Holker, 381
 Holloway, 137
 Holmes, 380
 Holte, 204
 Horton, 474
 Hope, 66, 469
 Hopping, 382
 Hopton, 474
 Hornby, 470
 Horsfall, 301
 Houston, 470
 Howarth, 67
 Howe, 209*, 302, 383
 Howes, 138
 Hudson, 383
 Hugues, 211*, 380, 381
 Humphreys, 383
 Hunter, 64, 139, 381
 Hurt, 66
 Hullev, 471
 Hutchinson, 212*, 380
 James, 66, 383
 Jacques, 383
 Jay, 381
 Jibbeton, 302
 Jeacock, 66
 Jeaves, 383
 Jiffries, 303, 380
 Jephson, 138
 Jims, 303
 Johnston, 302
 Jones, 67, 138, 209*, 212*, 302, 304, 379, 380, 381, 469, 470
 Joplin, 383
 Jordan, 211*
 Joyce, 474
 Ireland, 304, 383
 Irving, 137, 301
 Itherwood, 65
 Juffamond, 212*
 Justice, 383
 Kay, 383
 Keble, 216
 Keck, 210*
 Keeling, 383
 Kelsey, 67
 Kemble, 380
 Kemp, 66
 Kendrick, 209*
 Kennedy, 67, 471
 Kennet, 469
 Kerr, 66
 Kettleby, 382
 King, 216, 211*, 212*, 304, 474
 Kipling, 303
 Kirkpatrick, 302, 380
 Kinks, 138
 Kitchin, 138
 Kitchingham, 209*
 Knapton, 470
 Knight, 138, 216, 474
 Knipe, 304, 470
 Knowler, 209*
 Labron, 139
 Laahure, 212*
 La Maubrette, 382
 Lamb, 65
 Lancaller, 383
 Lane, 474
 Langdale, 138
 Langdun, 383
 Langmead, 212*
 Langton, 211*
 Lansdale, 382
 Laughner, 67
 Law, 383, 470
 Lawton, 212*
 Lawton, 469
 Lay, 212*
 Lazab, 474
 Leach, 139
 Lecarne, 381
 Ledgild, 472
 Lee, 470
 Leckey, 67
 Leeces, 380
 Leigh, 470
 Lenthall, 66
 Levy, 382
 Lewis, 380
 Lichfield, 137
 Lilley, 212*
 Lindow, 382
 Lisle, 302
 Lloyd, 202, 469, 474
 Lockhart, 210*
 Lockyer, 137
 Logan, 472
 Long, 138, 302
 Lord, 383
 Loudoun, 381
 Loveday, 65
 Lowthorp, 67
 Lucas, 303
 Lumley, 216
 Luther, 66
 Luxmore, 302
 Lynde, 469
 Lyon, 380
 Macartney, 474
 Mac Arthur, 301
 Mac Farlan, 383
 Mac Gregor, 209*
 Mac Ilraith, 383
 Mackenzie, 381, 470
 Mackereith, 470
 Mackrell, 212*, 304
 Mack Kulton, 65
 Maclean, 381
 Macleod, 469
 Macmillan, 483
 Macknally, 303
 Machpherlon, 468
 Mantland, 383
 Malden, 469
 Manina, 66
 Mapp, 904
 March, 138
 Markham, 303
 Marlowe, 212*
 Marriott, 439
 Mariden, 304
 Marshall, 212*, 304
 Martin, 212*, 304, 469
 Martland, 304
 Malon, 303
 Massey, 139, 212*
 Malterman, 469
 Matthew, 65
 Mawbey, 473
 Maxwell, 65, 469
 May, 302
 Mayue, 302
 Mayo, 212*
 Meed, 470
 Megoc, 472
 Mence, 209*
 Meredith, 382, 383
 Merrick, 65
 Merrit, 473
 Merry, 209*
 Metcalle, 471
 Middleton, 65
 Midgley, 137
 Milbank, 472
 Milbourn, 212*
 Miltord, 465
 Miller, 65
 Mills, 302
 Moleworth, 65, 469
 Monckton, 469
 Mongoe, 470
 Monkhouse, 471
 Munro, 470
 Monclieu, 209*
 Montgomery, 65
 Moore, 209*, 304
 Moriston, 381
 Morley, 381, 471
 Mortimer, 382
 Morton, 137
 Moseley,

- Moseley, 380
 Mofman, 304
 Mountney, 138
 Mucklfield, 302
 Muirhead, 139
 Murdoch, 471
 Murray, 135
 Murrison, 139
 Myddleton, 209*
 Myers, 137
 Nash, 138
 Neline, 211*
 Nellon, 303
 Nesbett, 383
 Newell, 471
 Newman, 137, 216, 304
 Newton, 138, 383, 469
 Nicoll, 304
 Norris, 472
 Northumberland, 471
 Norton, 303
 Nuncz, 66
 Ogden, 67
 Ogilvie, 138
 Oliver, 137, 139, 472
 Onway, 471
 Olbourn, 31
 Orr, 169
 Owen 66, 380, 468
 Oyston, 67
 Page, 212*, 304
 Palk, 29
 Palmer, 138, 469
 Pardoe, 137
 Parke, 381
 Parker, 24*
 Parnell, 137
 Parry, 216
 Parsons, 203, 468, 474
 Partridge, 139
 Pascal, 382
 Paterson, 171
 Pawlon, 302
 Payall, 474
 Payne, 6, 303
 Peach, 381
 Peachy, 211*, 469
 Peacock, 138, 470
 Pearson, 474
 Pease, 469
 Peckham, 139
 Peel, 137, 380
 Peck, 65
 Pegg, 212*
 Pelham, 138, 303
 Pemberton, 380
 Perrott, 139
 Perry, 64
 Petre, 137
 Pett, 470
 Phillips, 379
 Phipps, 211*
 Pierce, 212*
 Pilkington, 139, 304
 Pingo, 137
 Pleasance, 380
 Plumber, 66
 Plows, 383
 Plumtree, 66, 380
 Pocock, 382
 Pollard, 303
 Pond, 382
 Poole, 302
 Pooley, 66
 Porten, 381
 Porter, 66
 Portington, 139
 Portugal, 470
 Potter, 302
 Potts, 471
 Powell, 138, 302, 470
 Power, 65
 Powry, 139
 Pratt, 65
 Preston, 67, 304
 Pretor, 470
 Prevolt, 381
 Price, 380, 469
 Pridham, 66
 Priestley, 470
 Pringle, 216
 Procter, 83
 Prussard, 212*
 Pryce, 474
 Pym, 472
 Pyott, 212*
 Radcliffe, 383
 Railston, 381
 Ramlay, 382
 Ratcliffe, 65
 Rawlins, 383
 Rawlinson, 138
 Rayner, 67
 Read, 11*, 381
 Reddish, 65
 Reeder, 474
 Rees, 209*
 Reeves, 211*
 Reid, 380
 Reichard, 467
 Remington, 302
 Renwick, 212*
 Revley, 211*
 Reymer, 303
 Reynolds, 383
 Rich, 209*
 Richards, 469
 Richardson, 137, 212*, 468, 470, 471
 Ridley, 210*
 Ripley, 67
 Roberts, 468
 Robinson, 65
 Robnlon, 383
 Robson, 220*
 Rodwell, 383
 Rogers, 380, 383
 Rookes, 209*
 Rose, 382
 Roseberry, 469
 Ross, 303
 Row, 471
 Rowe, 139
 Rowley, 468, 474
 Rudge, 66
 Rumbold, 303
 Ruffel, 302
 Ruffin, 216
 Rymer, 32
 Sadler, 469
 St. Albans, 138
 Salisbury, 216
 Salt, 474
 Salmonfall, 381
 Sanders, 216
 Sandford, 388
 Saul, 139
 Saundier, 304
 Sawle, 380
 Sawyer, 474
 Sayer, 67, 380
 Seales, 67
 Scholav, 19
 Schell, 212*
 Schwartz, 383
 Score, 67
 Seaman, 214*
 Seale, 67
 Seel, 66
 Selby, 212
 Selbman, 383
 Sepings, 381
 Seimold, 474
 Sewell, 383
 Seynion, 380, 474
 Snadwell, 6
 Shapton, 137
 Sharpe, 381
 Sherwin, 304
 Shield, 303
 Shild, 211*, 468
 Shirley, 303, 468
 Shon, 303
 Shon, 382
 Shon, 29*
 Shily, 216
 Sill, 67
 Simpson, 216, 304, 382, 83
 Sim, 137
 Sinclair, 137
 St. John, 33
 Skeffington, 468
 Slantey, 302
 St. Lawrence, 137
 Smale, 474
 Small, 382
 Smith, 139, 211*, 382, 469
 Smyth, 65
 Sneyd, 380
 Solman, 212*
 Solomons, 65
 Somers, 67
 Sompes, 209*
 Southouse, 138
 Speed, 381
 Spencer, 138
 Spinks, 211*
 Spooner, 67
 Springer, 302
 Squire, 212*
 Stack, 212*
 Stander, 210*
 Stanhope, 211*
 Stanley, 380, 382
 Staples, 137
 Starn, 383
 Stead, 302, 380
 Stephens, 137
 Stephenson, 471
 Stevenson, 471
 Stevens, 470
 Stevenon, 67, 209*
 Stock, 137
 Stokes, 383
 Stone, 209*, 469
 Stonhouse, 302
 Stoptord, 383
 Stratford, 210*, 302
 Streaker, 66
 Strickland, 209*
 Stringer, 381
 Stricker, 65
 Stradwick, 304
 Stuart, 67, 216, 469, 471
 Stubbs, 313
 Sturges, 65, 169
 Syle, 6, 211*
 Sullivan, 139
 Swan, 67
 Swinchatt, 474
 Swindell, 383
 Symonds, 302
 Tait, 67
 Tancet, 211*
 Tarn, 65
 Tatham, 388
 Tatum, 469
 Taylor, 67, 209*, 302, 304, 382, 474
 Tealdale, 474
 Tempett, 66
 Tenh, 212*
 Tennent, 139
 Thacker, 304, 383
 Thane, 303
 Tharratt, 137
 Thickwell, 470
 Thomas, 212*
 Thompson, 209*, 383
 Thomson, 138, 212*
 Thorndy, 383
 Thredder, 212*
 Tipper, 474
 Todd, 469
 Tolderoy, 381
 Tomkins, 380
 Tomlinson, 381
 Totty, 137
 Towers, 209*
 Towndrow, 383
 Trafford, 65
 Trent, 380
 Trew, 212*
 Trundell, 472
 Tucker, 383
 Turner, 137, 383
 Tweed, 470
 Twigg,

Twigg, 469
 Twildep, 380
 Twiss, 380
 Tuldell, 383
 Tyler, 212*
 Tyssen, 469
 Vachell, 380
 Vandermere, 138
 Van Hemet, 211*
 Vassal, 469
 Vaughn, 66, 383
 Verbruggen, 139
 Vernon, 65, 209*
 304, 380
 Vivian, 382
 Umsfreville, 472
 Unwin, 302
 Upplby, 137
 Wadsworth, 65
 Waddington, 469
 Wailing, 66
 Wakelcy, 380
 Waldo, 66
 Wale, 139
 Waldegrave, 302
 Walker, 209*, 383,
 470
 Waller, 67
 Walter, 212*
 Walsingham, 379
 Walt, 382
 Ward, 138, 139, 469
 Wardell, 383
 Waring, 302, 383
 Warndell, 139
 Waters, 303
 Wathen, 380, 470
 Watherston, 470
 Watkins, 472
 Watton, 67
 Wavell, 67
 Weatherby, 212*
 Webb, 210*, 211*, 472
 Webster, 469
 Weichsell, 66
 Welch, 384, 383
 Wellbank, 173
 Wemys, 382
 Wenham, 383
 Westbrook, 470
 Westhorpe, 67
 Westmoreland, 216
 Weston, 209*
 Weymouth, 209*
 Wheeler, 383
 Whettall, 383
 Whichcote, 211*
 Whiff, 469
 Whitaker, 474
 Whitechurch, 139
 White, 304, 383, 470
 Whitehead, 304
 Whitworth, 212*
 Whysall, 139
 Wickens, 469
 Wigram, 67
 Wilcock, 304
 Wilcox, 304
 Wilday, 66
 Wildman, 302
 Wilkinson, 67, 138,
 383
 Williams, 211*, 212*
 302, 303, 304,
 383, 469, 470
 Willis, 211*
 Willock, 137
 Wills, 138, 382
 Wilsford, 209*
 Wilmot, 474
 Willon, 380, 383,
 469, 472
 Wiltshire, 302
 Wimbolt, 472
 Winch, 380
 Winglefield, 65
 Wintour, 471
 Witham, 138
 Wolfe, 474
 Wolverstan, 302
 Wooborne, 474
 Wood, 382
 Woodbine, 138
 Woodroffe, 210*
 Woolcock, 67
 Woolf, 139
 Wroxall, 65
 Wrey, 209, 302
 Wright, 67, 210*,
 211*, 304, 468,
 469, 472
 Wroughton, 469
 Wyche, 470
 Wycomb, 216
 Yarborough, 211*
 Yeldham, 210*
 York, 66
 Young, 380, 383
 Zimenes, 209*, 212*

Directions to the BINDER for placing the CUTS in the NINTH VOLUME of the
 EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Frontispiece and engraved Title to precede
 January.
 Head of Mr. Glover to face page 1
 View of Lord Mansfield's House, 8
 Wynnlay Tickets, plate 1, 71
 Rousseau addressing his Wife, 110
 Head of Mrs. Bartauld, 139*
 Head of Count de Vergennes, 140*
 Death of the Prince of Brunswick, 210
 Head of Mrs Fitzherbert, 227
 View of Ludlow Castle, 232
 Head of Mr. Eden, 307
 View of Voltaire's Chateau, at Ferney, 310
 Wynnlay Tickets, plate 2, 379
 Head of Mr. Hayley, 385
 View of Holme, 392

This Day is published,

THE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ATLAS;

REPRESENTING,
 BY MEANS OF STAINED COPPER PLATE CHARTS,
 THE EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND GENERAL TRADE
 OF ENGLAND; THE NATIONAL DEBT, AND OTHER
 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS;

WITH OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS:

BY WILLIAM PLAYFAIR,
 (AUTHOR OF REGULATIONS FOR THE INTEREST OF MONEY).

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

CHARTS OF THE REVENUE AND DEBTS OF IRELAND,
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BY JAMES CORRY, Esq.

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